










GAZE. of INDIA.

OCT. — DEC.

1902

  
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SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 40.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a m on Thursday,  
the 2nd October 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports  
of the period**

Light to moderately heavy showers have been received in Burma during the week, but the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon current has apparently finally retreated from the North of the Arabian Sea, and the only rain of importance received in India was that given by the storm from the Bay, which crossed the Coast into South West Bengal at the close of the previous week. Instead of continuing to advance in a north westerly direction the storm recurved to the north and passing through Chota Nagpur and Bihar broke up in the East Nepal and Sikkim Himalayas on the 27th September.

The storm gave moderate to very heavy rain in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North Bengal and Assam. The rainfall at Darjeeling amounted to 4.96 inches during the twenty four hours ending at 8 A M on the 26th September and 12.2 inches during the next twenty four hours; the total amount received at that station in those forty eight hours thus being 17 inches. Heavy rain was also received at Darbhanga, Patna, Jalpaiguri and Dhubri during the same period.

A few local showers have fallen in the Peninsula, the most important being 2.75 inches at Madura on the 26th September, 1.33 inches at Hanamconda, 1.27 inches at Malegaon and 1.05 inches at Salem on the 30th September, and 2.05 inches at Amraoti on the 1st October.

Conditions have been suspicious in the Bay throughout the week and by the 1st October a cyclonic storm would appear to have formed which commenced advancing in a north-north-westerly or north-westerly direction, and on the morning of the 2nd was apparently central about 300 miles to the east of Gopalpur.

The rainfall of the week has generally speaking been normal or in excess in Burma and North-East India and in defect elsewhere. The only exceptions are the subdivisions of Calcutta and Burdwan in North-East India, where rainfall has been in defect, and the subdivision of Madura in the Peninsula, where it has been practically normal.

The total monsoon rainfall up to the 2nd October has been normal or in slight excess over the greater part of the Indian region. It has been in defect in Baluchistan, the West Satpuras, the East Coast (South) and the subdivisions of Mysore, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Burdwan. In most of these divisions and subdivisions, however, the deficiency has been small, being less than 25 per cent of the normal rainfall.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 2ND OCTOBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY TO 2ND OCTOBER 1902			SEASONAL PER CENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Naravanganj Calcutta	5 15	3 60	+ 1 55	135 49	140 70	- 5 21	- 4	- 5
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		1 94	1 77	+ 0 17	54 40	55 14	- 0 74	- 1	- 2
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		3 66	1 28	+ 2 38	25 31	20 1	- 0 85	- 2	- 13
4 Delta of Bengal		2 13	1 97	+ 0 16	88 10	72 49	+ 15 61	+ 22	+ 22
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		1 27	1 87	- 0 60	55 74	53 14	+ 2 60	+ 5	+ 6
		4 54	2 23	+ 2 31	91 03	77 09	+ 14 54	+ 19	+ 16
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Bahraich	7 92	2 21	+ 5 71	100 28	97 19	+ 13 09	+ 15	+ 9
		4 29	1 65	+ 2 64	44 90	45 80	- 0 87	- 2	- 8
		0 14	0 84	- 0 70	41 41	43 95	- 2 54	- 6	- 4
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain East	{ Burdwan Patna	0 24	1 19	- 0 95	37 59	43 71	- 11 12	- 23	- 21
		2 16	0 90	+ 1 26	36 37	40 64	- 4 27	- 11	- 14
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West	{ Simla Juddiana Cawnpore	0 05	0 60	- 0 55	40 47	47 30	- 6 83	- 14	- 13
		0 03	0 29	- 0 26	30 21	36 27	- 6 06	- 17	- 10
		0 01	0 81	- 0 80	28 50	31 31	- 2 72	- 9	- 6
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Lahore	0	0 17	- 0 17	18 74	20 54	- 1 80	- 9	- 8
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0 01	0 05	- 0 04	7 10	8 02	- 0 9	- 11	- 11
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0	0 01	- 0 01	0 34	1 34	- 1 00	- 75	- 74
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi	0 28	1 20	- 1 01	23 51	26 05	- 2 54	- 10	- 6
		0 40	1 83	- 1 43	48 77	51 19	- 2 42	- 5	- 2
		1 12	1 13	- 0 01	45 97	50 51	- 4 54	- 10	- 10
13 East Satpuras	{ Raipur Jubbulpore	0	0 97	- 0 97	27 74	48 24	- 20 50	- 42	- 41
		0 26	1 57	- 1 31	34 59	56 41	- 21 82	- 31	- 37
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0 17	1 10	- 0 93	34 21	41 02	- 6 81	- 17	- 15
		0	0 14	- 0 14	16 18	21 19	- 5 01	- 24	- 3
		0 02	0 53	- 0 51	27 45	39 97	- 12 52	- 31	- 30
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad	0 05	1 56	- 1 51	84 66	78 70	+ 5 96	+ 8	+ 10
		0 17	1 72	- 1 55	107 93	93 28	+ 14 65	+ 16	+ 18
		0	0 65	- 0 65	40 71	36 99	+ 3 72	+ 10	+ 12
16 Gujarat	{ Rajkot	0	0 19	- 0 19	17 21	19 09	- 2 78	- 14	- 13
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0 82	1 26	- 0 44	24 31	30 72	- 6 41	- 21	- 20
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Hijapur Hyderabad	0 01	1 29	- 1 28	15 57	18 75	- 3 18	- 17	- 11
		0 18	1 71	- 1 53	21 49	24 77	- 3 28	- 13	- 8
		0	1 10	- 1 10	20 02	25 36	- 5 34	- 21	- 17
19 South India	{ Mysore	0	1 86	- 1 86	15 45	19 97	- 4 52	- 23	- 15
20 East Coast, South (Madras)	{ Madura	1 16	1 41	- 0 25	17 08	14 68	+ 2 40	+ 16	+ 20
		0 57	1 12	- 0 55	11 97	15 27	- 3 30	- 22	- 19

W A BION,

for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA,

The 2nd October, 1902

J O MILLER,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

SANITARY  
PLAGUE

*Simla, the 2nd October 1902*

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 27th September 1902, is published for general information

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIMLA	Northern	Bombay City	B B & C I & G I P	75	63
		Boroch District	B B & C I		
		Kaira	"	157	83
		Mahikantha State	"		
		Palanpur	" "		
		Panch Mahals District	" "	53	30
		Rewakantha State	" "	65	29
		Surat Town and Port	" "	53	53
		Bulsar Port	" "	9	3
		Surat District	" "	13-	
		Bandra Port	"	1	
		Utan	"	1	
		Mahim	"	6	
		Uran	"	11	
		Uran	I P C I		
	Central	Kalyan	G I I	7	
		Uran		1	
		Uran District	B B & C I	5	
		Alibagar	Deolai Mandal (C I P)		
		Alibagar	B B & C I & C I P	1,61	1
		Nasik	C P & N C	4	
		Poona City	S M & G I P	9	
		Poona District	"	36	
		Satara	S M	153	1
		Shenapur	C I I	1	
	Southern	Shenapur District	M. arsi	20	
		Alibag Port	"		
		Limwel	"	14	12
		F. he	"		
		Revanda	"		2
		Kolaba District	C I I		
		Ratnagiri Port	"	10	10
		Dabhal	"		
		Ratnagiri District	"		3
		Belgaum	S M	1102	83
		Dharwar District	"	1307	9
		Ako's Port	"	2	
		Kanara District	S M	90	57
		Savantvadi State	"		

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways,	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND—(contd.)	Political charges	Karachi District	N W				
		Karachi City and Port	"	19	13		
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B	1†			
		Hyderabad District	" "	18	16		
		Thar and Parkar District	J B				
		Khairpur State	N W				
		Al Ikot		74	48		
		Amli		72	54		
		Cutch State		27(b)	21(b)		
		Sivanur "		25	16		
		Mangrol Port					
		Kathiawar State	B B & C I Morvi & B G J P	394	242		
		Kanjar and Southern Mahratt. Country	S M	1056	705		
		achin State	B, B & C I	16	10		
		Srivardhan Port	"				
		Murad Port	"				
		Janjira					
		Janjira State	"				
		Kolhar Port		1			
		Billimora Port	P, B & C I	3	2		
		Baroda Town	"	6	5		
		Baroda State	"	154	107		
		Dharampur State					
		Jath		1(c)	1(e)		
				TOTAL	1160	1160	
		Madras Presidency		Salem Town	Madras	1†	
				Salem District		1(c)	20(c)
				P. P. T. W. n	S M		1†
				Vellary Cantonment	S M		
Vellary District	"			29	102‡		
Chembore	Madras S I & Nilgiri			5§	2		
North Arcot	S I & Madras			6(1)	4(a)		
South Arcot							
Tinnevely	S I						
Anantapur	Madras & S M			6*	5*		
Maabur	Madras						
Cuddiah	S I & Madras			1†	1†		
Kurnool	S M &						
Maralore Port				87	65		
Finna				5	5		
South Canara District				15(d)	17(d)		
				Total	406	32	

\* Including 1 imported seizure and 2 imported deaths

† Imported

‡ Including 7 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths

§ Including 1 imported seizure

(a) Including 2 seizures and 3 imported deaths

(b) For week ending 20th September 1902

(c) Including 19 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths

(d) For week ending 11th September 1902

(e) For week ending 11th September 1902 Imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bengal	Bhagalpur	Calcutta	E I E B S & B N	14	15
		Monghyr Town	E I	4	4
	Patna	Chupra Town	B & N W		
		Saran District	"	37	27
		Total		55	46
U P of Agra & Oudh	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	*6	*6
		Allahabad District	,	†13	†10
		Cawnpur City	† I O & R B B & C I & G I P (I M sec)	747	646
		Cawnpur District	† I	35	32
	Benares	Hannpur	C I P	†1	
		Benares Cantonment	B & N W and O & R		
		Benares District	I & N W , & E I		
		Ballia	B & N W	†26	†26
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur City	O & R		
		Jaunpur District		†4	
		Chazipur	E I & B & N W		
		Mirzapur City	E I		
	Gorakhpur	Partabgarh District	O & R		
		Azamgarh	B & N W & O & P	†1	†8
	Meerut	Gorakhpur City	B & N W		
		Gorakhpur District		† ( )	† (a)
	Lucknow	Meerut City	N W	†1	†1
		Saharanpur	O & P & N W		
Punjab	Jullundur	Unao District	O & I		
		Udaipur City	I & I & I	2	1
		Total		87	74
	Lahore	Jullundur City	N W	†1	
		Jullundur District		15	3
		Hoshiarpur		†	10
		Rawalpindi	N W & P B & C I	†3	5
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N W	5	2
		Lahore City			
		Lahore			
		Amritsar City		14	5
	Delhi	Amritsar District	,		
		Curdaspur	"	†1	†
		Gujrat	,	†5	6
		Sialkot	,		
	Delhi	Umballa Cantonment	, and F I		
		Umballa City			
		Umballa District	, and F I	†2	33
		Ludhiana		†1	11

\* Including 2 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week  
† 6 seizures and 6 deaths  
‡ 5 seizures and 11 deaths of previous week  
§ Imported and suspected  
|| For week ending 13th September 1902  
(a) Including 1 seizure and 2 deaths of previous week



Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Punjab—contd	Delhi	Simla District (Sabathu Cantonment)		7	6
		Kaauli Cantonment		1	2
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)		
		Patiala State	N W E I B B & C I & J B	11	10
		Malerkotla "	N W	8	7
		Total		208	122
Central Provinces	Narbada	Nimar District	G I P & B B & C I	1*	1*
		Total		1	1
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	50	36
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	140	110
		Bangalore District	" "	163	118
		Mysore City	" "	441	360
		Mysore District "	" "	162	97
		Kolar ,	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	93	64
		Tumkur District	S M	19	27
		Shimoga ,	"	160	92
		Chitaldrug	" " "	21	1
		Kadur "	"	178	131
		Hassan	"	5	5
		Total		1517	1094
Hyderabad State		Lingapur District	S M		1†
		Aurangabad	N G S	121†	78†
		Osmania (Nurg) District	G I P & B B	10†	7†
		Total		131	86
Bera		Akola District	G I P	8	7
		Buldana "	"	125	93
		Total		133	100
Rajputana "		A'u Road	B, B & C I		
		Jaipur State	" " "		
		Total			
Baluchistan		Sonmiani			
		Total			
		GRAND TOTAL		13208	9976

\* Imported.

† Between 12th and 20th September 1902.

H H RISLEY,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th September, 1902.

**Madras**—There has been good rain in the Circars, parts of the Carnatic, Trichinopoly and Tanjore light to fair showers elsewhere. Water for irrigation is sufficient, except in parts of Kurnool, Anantapur, the Carnatic, Salem and Madurai. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress in parts. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are easier or stationary.

**Bombay**—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara. There was a slight fall in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Poona and the Carnatic and a very slight fall in parts of other districts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Konkan and Wadhwan. More rain is needed in parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic. The sowing of the autumn crops is completed in Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Wadhwan. Transplantation is completed in Sukkur and Poona and continues in parts of Ahmedabad. Weeding is completed in Nasik, is almost over in Thana and Colaba and continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Kanara, Rajkot and Baroda. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Sukkur, by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nasik and by insects in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Belgaum, and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Belgaum and Dharwar, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops has commenced in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Surat and the Deccan. The cotton crop is in good condition in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur and sowing is in progress in parts of the Carnatic and Rajkot. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is in progress in parts of Sindh, Broach, Surat, the Deccan and Baroda and sowing has commenced in parts of Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, except in parts of Larkana and Thar and Parkar. Agricultural stock is in good condition and is sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The water supply is deficient in parts of Dharwar. Prices have fallen in eleven districts, have risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly below normal in Gujarat and the Carnatic, about normal in the Deccan and slightly over normal in the Konkan and compared with 1901 slightly higher in the Konkan and generally easier elsewhere. The price of *bajra* is over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Carnatic and compared with 1901 easier in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Carnatic, but slightly higher in Gujarat. The price of *guar* is generally over normal but compared with 1901 is considerably easier in the Deccan and the Carnatic, about the same in the Konkan and higher in Gujarat. The price of wheat is slightly over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Carnatic and compared with 1901 slightly higher in the Konkan and generally easier elsewhere. The prices of the cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were—Ahmedabad, 35, Kaira, 27, Panch Mahals, 40, Surat, 30, Sholapur, 37, Ahmednagar, 3, Poona 27½, Nasik, 33, Bijapur, 33½, Belgaum, 42, Kathiawar, 28½, Falanpur, 24, Rewakantha, 29, Mahikantha, 29½, Jamkhandi, 27½, Mudhol, 28.

The following were the daily average numbers on relief.—**BRITISH DISTRICTS**—On test-works, 2,741, on relief works, 46,122 dependants, 11,018 total on works, 59,851. In poor-houses, 4,849, on village relief, 125,045, total on gratuitous relief, 129,894. The figures for Nasik and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. Total, 189,775. **NATIVE STATES**—On relief works, 18,270 dependants, 519 total on works, 18,789. In poor-houses 3,135, on village relief, 689, total on gratuitous relief 3,824. The figures for Palanpur, Mahikantha and Miraj Junior are incomplete. Total, 22,613. Grand total, 212,388.

**Bengal**—The rainfall during the week was general and heavy. At places in parts of North Bengal the fall was excessive. More rain is required in Burdwan and parts of Midnapore and the 24 Parganas. The crops in one outpost of the Begusarai subdivision of the Monghyr district are reported to be somewhat damaged by flood. Sugarcane is doing well. The harvesting of the *bhadol* crops is approaching completion. The transplantation of winter rice is almost over, and weeding has commenced at places. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, has fallen in eleven and is stationary in the remaining thirty-one.

**United Provinces**—Light rain has fallen all over the provinces. The districts of Muttra, Agra, Unao, Ballia, Mirzapur and Gorakhpur have received from 2 to 3 inches. More rain is said to be needed in Benares for rice. On uplands the harvesting of autumn crops is in progress and ploughing and sowing for the spring crops are being actively carried on. A hailstorm is reported from Dehra Dun, but the injury has not yet been ascer-

tained Early rice is said to have suffered in Kheri and sugarcane has been slightly injured by grass-hoppers in Benares Prospects are favourable and prices are falling

**Punjab**—Good rain has fallen in Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi. Umballa has received slight showers The harvesting of autumn crops continues in Gurgaon and Delhi and has commenced in Karnal, Gujrat and Rawalpindi Cotton is being picked in parts of Gurgaon and Sialkot Sowings of the spring crops are going on The condition and prospects of the standing crops on irrigated lands are good and on unirrigated lands fair, except in parts of Hissar and Rohtak, where they are very bad Insects have damaged the *juar*, sessamum and cotton crops in Mooltan Cattle are generally in good condition Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Rohtak, Mooltan and Amritsar The price of wheat has risen in Jullundur and Rawalpindi, has fallen in Hissar and Amritsar and has been stationary elsewhere The price of gram has risen in Hissar, has fallen in Gurgaon, Karnal, Amritsar, Gujrat and Rawalpindi and remain unchanged elsewhere The prices of other food grains are unsettled The prices of the cheapest food-grains in Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon are as follows Hissar, *bi, ar* (mixed barley and gram), 2½ seers, Rohtak, barley and great millet, 20 seers Gurgaon, bulrush millet, 20 to 28 seers The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar was 1,230

**North West Frontier Province**—There has been no rain The monsoon has ceased The autumn crops are in good condition Harvesting has commenced Lands are being prepared for spring cultivation and sowings of gram, peas and turnips have begun Cattle are in good condition The fodder supply is sufficient, but not abundant In Peshawar the canals carry a fair supply of water, while in Dera Ismail Khan there has been no increase in Kalapani Prices show a slight fall, both in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan

**Burma**—**LOWER BURMA**—Transplanting is completed in Myaungmya and Thaton and is approaching completion in the remaining districts, in which operations are yet in progress The standing crops generally promise well, except in parts of the Pantanaw township of Myingmya, where they are damaged, and of the township of Kvaukyit, where young plants have been washed away by heavy rain, but where it is hoped to resow shortly Prospects have improved in Prome with recent rainfall, but more rain is still wanted there **UPPER BURMA**—Transplanting of wet weather paddy is finished in Bhamo and Myitkyna and in parts of Thayetmyo and Pakokku and continues elsewhere, but is delayed by floods in portions of Upper Chindwin The gathering of early sessamum and maize is progressing The sowing of late sessamum has commenced in several townships of Shwebo and completed in the Sagaing subdivision of the Sagaing district and continues in other districts The plucking of cotton has begun and early crops are being reaped in Myingyan in the Yamethin district Heavy rain fell during the week in the Pyawbwe township and breached the embankment of the Mindan tank, but has done no great damage More rain is required for cultivation in high lying lands in Sagaing, owing to the high rise of the Irrawaddy and Mu rivers Portions of paddy cultivation have been destroyed in the Myingmu subdivision, but will be replanted when rivers fall Scarcity of water is felt in the Kvaukyit township in Bhamo Some crops in the Sikaw and Kaying townships have been damaged by insects The condition of the paddy crop is on the whole fair and of sessamum and cotton good The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Yamethin In four other districts the changes are inconsiderable

**Central Provinces**—Light rain has fallen in Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Nimar and Sambalpur Heavier rain measuring 2½ inches fell in the Mul tahsil of Chanda The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally excellent, but more rain is required in the rice districts for late transplanted rice, for winter sowings on unirrigated land and for second crop sowings A considerable proportion of the rice sown for transplantation in Bhandara and Balaghat is still in nurseries and cannot now be transplanted The harvesting of early millets continues The tilling of land for winter sowings is progressing The sowings of some of the winter crops have begun in Jubbulpore, Wardha, Betul and Balaghat Slight damage by insects is reported from Chhindwara and Bhandara and by grass-hoppers from Chhattisgarh Prices are generally steady The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 17, gram, 20, rice, 15, and *juar*, 23½, the highest prices are—wheat, 10, gram, 12½, rice, 9, and *juar* 14½ In Raipur the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) were adults, 114, children 81, total, 195

**Assam**—The weather is seasonable The transplanting of late and the harvesting of early rice and jute are nearly finished The outturn of jute is poor and of early rice in Lower Assam and Sylhet moderate The plucking and manufacture of tea and sowing of pulse are in progress The prospects of winter rice, sugarcane and tea are fair to good Fodder is scarce in places Prices—Common rice—Silchar, 13 Gauhati, 11 Sylhet and Dibrugarh, 10½ Tezpur and Sibsagar, 10, Dhubri 8½, and Nowgong, 8 seers per rupee

**Mysore**—One inch and 60 cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, but there has been good rain throughout the province More rain however is wanted in Hassan and parts of Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldroog, Shimoga and Kadur General prospects are good Prices are slightly fluctuating Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Shimoga Water and fodder are sufficient, except in parts of Chitaldroog and Hassan

**Coorg**—The rainfall was 21 cents Picking of cardamom and the reaping of *ragi* continue Prices of food-grains are stationary Water and fodder are sufficient

**Berar**—The average rainfall during the week was 16 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. Crops are in excellent condition. Land is being prepared for winter crops. Weeding continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of *guar* is falling.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch and 1 cent. The autumn crop is in good condition and is being harvested in parts. Early rice sowings are nearly completed and are in fair condition, except in parts, where more rain is wanted. Spring sowings continue. Prices—wheat, 6½, rice, 8, and *guar*, 18 seers per *hali* rupee.

**Rajputana**—There has been fair rain in most parts, the maximum of 3 inches and 28 cents being reported from Marwar and the minimum of 9 cents from Jaisalmer. Agricultural operations are on the whole satisfactory. The standing crops are generally in fair to good condition in some parts. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Shahpura and are generally falling elsewhere. The cheapest price was—Bhurtpur, 24½ seers the highest Kherwara, 10½ seers. The following were the numbers on relief—Native States—on relief works, 262, gratuitous relief, 3,121. Reports from Dungarpur and Partabgarh have not been received. Total 3,383. In Ajmer Merwara—Merwara works, 9,347, gratuitous relief, Ajmer, 154, Merwara, 1,876, total 2,030. Grand Total, 14,760.

**Central India**—Slight rain fell in all Agencies, except Bundelkhand and Malwa. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The standing crops are fair. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady. In Gwalior and Bundelkhand they are high, in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, average, and low in Malwa. Average prices were—13-5 to 22-2 in Gwalior, 14-6 in Bhopal, 18½ to 25 in Bundelkhand, 15½ in Malwa, 13 to 19 in Bhopawar, and 9½ to 21 in Indore. The number gratuitously relieved in Malwa was 552.

**Baroda**—The rainfall during the week measured 3 inches and 83 cents. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The prices of food-grains have slightly fallen, except in the Naosari Division, where they are steady. The number on relief works was as follows—Works, 10,946, gratuitous relief, 10,625, total, 21,571.

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and cheerful. Prices are above normal. Rice is selling at 16 seers the rupee. **JAMMU**—There was no rain. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Prices are generally stationary. Wheat sells from 13 to 22 and maize from 18 to 32 seers the rupee. Fodder is sufficient.

**Nepal**—The rainfall was 2.80 inches. The weather has been showery. Upland rice is still being harvested. Lowland rice is progressing well. The price of rice is 9½ seers the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	83 623	126 525	210 148	59 581	129 894	189 775	— 20 373
Punjab		1,453	1,453		1 230	1 230	— 223
Central Provinces		195	195		195	195	
Ajmer-Merwara	13 655	2 73	15 928	9 347	2 030	11,377	— 4 551
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	97 78	130 446	227 724	69 228	133 349	202 577	— 25 147
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	2,113	3 614	5 727	262	3,121	3 383	— 2 344
Central India States	—	1,357	1 357		55—	552	— 805
Baroda	12 645	11 816	24 461	10 946	10 625	21 571	— 2 890
Bombay Native States	20,104	9,468	29 572	18,789	3 824	22 613	— 6,959
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	34 862	26 255	61 117	29 997	18,122	48,119	— 12 998
GRAND TOTAL	132 140	156 701	288 841	99,225	151 471	250,696	— 38 145

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.  
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under 'Gratuitous Relief'.

No	Name of Province and District.	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH AUGUST 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
1.	Bombay													
2.	Ahmedabad	785 967	107 643	31 996	139 639	65 781	33 773	99 554	45 667	36 849	82 516	31 942	48 158	79 100
3.	Kaira	716 332	22 098	3 119	25 217	9 333	3 122	12 455	7 929	3 433	11 362	6 043	3 627	9 670
4.	Panch Mahals	261 020	26 753	20 824	47 577	18 123	19 253	37 376	4 137	20 833	24 970	1 888	36 142	38 030
5.	Surat	697 017		189	189		175	175		107	107		157	157
6.	Sholapur	720 977	13 092	4 927	18 019	2 640	5 432	8 072	13 063	5 763	18 826	13 569	6 017	19 586
7.	Ahmednagar	837 695	11 778	14 515	26 293	2 105	14 884	16 989	12 715	14 405	27 120	13 122	14 285	27 407
8.	Poona	985 370	373	2 699	3 072	1 630	3 407	5 037	2 611	2 166	4 777	2 416	1 265	3 681
9.	Khandesh	1 427 382	420	16 593	17 013	283	9 134	9 417		10 246	10 246			
10.	Nasik	816 501	59	912	971	224	915	1 139	152	661	813	559	532	1 091
11.	Bijapur	735 435	14 408	10 922	25 330	13 757	10 396	24 153	13 414	10 333	23 747	12 014	10 718	22 732
12.	Belgaum	991 976	2 440	2 276	4 716	2 114	2 717	4 831	2 537	2 251	4 788	2 640	2 002	4 642
13.	Thar and Parkar	363,894		512	512		48	48		521	521		258	258
	<b>TOTAL BOMBAY</b>	<b>9 301,529</b>	<b>199,500</b>	<b>108 023</b>	<b>307 523</b>	<b>136 336</b>	<b>101 113</b>	<b>237 449</b>	<b>102 320</b>	<b>116 433</b>	<b>218 753</b>	<b>83 623</b>	<b>126 525</b>	<b>210 148</b>
	<b>Punjab</b>													
1.	Hissar	781 570		1 477	1 477		1 482	1 482		1 451	1 451		1 453	1 453
	<b>TOTAL PUNJAB</b>	<b>781 575</b>		<b>1,477</b>	<b>1 477</b>		<b>1 482</b>	<b>1 482</b>		<b>1 451</b>	<b>1 451</b>		<b>1 453</b>	<b>1 453</b>
	<b>Central Provinces</b>													
1.	Raipur	1 442,778		214	214		214	214		214	214		195	195
	<b>TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES</b>	<b>1,442 778</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>
	<b>Ajmer Merwara</b>													
1.	Merwara	169 530	21 202	5 534	26 736	20 441	2 624	23 065	10 650	2 358	13 008	13 650	2 018	15 668
2.	Ajmer	366 800		33	33		10	10		237	237		255	255
	<b>TOTAL AJMER MERWARA</b>	<b>476 330</b>	<b>21,202</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>26,769</b>	<b>20 441</b>	<b>2 703</b>	<b>23 144</b>	<b>10 650</b>	<b>2 595</b>	<b>13 245</b>	<b>13 650</b>	<b>2 273</b>	<b>15 923</b>
	<b>TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES</b>	<b>12 002,212</b>	<b>223,762</b>	<b>113 814</b>	<b>337 576</b>	<b>156 837</b>	<b>109 697</b>	<b>266 534</b>	<b>118,970</b>	<b>120 693</b>	<b>239 663</b>	<b>97 278</b>	<b>130 446</b>	<b>227,724</b>
	<b>Rajputana States</b>													
1.	Marwar	1,035 565	384	1 300	1 684	365	1 265	1,630	207	1 198	1 405	218	1,222	1 440
2.	Jaisalmer	73 370	219	9	228		6	6		6	6		5	5
3.	Jhunjhunnar	19 847	126	70	196	117	70	187	228	77	205		73	73
4.	Kotra	17,611		52	52		52	52		45	45		19	19
5.	Dungarpur	100 103	5 056	706	5 762	3 781	652	4 433	1 815	492	2 307	978	317	1,295
6.	Sirohi	154 044	1,991	691	2 682	483	567	1 050	357	496	853		401	401
7.	Banswara	149 123		622	622		584	584		519	519		512	512
8.	Kishangarh	90 970	1 856	1 078	2 934	1 087	1 136	2,223	1 037	1 088	2,125	917	980	1,997
9.	Lawa	2 671	56	7	63		7	63		7	21		7	7
10.	Pertabgarh	52,020				80	183	213	103	179	282		48	48
	<b>TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES</b>	<b>2,595,864</b>	<b>12,628</b>	<b>4 540</b>	<b>17 168</b>	<b>8 818</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>13,295</b>	<b>3 723</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>2 113</b>	<b>3 014</b>	<b>5,727</b>

No	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 30th August 1902.			For the week ending the 6th September 1902			For the week ending the 13th September 1902			For the week ending the 20th September 1902.		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	Central India States.													
1	Jasra	84 000		237	237		151	151		148	148		146	146
2	Ratlam	89 000		682	682		600	600		615	615		581	581
3	Jhabua	81 000		420	420		372	372		280	280		105	105
4	Alirajpur	50 000		112	112		116	116		104	104		88	88
5	Jobat	9,000		54	54		49	49		41	41		32	32
6	Amjhera (Gwalior)	37 000		120	120	898	118	1 016		118	118		119	119
7	Barwani	60 000		28	28		24	24		16	16			
8	Indore	275 000		207	207		195	195		143	143		135	135
9	Sailana	20 000		47	47		40	45		49	49		61	61
10	Sitapura	23 000		80	80		80	80		80	80		30	30
11	Hatni Kukri Road		62		62	59		59	213		213			
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	727 000	1 097	2,358	3 455	907	1 810	2 767	213	1 544	1,757		1,357	1 357
	Baroda	1,950,927	23 676	13 276	36 951	18,502	12,091	31,493	13 138	12,356	25 494	12 645	11 816	24,461
	Bombay Native States													
1	Kathiawar	2 329 196	10 200	10 293	20 493	19 551	9 370	19 921	9 103	7 002	16 605	9 014	6 228	15 242
2	Palanpur	467 271	4 051	5 33	8 384	4 092	3 09	6 181	2 473	2 452	5 425	2 823	1 573	4,396
3	Rawa Kantla	479 063	2 894	301	3 195	1 238	230	1 468	1 160	278	1 441	332	205	537
4	Mahr Khatia	301 743	11 155	624	11 779	7 808	623	8 431	5 073	797	6,170	6 977	771	7 748
5	Jamt handi	105 337	610	266	876		260	871	544	262	806	5 1	262	813
6	Niraj (Jun or)	35 806	17	0	17	174	0	174	118	5	123	168	5	173
7	Sangli	226 128	2 2	33	35	4	35	44		307	37		304	364
8	Mudhol	63 001	17		17	174		174	191		191	209		209
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4 067 363	39 236	15 751	54 987	23 822	14 000	37 822	19 99	11 653	31 451	20 104	9 465	29 572
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	9 341,160	76 137	35 924	112 061	51 969	33 293	85 262	36 872	29 651	66 523	41 862	26 250	61,117
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	21 343 312	300 339	151 438	451 837	208 800	111 070	320 776	155 847	150 344	306,191	132 140	156 701	288 841

\* Figures not reported

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA by the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Spital*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY OCTOBER 4, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 2nd October 1902

NOTIFICATIONS.

No 3308 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th September 1902 —

No 384 of 1902 —Russell Hugh Worthington Biggs, barrister at-law, of 1, Garden court, Temple, in the city of London, England *An improved method of, and apparatus for, driving the cutter in machine sheep shears and other like machines*

No 385 of 1902 —William Henry Perkin (junior), professor of organic chemistry, of Owen's college, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Whipp Brothers and Tod Limited, manufacturers, of 10, Aytoun street, Manchester, aforesaid *Improvements in the treatment of raw cotton and cotton goods to reduce the inflammability thereof*

No 386 of 1902 —William Henry Perkin (junior), professor of organic chemistry, Owen's college, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Whipp Brothers and Tod, Limited, manufacturers, of 10, Aytoun street, Manchester, aforesaid *Improvements in the treatment of raw cotton and flax and cotton and linen goods to reduce the inflammability thereof*

No 387 of 1902 —Charles William Ansell, civil and mechanical engineer, proprietor, Ansell and Sons, Darjeeling Engineering Works, Toong, Bengal *An improved portable shooting range outfit suitable for either gunnery, rifle or shooting gallery practice*

No 388 of 1902 —Charles Urquhart, barrack sergeant, Military Works services, stationed at Mhow, Central India *An improved churn for making butter from either cream or milk*

No 389 of 1902 —Samuel Zeilenziger, bankers, of 59a, Unter den Linden, Berlin, Germany *Improvements in incandescent gas lamps*

No 390 of 1902 —Reginald Young, superintendent, coal department, Messrs Andrew, Yule & Co, Calcutta *A novel attachment for use with existing rolling stock on railways to ensure the carriage of a maximum quantity of coal with a corresponding increase of freight*

No. 391 of 1902 —Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England *Improvements in wheels*

No 392 of 1902 —Charles Hugh Vans Hathorn, tea planter, of Seconee, Silghat, Assam *A new or improved method of manufacturing pipes*

No. 3309 P —SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 4 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 205 of 1902.—Frank Wiggins, gentleman, of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce, and state of Washington, United States of America *Improvements in self-tightening clutches for pulleys* (Specification filed 23 September 1902)

- No. 243 of 1902 — Jules Adolphe Besson, professor of rue des Carrières St Julien, Caen Calvados, France *Improvements in the process for the purification and concentration of saccharine juices and products from sugar manufactories.* (Specification filed 23 September 1902)
- No. 250 of 1902 — Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in single phase alternating current electric motors* (Specification filed 23 September 1902)
- No. 287 of 1902 — Henry Montgomery Crozier tea planter, of the Hatticherra tea estate, Cachar, in British India *A new or improved locking device* (Specification filed 20 September 1902)
- No. 305 of 1902 — Daniel Rector Smith and Marquis Lindsay Smith, dental surgeons, of 18, Chowringhee road Calcutta, British India *Improvements in vulcanite dental plates, and the process of manufacturing the same* (Specification filed 20 September 1902)

No. 3310 R — WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do has ceased —

- No. 431 of 1897 — Henry Arthur Miller and William George Dauncey *Intermediary mechanism for connecting motive power with operating mechanism for the transmission of force* (Specification filed 20 June 1898)
- No. 59 of 1898 — Charles N E Walke *'The sharp cycle-prop'* (Specification filed 20 June 1898)
- No. 66 of 1898 — John McDonnell *Improvements in apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool during the process of rolling by machinery* (Specification filed 20 June 1898)
- No. 179 of 1898 — William Jackson *Improvements in machines or apparatus for packing tea or other analogous products into chests or boxes* (Specification filed 25 June 1898)

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C R WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act 1888

## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 3rd October, 1902

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the  
30th September, 1902

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				TOTAL
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Cold Coin and Bullion	Cold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	
	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A
Calcutta	2 44,50 000	11 03 90 430	13 48 40 430	1 85 1 028	4 79 90 751			8 67 93 679
Allahabad		2 54 47 370	2 54 47 370	1 90 27 706	9 02,090			1 02,30 826
Lahore		2 46 47 700	2 46 47 700	1 3 73 352	16 21 568			1 54 94 20
Bombay	1,65,88 825	8 52 15 515	10 45 07 390	5 01 98 073	2 74 1 641			7 76 5 714
Karachi		1 06 25 15	1 06 5 215	24 35 7 5	21 90 0,5			46 28 780
Madras	21 44 720	3,11 77 170	3 33 1 8,0	85 1 31	5/ 53 205			1,45 13 715
Calicut		2 27 25	2 7 025	8 04 721	1 710			0 430
Rangoon		1 05 59 520	1 05 59 520	2 53 46 655	12 79 905			2,66 26 560
	4 31,83 545	30 33 23 085	34 65 06 630					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil					
TOTAL R			34 65 06 630	15 93 02 739	87 03 945			24,65 06,684
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								Nil
NET TOTAL R								24,65,06 684
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9 99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								34,65 06,630

W H MICHAEL,  
Offg Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*Claimants who have attained their majority*

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing —

Name of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter) Dennis Brooks (son)
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ * John Brandon (son) Charles Brandon (son) * James Brandon (son)
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter)
Carroll, J, Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter) Joseph Carroll (son) Agnes Carroll (daughter)
Cosser, J, Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son)
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son)
Doyle, J, Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S, Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter)
Furlong, J, Corporal	John Furlong (son)
Flynn, J, Corporal	{ James Flynn (son) William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son)
Grimstone, R, Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter) Richard Grimstone (son)
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley W, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son)
Hutchins, James, Gunner 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P, Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son) Frank Healey (son)
Keleker, J T, Bombardier, 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter)
Knowles W S, Half Pay Bugler D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son)
McDonald, B, 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son)
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son)
McManus, J, Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter) John William McManus (son) Agnes Maude McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son)
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter)
Roth, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Roth (daughter)
Scully, E, Sub Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter) John Scully (son)
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter)
Smithes, R, Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son)
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son) Ellen Sheepard (daughter)
Wallace, J, Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son) Thomas Wallace (son)
Wiggins, R, Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M Wiggins (son)

\* Claims received, but claimants have not yet appeared to receive payment

W FRYER, Major,  
Pay Examiner, Madras Command

**POST OFFICE**

**NOTIFICATION**

Simla, the 27th September, 1902

No 10088-*Ap* — With effect from the 4th December, 1902, Mr W S Hogan, officiating Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is transferred to the Bengal Circle and appointed temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, in that circle

A U FANSHAWE,  
Director General of the Post Office of India

**SURVEY OF INDIA**

**NOTIFICATION**

Calcutta, the 26th September, 1902

No 222 — Mr A M Talati, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

F B LONGE, Major, R E,  
Offg Surveyor General of India

**ACCOUNTS BRANCH, MILITARY DEPARTMENT**

**NOTIFICATION**

Simla, the 27th September, 1902

No 8 — Lieutenant Colonel G A Williams, I S C, Military Accountant 2nd class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty Pension service, 28th year, commenced 10th September, 1902

J A MILEY, Colonel,  
Accountant General, Military Department

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
RAJPUTANA**

**NOTIFICATION**

Abu, the 24th September, 1902

No. 5284-G — Major W H B Robinson, I M S, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, availed himself on the afternoon of the 25th August, 1902, of the privilege leave for one month, granted him in this office notification No 158, dated the 15th idem, and returned to duty on the forenoon of 9th September, 1902. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled

By order,  
A B MINCHIN, Captain,  
First Assistant to the Agent to the  
Governor General, Rajputana

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

**NOTICE**

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs 6. Forwarded V P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN**

**NOTIFICATION**

Quetta, the 22nd September, 1902

**No. 6356**—With reference to Foreign Department letters Nos 552-G and 965 G, dated, respectively, the 31st March and 4th June, 1902, the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the examination in the Baluchi language of the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Office, Tahsildars and Officiating Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Officiating Munsiffs, Naib Tahsildars and Officiating Naib Tahsildars, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of the Baluchistan Police, and native members of the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan, shall be held in accordance with the rules prescribed in this office notification No 940, dated the 24th January, 1902, for their examination in Pashtu, except that the examination in Baluchi shall be held only once a year, *viz*, on or about the 1st Monday in April, and that the following shall be substituted for rule (5) —

(5) The following are the subjects of examination and the marks allotted to each —

	Marks
(a) Reading and construing portions of Hittu Ram's "Baluchi Nama"	100
(b) Translation <i>viva voce</i> and with readiness of a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners	100
(c) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such accuracy of grammar and pronunciation and idiom as to be at once intelligible	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>300</b>

By order,

A L JACOB, Captain,  
First Assistant

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-  
MERWARA**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

Abu, the 8th September, 1902

**No. 1106—331**—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer is pleased to appoint Lala Shankar Lal, Tahsildar of the Beawar tahsil, to be a Munsif in the district of Ajmer and Merwara

The 26th September, 1902

**No. 1212—114-VI**—In supersession of so much of this office notification No 282—687, dated the 23rd March, 1886, as relates to the Magistrate in charge of the Kekri subdivision, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of Act II of 1886 (The Income Tax Act, 1886), to empower the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri, to exercise and perform in the revenue districts of Ajmer and Merwara, respectively, all the powers and duties imposed on a Collector by sections 41, 42, 43, and 44 of the Act and by the rules made under the Act

**No. 1214—114-VI**—In supersession of this office notification No 705, dated the 5th July, 1894, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in exercise of the authority conferred by section 24(c) (3) of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877, to appoint the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri, to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose of the Regulation, with jurisdiction co-extensive with the Khalsa village of Kekri in the revenue district of Ajmer

**No. 1216—114-VI**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (c) of Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act, 1894), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased

to appoint the officers named below to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act within the limits specified against their names —

Name	Local limits
The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner	In the revenue district of Ajmer outside the town of Ajmer and outside the limits of the Kekri sub division
The Extra Assistant Commissioner Kekri	In the Kekri sub division

So much of this office Notification No 173—351, dated the 24th February, 1896, as relates to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, is hereby cancelled

**No 1218—114-VI.**—In exercise of the authority conferred by section 2, clause (c) sub-clause (3), of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the manager of the Court of Wards, Ajmer, to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose of the exercise, within the limits of the estates which may, from time to time, be placed under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, of the functions of that office under sub divisions (F), (G), and (H) of Part II of the said Regulation

**No 1220—114-VI**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the Magistrate in charge of the Beawar sub-division with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the revenue district of Merwara

**No 1222—114-VI**—Under the authority vested in him by section 357 of Act V of 1898 (the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, tried by the Magistrate in charge of the Beawar sub-division the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only

**No 1224—114-VI.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara is pleased to invest the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised in the revenue district of Ajmer

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to invest the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

**No 1226—114 VI**—Under the authority vested in him by section 357 of Act V of 1898, (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara is pleased to direct that in all criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure tried by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only

**No 1232—330 IX**—Under section 22 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara is pleased to appoint Captain A B Sangster, I S C, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the districts of Ajmer and Merwara

**No 1235—330 IX**—Under sections 12 and 37 of Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code), Captain A B Sangster, I S C, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily within the Ajmer district, the offences mentioned in section 260 of the said Act

By order,

A B MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana  
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

### NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 29th September, 1902

**No. 28**—Third class Military Assistant Surgeon Maurice Joseph Pereyra, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Madras Command, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th October, 1902, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

**No 29**—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon Felix George D'Cruz, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for civil employment in that Presidency with effect from the 13th September, 1902

B FRANKLIN, Surgeon-General,  
Director General, I.M.S

## CEMETERY NOTICE

## List of Tombs for dismantling in Meerut Cemetery

Serial Nos	Names of deceased	Dates	REMARKS
1	Not legible		Stone decayed
2	"		"
3			
4	Tho. White, Private, H M's XI L Dragoons	5th October 1826	
5		12th February 1824	
6	Richard Kilner Private H M's XI L Dragoons	28th June 1821	
7	Not legible		Stone decayed
8			
9	Susanah wife of J Bradshaw Sergeant XI L Dragoons	9th December 1823	
10	Joseph Hurst, T S M, XI L Dragoons	24th November 1823	
11	Not legible		Stone decayed
12	John Branks Corporal Rocket Troops	24th July 1825	
13	Frances Wallis wife of Captain Wallis H M's 24th L Dragoons.	2nd April 1825	
14	Not legible		Stone decayed
15			
16	Desarale Geraldine, daughter of S White 5 B, H A	25th July 1830	
17	Margaret Emily Abbott	2nd May 1837	
18	Emily daughter of S M Sergeant Molesworth	6th June 1833	
19	Not legible		Stone decayed
20			
21	John Cooke, Sergeant, 7th Light Cavalry	9th September 1839	
22	Not legible		Stone decayed
23			
24	Alice Grace daughter of S W Fallon	1st December 1849	
25	Thos Clyde son of Private Clyde H M's 75th Regiment	16th September 1855	
26	Not legible		Stone decayed
27			"
28	Thos Ryan Bomb I B I T, H A	6th March 1837	
29	James Fisher Sergeant Do	1st July 1857	
30	Not legible		Stone decayed
31			"
32			"
33			
34	Morrison, Gunner, I B I T, H A	14th March 1835	
35	Not legible		Stone decayed
36	"		"
37	"		"
38	"		"
39	Augustus son of Assistant Surgeon Lightfoot	27th August 1844	
40	Mary Marsey Farmer	17th December 1828	
41	Emma, daughter of Captain Hamilton H M's 53rd Regiment	21st May 1838	
42			
43	Edward Llewellyn, Private, H M's 11th L Dragoons	5th January 1834	
44	Not legible		Stone decayed
45			"
46	Richard Wilkins, Private, H M's XI L Dragoons	10th August 1856	
47	Not legible		Stone decayed
48	John Fletcher, Sergeant H M's 16th Lancers	15th August 1827	
49	Not legible		Stone decayed
50	William Lowe, Private H M's 16th Lancers	19th May 1844	
51	Not legible		Stone decayed
52			"
53			
54	Jemima, daughter of Private Tate, XI L Dragoons	25th January 1847	
55	Michael, son of Little, Private, H M's 16th Lancers	27th August 1834	
56	John Henry, son of Sergeant Marshall		
57	Ann Bennett	18th January 1846	
58	Jane, wife of J Smith H M's 16th Lancers	20th December 1827	
59	Charles, son of A Rawsthorn, Trumpet Major, H M's 16th Lancers	12th March 1826	
60	Arthur Onslow, son of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, 2nd N I	16th November 1890	
61	Thos A Green, Trumpeter, B H A	28th August 1861	
62	Rose, daughter of Sergeant Egan, H M's 16th Lancers	12th December 1843	



Serial Nos	Names of deceased.	Date.	REMARKS.
63	Alice Mary, daughter of Mr J Becher	19th December 1844.	
64	Infant son of Maurice M D and E R	16th December 1843.	
65	George, son of D Campbell Esq	9th February 1843	
66	Alice Angelica, daughter of Daley	1st February 1843	
67	Margaret, daughter of Captain J Rickett	2nd September 1842	
68	Edward Ainslowe, son of L A Pratt	13th March 1840	
69	Sirron Armstrong, T S M, 3rd L Dragoons	28th December 1839.	
70	George Large, 1st, H M's 16th Lancers	10th June 1844	
71	James Armour, wife of J Armour, H M's 16th Lancers.	27th April 1842	
72	Not legible		Stone decayed.
73	Simpson Charles, son of J Lingley	10th July 1851	

R M KIRWAN,  
Chaplain

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### DECLARATION

Shillong, the 28th August, 1902

No. 16—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the India General and River Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," for a cart-road from Churkhai Trunk road to Langaighat (3,820 x 30 feet) in villages Kesharkapan, Khalacherra, and Umapati, pargana Kushiarkul, sub-division Karimganj, district Sylhet, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 75 acres of standard measurement is required within the aforesaid villages of Kesharkapan, Khalacherra, and Umapati.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

Copy of Agreement executed on the 12th May, 1902, by the India General and River Steam Navigation Co, Ltd

An Agreement executed on the 12th May, 1902, by the India General and River Steam Navigation Co., Ltd, whose principal place of business is at Calcutta and who are common carriers by profession, under section 41, Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition Act)

Whereas we the said India General and River Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, carry on the business of common carriers by means of a steamer service in the district of Sylhet And whereas it is necessary in connection therewith that the land described in the schedule hereunto annexed should be acquired under chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 for the construction of a cart-road to the Langaighat And whereas it is necessary that we should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act Now we the said India General and River Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, do hereby agree and bind ourselves and our legal representatives, successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred in the acquisition of the said piece of land and will construct the cart road on the land within one year from the date of this Agreement and maintain the same for traffic in good order and good condition We do further declare and agree that the right which we shall acquire to the land in question shall be only a perpetual right of use and occupation so long as the cart road will remain in existence, and, when it will cease to exist, the said land will vest in Government, who will have the right to dispose of the same as it will appear just and proper under the circumstances of the case We do also agree and bind ourselves, our legal representatives, successors and assigns that the cart-road to be constructed will be kept open to traffic, and the public will be entitled to use the same for foot and cart traffic throughout the year

W G MOLESWORTH,

Attorney for I G R and N. Co., Ltd., and R S N Co., Ltd

The 12th May, 1902

### SCHEDULE

A strip of land (more or less) 3,820 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, covering an area of 3 75 acres (more or less) from Churkhai Trunk Road to Langaighat in villages Kesharkapan, Khalacherra and Umapati, Pargana Kushiarkul, District Sylhet, Sub-Division Karimganj

G J PERRAM,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam  
in the Public Works Department.

## CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.]

## NOTIFICATION

Dated 16th August, 1902

**No. 2262**—In exercise of the powers conferred under section 137 (1) (e) (vi) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following bye-law, and the same having been confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, as required by section 139, it is hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said law —

Chapter III—Sanitation and other purposes

Bye-law No 11—Water-supply, B M Law, section 137 (1) (e) (vi) after section 19 (d) add—

"(e) If the owner or occupier of the premises wilfully prevents entrance into the house for the purposes mentioned in section 17, after the notice prescribed by that section has been given

"*Explanation.*—An owner or occupier shall be held to have wilfully prevented entrance if a person authorised under section 17 is unable to obtain entrance after giving due notice of his intention to visit the premises between certain hours"

E S LLOYD,

Offg President, Municipal Commission,  
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1 Engineers	5 Press workers
2 Overseers	6 Photo-Mechanical workers
3 Sub Overseers	7 Mechanical apprentices
4 Draftsmen	8 Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E ,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free, R17 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	R8-8, " R8-14
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	R4-4, " R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

## REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 24th September, 1902

**No 152 C**—As contemplated in the scheme for the administration of the North West Frontier Province, and with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the appointments shown in the schedule below are hereby combined into one cadre and are divided into the following grades —

1st grade (R250 per mensem)	4 appointments
2nd ditto (R200 per mensem)	6 ditto
3rd ditto (R175 per mensem)	7 ditto
4th ditto (R150 per mensem)	12 ditto

of which the post of Revenue Assistant, Kurram, is to carry a salary of R100 per mensem only

There are also two Local Allowances of R50 per mensem each, attached to the posts of Political Tahsildars of the Wana and Tochi Agencies

## SCHEDULE

Graded Revenue Tahsildars	17 appointments
Graded Political ditto	3 ditto
Ungraded Revenue ditto	1 ditto
Ungraded Political ditto	2 ditto
Munsifs	6 ditto

Two Local Allowances of R50 per mensem each, attached to the posts of Political Tahsildars of Wana and Tochi

**No 153 C**—Consequent on the constitution of the North West Frontier Province, the names of the undermentioned Tahsildars are transferred from the Punjab Provincial List of Tahsildars to that of the North West Frontier Province, with effect from the 9th November, 1901, subject to the condition that their names may be retransferred to the Punjab List at any time before the cadres of the two Provinces are finally separated —

## 1st grade Tahsildars

- 1 Sardar Bahadur Jang
- 2 Malik Takht Ram

## 2nd grade Tahsildars

- 3 Khan Bahadur Arbab Farid Khan
- 4 Lala Paras Ram
- 5 Lala Gopal Saran Das
- 6 Lala Lakhmi Das

## 3rd grade Tahsildars

- 7 Ahmad Yar Khan (Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab)
- 8 Bakhshi Ram Das
- 9 Mir Ahmad Khan, sub *pro tem*

## 4th grade Tahsildars

- 10 Lala Bogha Ram
- 11 Lala Dina Nath (Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab)
- 12 Ghulam Kadir Khan
- 13 Lala Nanak Chand
- 14 Malik Jao Lal

## 5th grade Tahsildars

- 15 Pandit Sarup Narain
- 16 Mir Alam Khan

**No. 154-C**—In consequence of the abolition of the 5th grade of Tahsildars and a proportionate increase in the strength of each of the four higher grades, the following promotions among Tahsildars are made with effect from the 1st of April, 1902 —

Mir Ahmad Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*, is confirmed in that grade

From the 4th to the 3rd grade

- Lala Bogha Ram
- Ghulam Kadir Khan
- Lala Nanak Chand

## To be Tahsildars, 4th grade

Pandit Sarup Narain,  
Mir Alam Khan

**No. 155-C**—The following promotions among Tahsildars are made, with effect from the 1st April, 1902, in consequence of—

- (i) the death of Khan Bahadur Arbab Faqir Khan, Tahsildar, 2nd grade,
- (ii) the deputation of Pandit Sarup Narain, Tahsildar, 4th grade, to the Poonch State

From 3rd to 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*

Bakhshi Ram Das

From 4th to 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*

Malik Jao Lal

To be Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*

Sheikh Siraj-ud-din

**No. 156 C**—Owing to the inclusion of the appointments of—

- (i) Native Assistant, Chitral,
- (ii) Native Assistant, Swat,
- (iii) Revenue Assistant, Kuram,

in the cadre of Tahsildars, and the necessity of filling up certain vacancies in the 4th grade of Tahsildars, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st of April, 1902 —

To be Tahsildar, 2nd grade

Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan

To be Tahsildars, 4th grade

Rai Sahib Lachman Das  
Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan, sub *pro tem*  
Lala Lal Chand, ditto  
Maulvi Ahmad Din, ditto  
Munshi Muhammad Azim Khan, ditto

To be Tahsildar and Revenue Assistant, Kurram

Muhammad Sher Zaman Khan

**No. 157 C**—In consequence of the death of Lala Gopal Saran Das, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, the following promotions in the combined cadre of Tahsildars and Munsifs are made in concurrence with the Judicial Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, with effect from the 8th of August, 1902 —

From the 3rd to the 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*

Lala Lachman Das, Munsif

From the 4th to the 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*

Pandit Sarup Narain (seconded for duty in the Poonch State)  
Mir Alam Khan Tahsildar

Sheikh Siraj ud-din, Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub *pro tem* is confirmed in that grade

**No. 158-C**—In consequence of the appointment of Ghulam Kadir Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, sub *pro tem*, the following promotions and appointment in the combined cadre of Tahsildars and Munsifs are made, with the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner, North West Frontier Province with effect from the 12th September, 1902 —

Bhai Tehna Singh, Munsif, from the 4th to the 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*

Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan, Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*, is confirmed in that grade

Bhai Rup Singh, Head Clerk of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is appointed Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*

**No. 159 C**—In consequence of the retirement of Bakhshi Ram Das, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*, the following promotions in the combined cadre of Tahsildars and

Munsifs are made with the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st of October, 1902 —

Lala Jiwan Mal, Munsif, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*

Sheikh Siraj ud-din from the 4th to the 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*

Lala Lal Chand, Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*, is confirmed in that grade

Kazi Muhammad Yusaf, Naib Tahsildar, 1st grade, is appointed Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*

No. 160-C—In order to fill existing vacancies in the combined cadre of Tahsildars and Munsifs, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st of October, 1902 —

To be 4th grade Tahsildar, sub *pro tem*

Muhammad Sher Zaman Khan, Revenue Assistant, Kurram,

To be Tahsildar and Revenue Assistant, Kurram, sub *pro tem*, on Rs100 per mensem

Munshi Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Naib Tahsildar, 1st grade

No 161 C—As contemplated in the scheme for the administration of the North West Frontier Province, and with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the appointments of Naib Tahsildars in the late Peshawar and Derajat Divisions of the Punjab, shown in the schedule below, are hereby combined into one cadre, and are divided into the following grades —

1st grade (Rs75 per mensem)	• 7 appointments,
2nd ditto (Rs60 ditto )	3       "
3rd ditto (Rs50 ditto )	12       "

which includes one appointment for the Hazara Galis for seven months, the pay of which at present is Rs36 per mensem

There are also the following Local Allowances attached to the posts of the Political Naib Tahsildars of the Tochi and Wana Agencies —

Rs15 per mensem to Naib Tahsildars of the 1st and 2nd grades

Rs10 per mensem to Naib Tahsildars of the 3rd grade

#### SCHEDULE

Division	District	No of appointments
Peshawar	Peshawar	6
	Kohat	3
	Hazara	3 + 1 for Galis.
Derajat	Dera Ismail Khan	5
	Bannu	2
	Wana Agency	4
	Tochi Agency	3

Seven Local Allowances aggregating Rs150 per mensem

M F O'DWYER,

Revenue Commissioner, North West Frontier Province

### THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 26th September, 1902

No. 213—The services of Mr E R Hill, Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab for employment in that province, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th September, 1902

By order, . . .

A H GRANT,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province

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**EXAMINATION.**

The 24th September, 1902

**No. 208**—The next half yearly examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Chitral, Quetta, and Mian Mir on the 27th and 28th of October, 1902

The examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, and subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 29th of October, 1902

By order,

**R I R GLANCY,**

Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N-W F Province

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**TRANSFER**

The 24th September, 1902

**No. 209**—Sardar Sultan Asad Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Kohat to the Bannu district, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th September, 1902

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**POWERS**

The 25th September, 1902

**No 210**—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Captain W A L Cowie, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate in charge of the Peshawar Cantonment, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31, and 36

This notification will remain in force until he ceases to be a 2nd class Magistrate or to hold charge of the Peshawar Cantonment, or until it is expressly cancelled

**No 211**—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act on M Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan, candidates under Settlement Training, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving

**No 212**—Under the provisions of section 32 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Captain W A L Cowie, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, and a Magistrate of the 2nd class, is invested with the power to pass sentences of whipping in the Peshawar district

The 26th September, 1902

**No. 214**—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act on M Pala Ram, officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving

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**ERRATUM.**

The 26th September, 1902

**No. 215**—*Vide* Notification, dated the 29th August, 1902, published at page 955, Part II, Gazette of India, dated 6th September, 1902 for "No 192" read "No 192 A"

By order,

**A H GRANT,**

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N W F Province

. .

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 6th September, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS		DEATHS			CAUSE OF DEATH						INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number				
				Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Liver	Typhoid and diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males			Females	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680		3	3																	1	
2		Nawashahr	4,114	1	1	2	1	1				1											13	2
3		Butia	7 020	1	3	4	4	2					3					1	1	1		30	30	3
4		Haripur	5 578	2	4	6	1	1									1					56	9	4
5	Peshawar		61,070	22	21	43	55	1	2		1		22	2			10	3	3	6	25	20	5	
6	Kohat		30,990	5	5	10	10	1	4		1		4	2			3	3	2	5	17	17	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	14 171	3	3	6	7	4	1				4				3	2	2	4	22	26	7	
8		Lakki	5 218	1	3	4	1								1							40	10	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 575	14	7	21	14						8				2	2	1	3	35	23	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	3	2	1				1	2								17	17	10
		Total	150	51	50	101	70	5	41	3			42	7	4	1	19	11	8	19	20	19		

Remark by the Administrative Medical Officer North-West Frontier Province, of the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday the 6th September 1902.

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 102 births were registered (51 males and 51 female) giving a birth rate of 19 per mille of population. 70 deaths were registered (35 males and 41 females), giving a death-rate of 19 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt-Col, I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 22nd September 1902

## AFFILIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In a Convocation of the Oxford University held on June 3rd, 1902, the following Revised Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities (Stat Tit II, Sect VIII) was approved:—

Whereas it is expedient (1) to provide for the making of Regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities (2) to enable Candidates from these Universities under certain conditions to offer themselves for examination in any Honour School of the Second Public Examination, and to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts without having passed either Responsions or the First Public Examination, and (3) to confine the requirement of a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language to Candidates from Colonial Universities, and to determine the conditions under which Candidates shall be permitted to satisfy that requirement by passing approved examinations of such Universities, the University enacts as follows —

- 1 Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes  
Add, page 932 [1887]
- 2 The application shall be addressed to the Vice Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council
- 3 The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes. A University admitted to the privileges conferred by this section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and this University may at any time by a vote of Convocation withdraw the same from any University
- 4 Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years, and who shall have passed all the examinations incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Junior Colonial or Indian Student
- 5 Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over three full years, and who shall have taken Honours in the final examination incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Colonial or Indian Student
- 6 It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up and submit to Convocation a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University so admitted shall be deemed to have taken Honours as aforesaid. Every such statement, if approved by Convocation, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute
- 7 The status and privileges of a Junior Student shall be as follows —
  - (a) The term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation
  - (b) A Junior Student shall not be required to pass Responsions, or to pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions
  - (c) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language
  - (d) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, but has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language
- 8 The status and privileges of a Senior Student shall be as follows —
  - (a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation
  - (b) A Senior Student shall not be required to pass any part of Responsions or of the First Public Examination or any Preliminary Examination of the Second Public Examination



- (c) A Senior Student who has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language

9 Every person who, having been matriculated, desires to claim the status of a Junior or Senior Student shall make his application through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest through the Secretary, the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as he is admitted as a Junior or a Senior Student. If he makes his application later than a week from matriculation, he shall pay an additional fee of one pound

10 Any person qualified to become a Junior Student on matriculation may be admitted to any part of Responsions, any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination

11 Every person who, being qualified to become a Junior or Senior Student on matriculation desires to have his name entered for an examination before he has been matriculated shall make his application to the Secretary through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall send the name to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for entering names for the examination in question, together with—

(a) The statutable fee and in addition thereto the sum of one pound or of two pounds according as the Candidate claims to be qualified to become a Junior or a Senior Student,

(b) A declaration that the Candidate in his opinion *bond fide* desires admission to his College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student as the case may be, and

(c) Evidence showing that the Candidate is qualified as aforesaid

Any Candidate whose name has been entered for an examination as aforesaid shall, so soon as he has been matriculated, become a Junior or Senior Student, as the case may be

12 A Colonial Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language if he has passed—

either (a) one of the examinations enumerated below in the Schedule,

or (b) such examination or examinations of his University as shall satisfy the conditions laid down under the provisions of the next following clause. Provided that evidence of his having satisfied these conditions shall have been produced to the Secretary within one week from his matriculation, and that a registration fee of five shillings shall have been paid through the Secretary to the University Chest

13 It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this Statute shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language in the examinations of his University. Every such statement shall be submitted to Convocation, and, if approved, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute

14 The Secretary shall have power to make and vary from time to time regulations for the admission of qualified persons to the status of a Junior or Senior Student, and for enabling Junior or Senior Students, or persons qualified to become Junior or Senior Students, to offer themselves for examination under the provisions of this section, provided that all such regulations and any variation in them shall be submitted to the Vice Chancellor and Proctors for approval

15 It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a sufficient record of the members of the University who have the status and privileges of a Junior or Senior student respectively, and of the persons not yet matriculated whose names have been entered for an examination under the provisions of this section, and to see that no candidate is admitted to examination or to any of the privileges of a Junior or Senior Student who has not satisfied the conditions of this section

#### SCHEDULE

1 The Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions, or any examination which under Tit VI Sect 1 § 2 exempts a Candidate, from Responsions  
Add p 1026 [1898]

2 The examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subjects offered being a Greek book, or any examination, including Greek, which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this examination

3 The Examination of Candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions

4 The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination

5 The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination

6 The Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the Candidate satisfies the Examiners in a Greek book in that Examination

7 Group A I and D of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination

8 and 9 The Honour Schools of Literæ Humaniores and of Theology in the same Examination.

SENATE HOUSE,  
The 19th September 1902

K C BANURJI,  
Offg Registrar, Calcutta University

### BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th September, 1902

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	R	a p		R	a p
Capital paid up	2,00 00 000	0 0	Government Securities	1,51,13,036	0 0
Reserve Fund	1 14,00 000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	67 74,215	0 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2 10,25 199	3 1
at Head Office	60,48,289	4 0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1 62,57 235	9 0
Public Deposits			Bills discounted and purchased	2,21,46,220	4 4
at Branches	1,19,62,025	0 1	Balances with other Banks	23 87,542	15 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,08,60,163	0 5	Bullion	14,836	15 4
Bank Post Bills, etc	10,21,019	14 11	Dead Stock	16,17 129	12 11
Sundries	15,42,394	3 10	Stamps	11,117	9 1
			Sundries	7,60,423	4 6
				8,61,06 962	10 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,04,97,560	9 1
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,62,29 368	4 0
				4,67,26,928	13 1
RUPES	13,28,33,891	7 3	RUPES	13,28 33,891	7 3

\* Includes Sovs and ½ Sovs value Rs 1,44 570 0 0  
† Do do do 1 09 042 8 0  
Rs 3 13,612 3 0

BANK OF BENGAL  
Calcutta, the 3rd October, 1902

E J BIRCH,  
Chief Accountant

By order of the Directors,  
W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent  
Percentage 46 00

## TREASURE TROVE

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that on the 2nd September, 1902, a treasure, consisting of the under mentioned gold and silver jewels, valued at Rs 70, secured in a copper pot, was found while ploughing Neeluvayi Kudi Valappa occupied by Neeluvayi Kunhi Mamma in Eravimangalam desam Perintalmanna Amsom, Wallavanad Taluk. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally, or by duly authorized agent, before the Collector of Malabar, on Tuesday, the 10th February, 1903, at the Muzur Office, Calicut, and substantiate their claim, if any —

## Particulars of Treasure

Description	No	Weight	Approximate value
1 Gold kadakam	1	1½ Tls	Rs 11 8
2 Gold bracelet	3	1½ "	12 0
3 Gold	1	½ "	4 0
4 Gold Elassu (small and large)	5	3 "	2 8
5 Gold cl andrakala	1	1½ "	25 0
6 Silver waist cord (aranhan)	3		15 0
7 Copper vessel in which the above were secured	1	37 "	0 1
TOTAL			70 1 0

G T VURGESE,  
for Collector

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Calicut, 26th September, 1902

## SURVEY OF INDIA

## NOTIFICATION

The 3rd October, 1902

No 223 — Lieutenant E T Rich, R E, having assumed charge of his duties, on return from leave on the afternoon of the 22nd September, 1902, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 23rd September, 1902

No 224 — Colonel St G C Gore, R E Surveyor-General of India, having resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 29th September, 1902, and Major W J Bythell, R E, Officiating Deputy Surveyor General, having reverted to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade, the following reversions are made from the same date —

Mr E F Litchfield, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade

Lieutenant H M Cowie, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST G GORE, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

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## STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of February to August 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8s or 9d (2s) each

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of December, 1901, to June, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8s or 9d (2s) each

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending September, 1901 Compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900 No 2 of 1901 1902

Fcap Paper cover 8s or 9d (2s)

Ditto ditto ending December, 1901 Compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900 No 3 of 1901

1902 Fcap Paper cover 8s or 9d (2s)

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1901 and the four preceding years 1 cap Paper cover 2s or 3d (1s)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January, February and March 1902, in the ten months April, 1901 to January, 1902 in the eleven months April, 1901 to February, 1902 and in the twelve months April, 1901 to March 1902 Compared with the corresponding period of 1899 1900 and 1900 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2s or 2d (1s) each

Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1901, and the four preceding years 1 cap Paper cover 10s or 1s (2s)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1899-1900 and the four preceding years 1 cap Paper cover 2s or 3d (1s)

Prices and Wages in India Nineteenth issue 1902 Super Royal 4to Boards Rs 8 or 2s (6s)

Review of the Trade of India in 1901 1902 Fcap Paper cover 8s or 9d (2s)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1902 and in the corresponding month of 1900 and 1901 and in May 1902 and in the two months April and May 1902 in June 1902 and in the three months April to June 1902 compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2s or 2d (1s) each

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Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1896 1897 to 1900 1901 17th issue in two parts 1 cap Board Both parts Rs 8 or 5s 3d (1s)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1892 to 1901 Fcap Paper cover 2s (1s)

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Civil Estimates, 1902 1903 Fcap Board Vols I and II Rs 3 or 4s 6d (13s) each Volume

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Monthly Indian Army List for May, June, 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 1 8s or 2s 3d (4s) each

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Indian Military Budget Estimate for the year 1902 1903 Fcap Board Rs 8 or 2s 3d (8s)

List of Light Houses and Light Vessels in British India including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1901 21st issue Royal 8vo Board Rs 1 or 1s 6d (2s)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 3 or 4s 6d (8s)

General List of Vouchers required to support Credits and Charges in Supply and Transport Cash and Store Accounts Royal 8vo Paper cover 10s or 1s 3d (1s)

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment Corrected up to 30th June, 1902 Super Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 2 or 3s (4s)

Classified List (Public Works Department) Subordinate Establishment Corrected up to 30th June 1902 Super Royal 8vo Paper cover 4s or 4d (1s)

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Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1902 1903 Fcap Paper cover 8s or 9d (1s 6d)

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Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering" Compiled by Lieutenant Colonel J Clibborn, I SC, BA, LCE Price Rs 8 per copy

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Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc, and Plates By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal Price per set Rs 4-2

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Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases Tables giving Analysis of Metallic bases Price 8s per copy

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication) Price 4s per copy

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations Price 4s per copy.

**Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir** By Lieutenant Colonel J Clibborn, I S C , C I E Price per copy 12a

**Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc** Price R3 per copy

Cash must accompany order Articles are sent by V P P to persons in Government employment only

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee

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### ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings Nos 9 to 11 of 1901 and No 1 of 1902 @ 8a

Journal, Part I, No 2 of 1901 @ R2

„ Part II, No 2 of 1901 @ R2

„ Part III, No 2 of 1901 and Part III, No 1 of 1902, @ R2

### BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha Fasc 4 @ 6a

Catapatha Brahmana Vol I, Fasc 5 @ 6a

Varsakriya Kaumudi Fasc 3 and 4 @ 6a

Nityacarapaddhati Fasc 2 and 3 @ 6a

Apastamba Sranta Sutra Vol III, Fasc 16 @ 6a

Mahabhasyaprodipodyata Vol II, Fasc 2 and 3 @ 6a

Al Muquddasi (English) Vol I Fasc 2 @ 12a

## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902 By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper Cover R1



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY OCTOBER 4, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No 080638 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1842-43 for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Banwari Mukunda Deb, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor—BANWARI MUKUNDA DEB,  
of BANWARIBAD, MURSHIDABAD

#### Lost

A receipt numbered 1736, dated 18th instant, and granted by Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal on submission of the unmentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security—

3½% G P Note No 023807, Loan 1842-43 Amount Rs900

do do 007645 do 1854-55 Amount

..

Proprietor's name—R Mittra

Rs2,100

Proprietor's name—R Mittra

For the Bank of Calcutta, Ltd

D KING, Agent

Holder and Advertiser

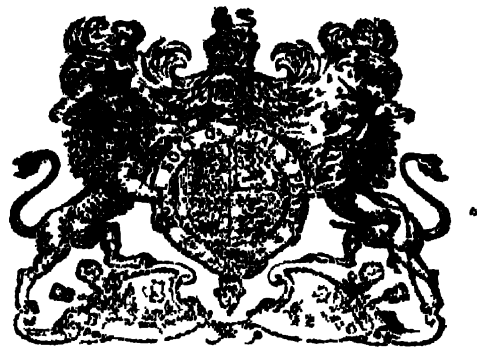
#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No 033338 of 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs500, No 035763 of 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs500, No 037855 of 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs500. The first originally stood in the name of Sree Nath Mukerjee the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. The second in the name of G H Blaquiere, Executor of S Blaquiere and the third in the name of Doyal Chunder Saboojee and were last endorsed to Sree Nath Mukerjee, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—SREEMOTI BROJO KUMARI DABI, *alias* BROJO BALA DABI,  
Certificate holder to the estate of Sree Nath Mukerjee  
Residence—Cuttipara (Hugh)







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 41 }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902

Separate payment is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications Appointments, Promotions, &c

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

#### NOTIFICATION

*Simla the 7th October, 1902*

**No 20**—Whereas by a Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 10th day of September, 1884, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict, c 3), were declared applicable to the Island of Perim

And whereas by a Resolution passed by the said Secretary of State for India in Council on the 30th day of September, 1885, the provisions of the said section were declared applicable to Aden,

And whereas by a Resolution passed by the said Secretary of State for India in Council on the 9th day of November, 1886 the provisions of the said section were declared applicable to the Settlement of Aden and its dependencies for the time being inclusive of the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad, and Hiswa, the Island of Perim, and Little Aden,

And whereas the places to which the provisions of the said section were declared applicable by the said Resolutions were and are part of the territories under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council,

And whereas the said Governor of Bombay in Council has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same,

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 3rd day of October, 1902,

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India

#### Regulation No III of 1902

#### *A Regulation to restrict the sea-traffic in arms and ammunition between Aden and places in the Gulf of Aden*

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the sea-traffic in arms and ammunition between Aden and places in the Gulf of Aden, It is hereby enacted as follows

Short title

**1** This Regulation may be called the Aden Sea traffic in Arms Regulation, 1902

**2** In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) ' Resident ' means the Political Resident at Aden

(b) " prescribed port " means such port within His Majesty's Somaliland Protectorate as, subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may, by general or special order, prescribe for the purposes of section 3, sub section (2), and section 4, clauses (2) and (3), respectively and

XI of 1878

(c) all words and expressions defined in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and used in this Regulation shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act

**3** (1) No vessel shall depart or proceed from Aden on a voyage to any place in the Gulf of Aden without obtaining a port clearance from such officer as the Resident may appoint in this behalf

Restrictions on port clearance in certain cases

(2) In the case of a vessel departing or proceeding from Aden on a voyage to any place on the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden within His Majesty's Somaliland Protectorate to the east of Berbera, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port clearance shall not grant the clearance unless and until the master, owner or agent for the vessel and two sureties resident in Aden have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond for the sum of two thousand rupees, or such smaller sum as, subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf, conditioned that the vessel, after leaving Aden, shall first touch at the prescribed port within such time as may be stipulated in the bond and shall not leave that port until she obtains from the proper authority permission in writing so to leave

(3) In the case of any vessel departing or proceeding from Aden on a voyage to any place on the Arabian Coast of the Gulf of Aden the officer whose duty it is to grant a port clearance shall not grant the clearance unless and until the master owner or agent of the vessel and two sureties resident in Aden have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond for the sum of two thousand rupees, or such smaller sum as, subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf, conditioned that the vessel, after leaving Aden, shall proceed direct to the place declared to such officer as her destination and shall not during the period of the bond be employed in carrying any arms, ammunition, military stores or explosives between any places on the Arabian and African Coasts of the Gulf of Aden

(4) In lieu of the surety bond required by sub section (2) or (3) the master, owner or agent of the vessel may with the permission of the Resident, execute a bond without sureties similarly conditioned and furnish other sufficient security for the performance of the conditions of the bond

Penalties

**4** The master and the owner—

(1) of any vessel departing or proceeding from Aden on a voyage to any place in the Gulf of Aden, who has not obtained a port clearance from the officer whose duty it is to grant such port-clearance, or

(2) of any vessel arriving in Aden from any place on the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden within His Majesty's Somaliland Protectorate to the east of Berbera, who does not produce in Aden a written permission from the proper authority at the prescribed port to depart or proceed from that port to Aden direct, or

(3) of any vessel arriving in Aden which, after leaving the prescribed port, has touched at any other place otherwise than by reason of the perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, or

(4) of any vessel arriving in Aden from any place on the Arabian Coast of the Gulf of Aden, which, before leaving the said place for Aden, has—

(a) within a period of one year, or

(b, where port clearance has been granted under section 3, sub-section (1), within the period referred to in clause (a), then since the grant of such port clearance,

carried arms, ammunition, military stores or explosives between any places on the Arabian and African Coasts of the Gulf of Aden, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both

5 (1) Where the owner or master of a vessel is charged with any offence punishable under section 4, the Resident may, by order in writing, direct such vessel to be detained and, where such owner or master is sentenced to pay a fine for any such offence and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Court may, in addition to any other means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary

(2) Where the owner or master is convicted of any offence punishable under sub-section (4) of section 4, the Resident may further, by order in writing, direct that the vessel be confiscated

6 The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may on or near such public or private wharves or other landing places as he may deem expedient, establish searching posts at which all boxes, bales and packages landed or in transit may be detained and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores by any officer appointed by the Resident in this behalf

7 All proceedings taken, orders issued, sentences passed, penalties imposed, detentions enforced, sums levied, distresses or confiscations made, sales held and other acts done before the commencement of this Regulation are, in so far as the same might have been taken, issued, passed, imposed, enforced, levied, made, held or done if this Regulation had been in force, hereby confirmed and made valid and all officers of the Government and all persons acting under their authority are hereby indemnified and discharged from liability in respect of such proceedings, orders, sentences, penalties, detentions, sums, distresses, confiscations, sales and acts to the extent aforesaid

8 Subject to the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Resident may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation shall not apply in the case of any vessel or class of vessels, and may from time to time alter or vary any such declaration

J M MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

## HOME DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

#### ESTABLISHMENTS

*Simla, the 7th October, 1902*

No 590—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 1st January 1903

Mr R B Wood

Mr J S Heaney

Mr R E Holland

*The 9th October, 1902,*

**No 597**—The services of Mr Jnanendranath Gupta, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

*The 10th October, 1902*

**No 599**—Mr W R Lawrence, C I E, on return from leave resumed charge of the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy from Mr H W C Carnduff on the afternoon of the 26th September 1902

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### SANITARY PLAGUE

*The 10th October, 1902*

**No 2217**—The services of Major F Wyville Thomson, M B, I M S (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Central Committee for the Colonisation Durbar at Delhi, with effect from the 15th October 1902

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### JUDICIAL

*The 10th October 1902*

**No 1503**—The services of Mr B G Geidt, of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 5th September 1902

H H RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India*

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## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

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### NOTIFICATION

### LAND SURVEYS

*Simla the 9th October 1902*

**No 1570—2010**—Colonel St G C Gore, R E, having on return from leave, resumed charge of the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Major F B Longe R E, reverted to his officiating appointment of Deputy Surveyor General from the 29th September 1902

J O MILLER,

*Off. Secretary to the Government of India*

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## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

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### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla the 20th June, 1902*

**No 2463½ / 1**—Mr Kailash Nath Vithal, Superintendent, Rajputana Agency Office, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Kekri, with effect from the date of assuming charge

Mr Sayyid Husain, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri is appointed to be Deputy Magistrate, Beawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge

*The 7th October, 1902*

**No 4442 / A**—The services of Mr J A Devenish, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Engineer of the Bharatpur State

*The 8th October, 1902*

**No 2741-P**—Lieutenant J R Brown, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is appointed to be Reserve Officer, for employment with the Frontier Irregular Corps in the North West Frontier Province, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties

**No 1668 G**—The services of Major F W P Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps a Political Agent of the 3rd class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on settlement work

**No 1670-G**—Captain B F M Gurdon, C I E, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 2nd) class is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th October 1902, and is also granted furlough for nine months, under articles 264 A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave

*The 9th October, 1902*

**No 1676 G**—Captain R L Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Chitral

**No 1678 G**—Captain F McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Chilas

**No 1680 G**—Captain S B A Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

**No 1682 G**—The services of Captain E O'Brien, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 20th October 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals

**No 4507 / B**—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India

Captain A H O Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, for six months

Pension service, 13th year, commenced 1st March 1902

*The 10th October, 1902*

**No 4542 / B**—Captain F A Egan, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Bombay Cavalry is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Captain A H O Spence, or until further orders

**No 1694-G**—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department

Consequent on the return from special leave of Major C F Minchin, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 8th September, 1902—

Major T W Hug, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr R C H M King, of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 14th September, 1902,—

Captain (temporary Major) R A E Benn Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Mr L W Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain F Bigg Wither, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from privilege and special leave of Mr W S Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 30th September, 1902,—

Captain F C Webb Ware, C I E, Indian Staff Corps an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Mr E V Gabriel, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain R E A Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

**No 4532 / A**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Mhow, Neemuch and Dicsa by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos 1374 I, 1375 I, 1376 I and 1377 I respectively, dated the 25th April 1890, and to the Cantonments of Baroda, Bhuj and Nowgong by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 1977 I, dated the 8th May 1891, No 2840-I, dated the 9th July 1891, and No 5024-I, dated the 24th December 1891, respectively, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all warrant officers non commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular forces from the operation of any tax which may be for the time being imposed on cycles in the said cantonments

**No 4535 / A**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub section (1), of the Cantonments Act 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all warrant officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular forces from the operation of any tax which may be for the time being imposed on cycles in the Cantonments of Quetta and Loralai

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

*Simla the 7th October, 1902*

**No 5,60 P**—Mr G B Ilcharby is posted temporarily as Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces with effect from the 26th of September 1902

**No 5368 P**—Mr J I Imley, C S I is placed on special duty in this Department from the 26th of September to the 14th of October 1902, both days inclusive

*The 8th October 1902*

**No 5373 P**—Mr W J Pryning is appointed Chief Superintendent in the Local Audit Department of the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal with effect from the 1st of October 1902 *vice* Mr F Smith transferred to the Military Accounts Department

Mr J L Carvalho, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General Madras is appointed Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 25th of September 1902, *in c* Mr W J Pryning

E N BAKFR,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Simla the 10th October 1902*

### APPOINTMENTS

#### ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT

**No 910**—Captain F Shakespeare, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be 5th Superintendent *sub pro tem*

**No 911**—Veterinary-Captain W F Shore Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 20th September 1902, *vice* Veterinary-Major A I Appleton, Army Veterinary Department, reverted to military duty

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**No 912**—Lieutenant Colonel W O Wolseley, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 26th September 1902, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district, *vice* Colonel N B Major, Royal Army Medical Corps, granted leave on medical certificate.

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

**No 913**—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 9th October 1902, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel I F R Burgess, who vacates on attaining the age of 52 years

Names	From	To
Lieutenant Colonel G A Williams 18c	Military Accountant, 2nd class	Military Accountant, 1st class
Mr L L Kulberer	Military Accountant 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Captain B Scott 18c	Military Accountant 4th class	Military Accountant 3rd class
Captain W Donnan 18c	Assistant Military Accountant 1st class	Military Accountant, 4th class
Captain F R Foord 18c 23rd Madras Light Infantry	Assistant Military Accountant 2nd class	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class
Lieutenant R L C Hall 18c, 8th Bombay Infantry	Assistant Military Accountant 3rd class	Assistant Military Accountant 2nd class
Captain R de S. Dudson, 18c 25th Bombay Rifle		Assistant Military Accountant 3rd class (on probation)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

**No 914**—Lieutenant H Clarke, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 20th September 1902

## STAFF CORPS

**No 915**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

## Lieutenants—

Charles Frederick Watson Hughes, Royal Sussex Regiment, Double Company Officer, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry. Dated 15th September 1902

Robert Cuthbert Blair, East Lancashire Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry officiating Double Company Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry. Dated 19th August 1902

Cunliffe Herbert March DSO South Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Lancers. Dated 6th September 1902

## Second-Lieutenants—

Frederick Lee Hughes South Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment Double Company Officer, 20th (Duke of Cambridge Own) Punjab Infantry. Dated 2nd September 1902

Leopold Aloysius Matthys Jones, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 26th Madras Infantry. Dated 4th September 1902

## SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

**No 916**—Major C C Fegnant Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, with effect from the 2nd October 1902

**No 917**—Captain W Fitz A Stewart Indian Staff Corps, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer 6th class on probation, with effect from the 11th October 1901 (Joined his appointment on the 10th November 1901)



## JUDICIAL

**No 918**—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), is published, as required by sub section (3) of that section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the first day of January 1903

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council

*Draft notification*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 sub sections (1) and (2) of the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely

*Rules*

1 Save as hereinafter otherwise provided in rule 2, where exemption from the payment of tolls is claimed, under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), in respect of any person or body of persons or any property, a pass, in the form annexed, shall be presented on the demand of the person authorised to demand the tolls

2 No passes shall be required in the case of—

(a) officers and soldiers of—

(i) His Majesty's Regular Forces,

(ii) any local corps, or

(iii) Imperial Service Troops,

in uniform when on duty or on the march

(b) members of a corps of Volunteers in uniform when on duty or when proceeding to or returning from duty,

(c) officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Forces in uniform when proceeding from their place of residence on being called out for training or service or when proceeding back to their place of residence after such training or service,

(d) grass cutters and other authorized followers of—

(i) His Majesty's Regular Forces,

(ii) any local corps,

(iii) Imperial Service Troops, or

(iv) any corps of Volunteers,

when they accompany any body of such Forces, Troops or Volunteers or any members of such corps on the march,

(e) members of the families of officers, soldiers or authorized followers of—

(i) His Majesty's Regular Force, or

(ii) any local corps,

when accompanying any body of troops, on duty or on the march,

(f) prisoners under military escort in uniform,

(g) the horses and baggage, and the persons (if any) employed in carrying the baggage, of any persons specified in any of the foregoing clauses, when such horses, baggage or persons accompany the persons so specified under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively,

(h) carriages and horses belonging to His Majesty or employed in His Majesty's military service and all persons in charge of or accompanying the same, when conveying any such persons as hereinbefore in this rule mentioned, or when conveying baggage or stores

(i) animals accompanying any body of troops which are intended to be slaughtered for food or kept for any purpose connected with the provisioning of such troops, or

(j) persons in charge of any carriage, horse or animal exempted under any of the foregoing clauses when accompanying the same under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively

3 (1) Save as hereinafter provided in sub rule (2) every pass shall be signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment concerned, or by a station staff officer

(2) In the case of members of a corps of volunteers, or of officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Force, every pass shall be signed by a District Magistrate, or by such officer as the District Magistrate may authorize in this behalf.

### FORM OF PASS

[Issued under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901)]

This pass is issued subject to the rules on the reverse in respect of the persons and property specified in the annexed schedule, and exempt from the payment of tolls on the occasion of—

Embarking or being shipped at \_\_\_\_\_

Disembarking or being landed at \_\_\_\_\_

Proceeding from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

It will remain in force from \_\_\_\_\_ up to the \_\_\_\_\_ 19

### Schedule

	Number	Name of Corps	Remarks
<b>PART I</b>			
<i>Persons</i>			
Officers			
Soldiers			
Members of Volunteer Corps			
Grass cutters employed in service of troops or volunteers			
Authorized followers of troops or volunteers			
Members of families of officers soldiers or authorized followers			
Persons in charge of horses carriages slaughter animals and baggage			
Prisoners			
<b>PART II</b>			
<i>Property</i>			
Horses as defined in the Act			
Carriages			
Slaughter animals			
Baggage			

It is hereby declared that any person who is guilty of any offence under the provisions of the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901, shall be liable to be punished as provided in Section 2 of the said Act.

(Sd)

Place — { Commanding Officer of  
Station Staff Officer at  
District Magistrate at  
Date — { Officer authorized by District Magistrate at

Endorsement

[Here enter rules 1 to 3]

### LONDON GAZETTE

No 919—The following extracts are published for general information

' London Gazette ' Dated the 11th September 1902, page 5857

WAR OFFICE

Pall Mall, 12th September 1902

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the

services of the undermentioned officers during operations in East and West Africa, respectively

*For services during the Aro Expedition in Southern Nigeria*

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order

Major George Benjamin Hodson, Indian Staff Corps

Lieutenant George Knowles, Indian Staff Corps

*"London Gazette" dated the 16th September 1902, pages 5959 and 5965*

WAR OFFICE,

*Ball Mall, 16th September, 1902*

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA)

*12th Battalion*—Major W C Knight Indian Staff Corps, resigns his appointment as Second in Command Dated 17th September 1902.

*Indian Staff Corps*—Colonel John Davidson, C B, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list Dated 28th August 1902.

PROMOTIONS

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No 920 —The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval

*Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels*

6th October 1902

Joseph Hume Balfour

Algernon Henry Wilmer

*Lieutenant to be Captain*

4th October 1902

Clive Wigram

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

*Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels*

30th September 1902

Albert William Denis Leahy, M D

Richard Rose Weir, M D

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT

Robert Evans Stuart Davis, M B

William Henry Neilson, M B

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT

William Henry Burke, M B

John Crimmin, C I E, V C

## NATIVE ARMY

No 921 —The following promotions are made, in the undermentioned regiments

*1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse)*

Dafadar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdullah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1902

*Malwa Bnil Corps*

Jemadar Mohun Lal to be Subadar, *vice* Phooljee, deceased, with effect from the 2nd September 1902

## RETIREMENTS

No 922 —Lieutenant Colonel William Edwin Griffiths Indian Medical Service (Bengal), 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th January 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval

No 923 —Honorary Captain James Campbell, Deputy Commissary, Barrack Department, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th August 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

## REWARDS

## ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No 924 —The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified

*To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur"*

- 1 Subadar Major Arbela Bahadur 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Nuring Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 15th Sikh Infantry, deceased Dated 26th April 1901
- 2 Subadar Major Bidhi Chand, Bahadur, 38th Dogra Infantry *vice* pensioned Subadar Sobha Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, late Peshawar Mountain Battery, deceased, dated 8th May 1901
- 3 Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, Bahadur Murree Mountain Battery *ice* Risaldar Major (Honorary Captain) Bahauddin Khan C I E, *Sardar Bahadur*, 1st Central India Horse, deceased Dated 13th August 1901
- 4 Subadar Major Shih Muhammad, Bahadur, 25th Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Muhammad Yakub, *Sardar Bahadur* late 23rd Madras Light Infantry, deceased Dated 27th September 1901
- 5 Subadar Pirthal Limbu, Bahadur 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Kulpatti Gurung, *Sardar Bahadur* late 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, deceased Dated 17th November 1901
- 6 Subadar Zaman Ali, Bahadur 40th Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Secunder Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 14th Sikh Infantry, deceased Dated 8th January 1902
- 7 Subadar-Major Kaku Singh, Bahadur 35th Sikh Infantry *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Mit Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* late 32nd Burma Infantry, deceased Dated 24th January 1902
- 8 Subadar Major Waryam Singh, Bahadur 47th Sikh Infantry *vice* pensioned Risaldar Major (Honorary Lieutenant Colonel) Mirza Attaulah Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 10th Bengal Lancers, deceased Dated 7th March 1902
- 9 Subadar Major Hastbir Gharti, Bahadur 1st Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Symoor Rifles), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Lakhmir Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 26th Punjab Infantry, deceased Dated 12th April 1902
- 10 Subadar Major Sirput Pudwal, Bahadur, 28th Bombay Pioneers, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Major Bhagwan Singh *Sardar Bahadur*, late 7th Bombay Lancers, deceased Dated 25th April 1902

- \*1 Subadar Major Prakas Rae, *Bahadur*, 31st Burma Light Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Fateh Singh Kuthait, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 9th Gurkha Rifles, deceased Dated 28th May 1902

*To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur"*

- 1 The appointment of pensioned Subadar Gulistan, *Bahadur* late 24th Punjab Infantry notified in G G O No 874 of 1901, is antedated to 26th April 1901, *vice* Subadar Major Arbela, *Sardar Bahadur*, 20th Punjab Infantry, promoted
- 2 The appointment of Subadar Fakir Muhammad, *Bahadur*, 29th Punjab Infantry, notified in G G O No 402 of 1902, is antedated to 8th May 1901, *vice* Subadar Major Bidhi Chand, *Sardar Bahadur*, 38th Dogra Infantry, promoted
- 3 The appointment of Subadar Alladad Khan, *Bahadur* 27th Baluch Light Infantry notified in G G O No 668 of 1902 is antedated to 2nd June 1901, *vice* pensioned Subadar Aziz Ahan, *Bahadur*, late 27th Baluch Light Infantry, deceased
- 4 Subadar Major Muhtab Singh, 48th Bengal Pioneers, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Major Izut Khan, *Bahadur*, late 17th Bengal Lancers, deceased Dated 1st August 1901
- 5 Subadar Lehna Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry *vice* pensioned Risaldar Major Maluk Singh, *Bahadur* late 3rd Bengal Cavalry, deceased Dated 12th August 1901
- 6 Subadar Thaman Singh Mahit 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles *vice* pensioned Subadar Ballaparshad Tiwari, *Bahadur* late 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, deceased Dated 12th August 1901
- 7 Subadar Kupa Ram Thapa, 1st Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), *vice* Subadar Ghulam Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur* Murre Mountain Battery, promoted Dated 13th August 1901
- 8 Subadar Santhir Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), *vice* pensioned Subadar Narayan *Bahadur*, late Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, deceased Dated 26th August 1901
- 9 Subadar Major Rangisami, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, *vice* pensioned Subadar Soobroyen, *Bahadur* late Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, deceased Dated 14th September 1901
- 10 Subadar Sundar, The Queen's Own Corps of Guides, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Muhammad Azim Khan, *Bahadur* late 6th Bombay Cavalry, deceased Dated 10th September 1901
- 11 Subadar Major Akbar Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Shah Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, 25th Punjab Infantry, promoted Dated 27th September 1901
- 12 Subadar Major Mal Singh 34th Punjab Pioneers, *vice* Subadar Pirthilal Limbu, *Sardar Bahadur* 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, promoted Dated 17th November 1901
- 13 Subadar Kesu Sawant, 28th Bombay Pioneers, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Hamzulah Khan, *Bahadur*, late 19th Bengal Lancers, deceased Dated 19th November 1901
- 14 Risaldar Major Misri Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar Ratan Singh *Bahadur* late 24th Punjab Infantry, deceased Dated 29th November 1901
- 15 Subadar Major Izat Dad Khan 30th Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Ramasamy, *Bahadur* late 4th Madras Pioneers, deceased Dated 2nd December 1901
- 16 Subadar Major Ram Singh, 36th Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Babudhin Khatri *Bahadur*, late 44th Gurkha Rifles, deceased Dated 10th December 1901
- 17 Subadar Abdul Hak, 31st Burma Light Infantry *vice* pensioned Risaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan, *Bahadur* late 19th Bengal Lancers, deceased Dated 2nd January 1902
- 18 Subadar Major Pasand Khan, 5th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar Zaman Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, 40th Punjab Infantry, promoted Dated 8th January 1902
- 19 Risaldar Major Muhammad Ali Beg, 69th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse), *vice* Subadar-Major Kaku Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* 35th Sikh Infantry, promoted Dated 24th January 1902
- 20 Subadar Major Khan Bahadur, 22nd Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Kisten Singh, *Bahadur*, late 35th Madras Infantry, deceased Dated 16th February 1902

- 21 Subadar Ujagar Singh, 25th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Waryam Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 47th Sikh Infantry, promoted Dated 7th March 1902 .
- 22 Subadar Major Ghulam Rasul Khan, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Shaikh Amir, *Bahadur*, late 5th Bombay Cavalry, deceased Dated 6th April 1902 .
- 23 Subadar Narayan Singh, 47th Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Jemadar Amir Khan, *Bahadur*, late 13th Bengal Lancers, deceased Dated 8th April 1902 .
- 24 Subadar Major Hira Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar Major Hastbir Gharti, *Sardar Bahadur* 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles, promoted Dated 12th April 1902
- 25 Subadar Nakhhed Singh 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Light Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Sirput Pudwal, *Sardar Bahadur* 28th Bombay Pioneers, promoted Dated 25th April 1902
- 25 Subadar Prem Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Abdullah Khan, *Bahadur*, late 35th Madras Infantry, deceased Dated 28th April 1902
- 27 Subadar Gyan Singh, 12th Burma Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Prakas Rae, *Sardar Bahadur*, 31st Burma Light Infantry, promoted Dated 28th May 1902 .

### VOLUNTEER CORPS

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATION

##### No 925 — *Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles* —

Captain Ralph Henry Maddox, M D, I M S to be Medical Officer, with effect from the 15th September 1902, *vice* Swaine, I M S, resigned

##### No 926 — *3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles* —

Second Lieutenant Edward Alfred Oakley, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th September 1902

##### No 927 — *Allahabad Volunteer Rifles* —

In G G O No 840 of 1902, for "Arthur Montague Brigstoke" read "Arthur Montagu Brigstocke"

##### No 928 — *Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps* —

Captain Aubrey Mathew Clark to be Major, with effect from the 1st April 1902, *vice* Graves, transferred to the supernumerary list

Captain George Moss Harriot, C I F, to be Major, with effect from the 1st July 1902, *vice* W T C Beckett, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel

Lieutenant Ernest Godfrey Beckett to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1902, *vice* Clark, promoted

Lieutenant Francis Marsh to be Captain, with effect from the 1st July 1902, *vice* Harriot, promoted

Second-Lieutenant Robert Millward Hughes to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1902, *vice* Beckett, promoted

Second Lieutenant Henry Holmes Jellett to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st July 1902, *vice* Marsh, promoted

### MARINE DEPARTMENT

#### PROMOTION

No 55 — The following promotion is made, in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th August 1902

• *To be Lieutenant*

• • Sub-Lieutenant E J Constant

E G BARROW, *Major General*,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## RAILWAYS

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Since the 4th October, 1902*

**No 348**—The services of Lieutenant C I Magniac, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd September 1902, for employment in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar Works

*The 7th October 1902*

**No 349**—In modification of the endorsement to Notification No 231, dated the 3rd July 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after the brackets, word and figures "(IX of 1890)," the words 'as in force in British India or as locally applied,' and after the words "in British India" the words 'or in Native States,' respectively, be inserted

**No 350**—Mr I V Taylor Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Assistant Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, *vice* Mr Dyson proceeding on leave and pending the arrival of Major Cowie, R E

**No 351**—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction at an estimated cost of Rs 15,61,613, of a railway on the metre gauge from Aonrihar to Lampur, a total distance of 36.14 miles, as an integral part of the Ganges Gogra Doab lines of the Bengal and North-Western Railway System

*The 8th October 1902*

**No 352**—It is hereby notified for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the North-Western State Railway administration, for the Southern Section of the Jech Doab Railway from Saigoda to Shortot Road or Toba Tel Singh, a distance of about 105 miles

The project will be known as the Jech Doab Railway Survey, Southern Section

**No 353**—It is hereby notified, for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned surveys being made by the agency of the Kohilund and Kunjion Railway Company for lines of railway from Pihbit to Barndeo and from Falkua to Kashipur, a total distance of about 80 miles

**No 354**—It is hereby notified for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Eastern Bengal State Railway administration for the purpose of enquiring into the practicability and cost of a bridge over the river Ganges between Sara and Damukdia

The project will be known as the Sara Lodge Railway Survey

**No 355**—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the North Western State Railway administration, for a line of railway from Shahdera (Lahore) to Lyallpur, a distance of 72 miles

The project will be known as the Shahdera Lyallpur Railway Survey

**No 356**—Mr I D Fowler, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Agra Delhi Chord Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works

**No 360**—It is hereby notified, for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs 90,76,346 for the construction of a chord line of railway on the standard gauge from Agra *via* Muttra to Delhi, a distance of about 121 miles

The line will be known as the Agra Delhi Chord (State) Railway and has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction

**No 361**—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company, for the continuation of the Grand Chord line from Hariharpur to Asansol, a distance of 56 miles

**No 362**—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the Burma Railways Company, for a loop line of railway from a point east of the Daga crossing of the Letpadan Bassein Railway northwards along the east bank of that river to Naikban, a distance of 55 miles

*The 9th October, 1902*

**No 363**—Mr W D Barrow, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State furlough for eight months and five days in extension of the seven months and fourteen days' combined leave referred to in Public Works Department Notification No 95, dated 18th March 1902

**No 364**—Mr A W U Pope, Traffic Superintendent in Class I, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State furlough for one month in extension of the seven months combined leave referred to in Public Works Department Notification No 66 Railways, dated 27th February 1902

F J E SPRING,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

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**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS**

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**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Simla the 8th October, 1902*

**No 356**—Mr A I Wright, Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts Burma, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twenty five days under Articles 264 A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 25th October 1902 or subsequent date

**No 357**—Mr C G Palmer, C I E Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th October 1902

**No 358**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 357, dated 8th October 1902, Mr H Marsh, C I E Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, United Provinces is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class and appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 15th October 1902

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**TELEGRAPHS**

*The 10th October 1902*

**No 365**—Mr M J O'Connell, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, 2nd Grade, temporary rank with effect from the 13th August 1902 and until further orders

T HIGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India*







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October, 1902

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to

amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto

From Chief Commissioner Assam No 14 I & L -1773 J, dated 23rd April 1902 [Paper No 1]  
 From Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara, No 557 690 dated 8th May 1902 [Paper No 2]  
 From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan No 4583 dated 27th May, 1902 [Paper No 3]  
 From Registrar High Court Calcutta No 1670 dated 28th May 1902 [Paper No 4]  
 From Resident Hyderabad No 197 dated 5th June 1902 [Paper No 5]  
 From Government Burma No 154-11-2 dated 5th June 1902 and enclosures [Papers No 6]  
 From Chief Commissioner North West Frontier Province No 140 N, dated 12th June 1902 [Paper No 7]  
 From Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, No 5311 dated 16th June 1902 [Paper No 8]  
 From Government Bombay No 3483 dated 21st June 1902 and enclosures [Papers No 9]  
 From Government United Provinces No 2021, dated 8th July 1902 and enclosures [Papers No 10]  
 From Government Beawal No 1110 T-C dated 7th July 1902 [Paper No 11]  
 From Government Punjab No 810 dated 8th July 1902 and enclosures [Papers No 12]  
 From Chief Commissioner Coorg No 1270 dated 8th July 1902 [Paper No 13]  
 From Government Madras No 608 dated 8th July 1902 [Paper No 14]

2 *Preamble and Clause 2*—As the Bill though amending and adding provisions to the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, deals with a subject which is not "emigration" within the meaning of that Act, we have thought it desirable to amend the preamble of the Bill, and to add words to the preamble of the Act in order to indicate the additional scope which it will have

3 *Clause 3*—Instead of substituting the words "to render unskilled labour" for the words "to labour" in the definition of "emigrant" in clause (1) of section 6 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, as was proposed in clause 2 of the Bill as introduced, we have by this clause inserted a new definition of "labour" in that Act, not only giving the term the meaning of "unskilled labour" wherever it occurs in the Act, but further expressly declaring that it does not include any work or occupation specified in the new Chapter XIV

4. *Clause 5*.—The repeal of clause (a) of the proviso to section 105 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, appears to us to be necessary with reference to the exclusion of domestic service from the definition of 'labour'.

5. *Clause 6*.—We have made a number of changes in the new Chapter XIV, which this clause proposes to add to the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

- (1) First, we have extended the scope of the new section 107 so as to cover cases in which persons engage Natives of India to depart by sea out of India for the purposes of domestic service. We consider that Natives of India who are engaged to go abroad for this class of service are as much in need of protection as those who are engaged as artisans or for the other purposes specified in the Bill as introduced. At the same time, we do not think it necessary to regulate the engagement of domestic servants who actually accompany their masters out of India or who leave India to enter the personal service of a specific master out of India for whose service they have been expressly engaged by an agent in India. We have accordingly by the addition of a new sub section (2) excepted these two cases from the operation of the new provisions.

Then, as it is not desired to give the new Chapter a wider local application than the existing provisions of the Act, we have inserted words in the same section limiting its provisions to cases in which the departure is to places out of India other than the Island of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Further, as we consider that it will be sufficient protection for the classes of persons concerned as well as administratively more convenient if all matters connected with their engagement are regulated at the port of embarkation we have provided that the Local Government to which applications are to be made for permission to engage persons under the Chapter shall be the Government having jurisdiction at the port of departure, which must be one of the ports from which emigration is lawful.

Lastly, for the convenience of persons desiring to engage a party of Natives of India, we have, in sub clause (2) of the same section, made it sufficient for the application to state the *number* of the persons whom it is desired to engage, while, in order to prevent the possibility of doubt on the point, we have provided in clause (vi) that the security to be furnished shall be security 'in British India'.

- (2) The object of the new section 109 which we have inserted in the Chapter is to enable the Protector of Emigrants to see that the terms and conditions of the permission which the new law requires have been complied with in each case, and to register the names of, and such other particulars concerning, the engaged persons who are leaving the country as may be found useful for the purpose of subsequent identification. This latter seems to be a necessary provision now that the application is merely to state the number of the persons to be engaged as above proposed.
- (3) Our Honourable Colleague, Mr Justice Rampini, would have liked to insert more specific provisions than are at present contained in the proposed section 110 as to the powers of the Local Government in regard to the forfeiture or other disposal of the security to be furnished by persons engaging Natives of India under the Chapter, but, as we found it impossible to give effect to his wishes without imposing qualifications which might give rise to difficult questions as to the extent of the powers, we have decided to leave the section unaltered.
- (4) We have made four alterations in the proposed section 111. First, we have thought it desirable, having regard to the gravity of the offence and the great temptation which will always exist to an evasion of the new law, to raise the penalty for unlawfully engaging persons to leave India for the purposes specified to two hundred and fifty rupees for each person in respect of whom the offence is committed. Secondly, in order to enforce our new provision in section 107 that the port of departure for persons engaged under the Chapter shall be a port from which emigration is lawful, we have made it penal to cause any Native of India so engaged to depart from any other port. Thirdly, in order to give effect to our new section 109 we have further extended the penalty prescribed by this section to persons causing duly engaged persons to depart out of India before their names have been registered by the Protector of Emigrants. Fourthly, we have restricted prosecutions under the section to those instituted by the Protector of Emigrants or the Local Government through a specially appointed officer.
- (5) Lastly, in order to facilitate the working of the special provisions contained in the Chapter, we have inserted a new section 112, conferring power on the Local Government to delegate its power to receive or dispose of applications under the Chapter to a Protector of Emigrants, subject to an appeal to itself from any order passed by the Protector under such delegated powers.

6 The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows.—

<i>In English</i>	
<i>Gazette</i>	<i>Date</i>
Gazette of India	22nd March, 1902
Port Saint George Gazette	1st April 1902
Bombay Government Gazette	27th March 1902
Calcutta Gazette	26th March, 1902
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	29th March, 1902
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd April 1902
Burma Gazette	5th April 1902
Central Provinces Gazette	29th March 1902
Assam Gazette	5th April 1902
Coorg District Gazette	1st May 1902
Sind Official Gazette	27th March 1902

<i>In the Vernaculars</i>		
<i>Province</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Date</i>
Madras	Tamil	} 15th April 1902
	Telugu	
Bombay	Marathi	} 24th April, 1902
	Gujarathi	
	Hindustani	
Bengal	Bengali	8th April, 1902
	Hindi	15th April 1902
	Urdu	3rd April 1902
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Gazette	Urdu	7th June 1902
Punjab	Urdu	12th June 1902
Burma	Burmese	12th April 1902
Assam	Bengali	10th April 1902
Sindh	Sindhi	1st May 1902

7 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended

DENZIL IBBEYSON

T RALLIGH

L P PUGH

C L TUPPER

R F RAMPINI

The 6th October, 1902

## NO II

### 1 Bill to further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, and to make better provision for the departure by sea out of India of Natives of India engaged for certain purposes, It is hereby enacted as follows—

1 (1) This Act may be called the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1902, and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India

2 To the preamble to the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the words "and to regulate their departure by sea out of India in certain cases" shall be added

3 In section 6 of the said Act, after the Addition of new word "context" the following clause shall be inserted, namely—

"(1) 'labour' means 'unskilled labour' and does not include any work or other occupation of the nature hereinafter referred to in Chapter XIV"

and the existing clauses (1) to (9) shall be renumbered clauses (2) to (10), respectively

4 For the proviso to clause (2), as renumbered, of the same section, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely—

"Provided that, in case of any doubt or dispute as to whether any person should be deemed so to emigrate, the question shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final"

*Repeal of clause (a) of proviso to section 105 Act XXI of 1883*

5 In the proviso to section 105 of the said Act, clause (a) is hereby repealed

6 After Chapter XIII of the said Act the following Chapter shall be added, namely —

*Addition of Chapter after Chapter XIII Act XXI 1883.*

#### CHAPTER XIV

"NATIVES OF INDIA ENGAGED AS ARTISANS OR FOR EXHIBITIONS, ENTERTAINMENTS OR SERVICE IN PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT OR DOMESTIC SERVICE ABROAD

"107 (1) Whoever desires to engage any Native of India to depart by sea out of India for the purpose—

*Application for permission to engage Natives of India to depart abroad for certain purposes*

- (a) of working as an artisan, or
- (b) of any exhibition or entertainment, or
- (c) of service in any restaurant, tea house or other place of public resort, or,
- (d) save as provided in sub-section (2), of domestic service,

in any place beyond the limits of India other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, shall apply for the permission of the Local Government having jurisdiction at the port from which such person is to depart (which shall be a port from which emigration is lawful) and shall state in his application—

- (i) the number of the persons whom he proposes so to engage,
- (ii) the place or places beyond the limits of India to which such persons and their dependents are to proceed,
- (iii) the accommodation to be provided for such persons and their dependents until their departure out of India and during the voyage,
- (iv) the provision to be made for the health and well being of such persons and their dependents during the period of the proposed engagement, and for their repatriation at the end of such period,
- (v) the terms of the agreements under which such persons are to be engaged, and
- (vi) the security in British India which he proposes to furnish for the due observance of such agreements and for the proper treatment of the persons to be engaged and their dependents

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to apply to any person who in good faith—

- (a) engages a Native of India to accompany him out of India as his personal domestic servant, or
- (b) engages in compliance with the request of some other person, not being in India, a Native of India to depart out of India for the purpose of becoming the personal domestic servant of such other person

*Explanation*—For the purposes of this Chapter, the words "emigrant" and "emigrate" in the definition of "dependent" in section 6, clause (4) shall be read as referring to the departure by sea out of India of a person whom it is desired to engage under this Chapter

"108 On receiving an application under section 107, the Local Government may, after such inquiry as may be necessary grant the permission applied for on such terms and conditions (if any) as it thinks fit, or withhold such permission, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final

109 (1) Before any Native of India departs from India in accordance with permission granted under section 108, the person by whom he has been engaged shall appear before the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation with such Native of India, and with any persons intending to accompany him as his dependents

*[Cf Act XXI 1883, sections 30 and 31]*

*Appearance of engaged persons before and registration of names by Protector of Emigrants*

(2) If it appears to the Protector of Emigrants that permission to engage such Native of India has been duly obtained and that the terms of the agreement under which such Native of India has been engaged are in accordance with the terms of the permission granted, and that the conditions on which such permission was granted have been complied with, he shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars concerning such Native of India and his dependents (if any) and concerning the person engaging him in such form as the Governor General in Council by rules made under this Chapter prescribes

"110 Where such security as is referred to in section 107, sub-section (vi), has been furnished, the Local Government may after such inquiry as may be necessary, pass orders in regard to the forfeiture of the security and the application of the same or of any part thereof, or may order the return of the security or of any part thereof to the person by whom it was furnished, or to his representative

*Penalties and restriction on prosecutions*

"111 (1) Whoever,—

- (a) without having first obtained the permission of the Local Government referred to in section 107, sub-section (1), enters or attempts to enter into an agreement purporting to bind any Native of India to depart by sea out of India for any of the purposes specified in the said sub-section, or
- (b) causes any Native of India engaged by him for any such purpose as aforesaid to depart from any port which is not a port from which emigration is lawful, or
- (c) causes any Native of India engaged by him after grant of the permission referred to in section 108, to depart by sea out of India without registration of the particulars required by section 109, sub-section (2),

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for each Native of India in respect of whom the offence is committed

(2) Prosecutions under this section shall not be instituted except by the Protector of Emigrants or by an officer appointed for the purpose by any Local Government

" 112 The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize a Protector of Emigrants to receive or dispose of applications made under this Chapter

*Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Local Government from every order passed by a Protector of Emigrants in exercise of the authority so conferred.*

" 113 (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter

(2) All rules under this section shall be made subject to the condition of previous publication "

J M MACPHERSON,  
Secretary to the Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October, 1902.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make further provision for Sanitation in Villages in the Central Provinces was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto

From Chief Commissioner Central Provinces No 6977 dated 2nd August 1902 and enclosure [Papers No 1]  
Memorandum by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose C.I.E., dated 8th September 1902 [Paper No 2]

**2 Clause 2**—To meet the objection taken by the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, and supported by the Chief Commissioner, we have recast this clause so as to provide for cases in which one or more of the villages, which together contain more than five hundred inhabited houses, may separately contain less than that number of such houses. We have also endeavoured to define more exactly the relative position of the villages which may be combined in one local area for the purposes of the proposed law by requiring them to have "inhabited sites adjacent to one another."

**3 Clause 5**—We have made all the taxes and charges leviable under this clause subject to the sanction of the Commissioner, and in accordance with a suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr Bose, we have turned the second proviso, which regulates the fees which licensed weighmen and measurers will be permitted to charge, into a separate clause, which we have numbered 6.

We have also adopted certain minor amendments of the clause suggested by the same gentleman, and substituted the more comprehensive term "goods" for "produce" and omitted the qualifying words "wholesale" and "retail" in sub clauses (c) and (d) and the last proviso.

We have considered the question of specially excluding from the tax upon carts, animals and porters bringing goods for sale, all agricultural produce intended for delivery by an agriculturist to his money lender but we are of opinion that the matter is one that does not fall within the purview of clause 5, and that, in any case, the exemption can be provided for, if necessary, by the rules to be made under sub-clause (2) (c) of clause 7 (formerly clause 6), in which we have proposed the necessary addition.

**4 Clause 9** [formerly clause 6, sub clause (5)]—We have amended this clause so as to meet an objection taken by the Hon'ble Mr Bose that clause 5 confers no power to license persons to register cattle sales under sub clause (e) of that clause.



5 *Clause 10* is new and follows a suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr Bose that the proposed law should contain a provision similar to section 139 of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, regulating the initiation of prosecutions

6 The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows —

*In English*

<i>Gazette</i>	<i>Date</i>
Gazette of India	19th July, '902
Central Provinces Gazette	26th July, 1902

*In the Vernacular*

<i>Province</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Date</i>
Central Provinces	Hindi	29th July, 1902

7 We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended

DENZIL IBBETSON

T RALEIGH

A T ARUNDEL

L P PUGH

C L TUPPER

*The 3rd October, 1902*

**No II**

*A Bill to make further provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces, It is hereby enacted as follows —

1 (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Village sanitation Act, 1902

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

Extension of Act to insanitary villages 2 (1) Where the sanitary condition—

(a) of a village, or

(b) of two or more villages having inhabited sites adjacent to one another,

containing not less than five hundred inhabited houses and not being wholly or partly within the limits of a municipality, is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the village or villages is or are situate, such as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, the Deputy Commissioner may, by notice in writing, published in such manner as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe, declare that the local area concerned is in an insanitary state

(2) After the publication of a notice under sub section (1) the Local Government may,—

(a) on the application of a mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the local area, or,

(b) where no such application is made within three months after the date of the publication of the notice, on the

application of the Deputy Commissioner,

by notification in the local official Gazette, extend to the local area the provisions of this Act with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification

3 In every local area to which this Act is extended by notification under section 2 a panchayat shall be formed, consisting of the mukaddam of each village and such number, not being less than four, of representatives of the village community or village-communities in the local area, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe who shall be chosen by election from among the inhabitants of the local area

4 Subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, the panchayat shall determine—

- (a) the sum which is annually required for the conservancy of the local area and
- (b) the sum which may from time to time be required for the improvement of the water-supply or of the village roads or for any other work of public utility in the local area

Provided that, where arrangements can be made for the maintenance of a staff of scavengers by the direct payment to them of fees by the inhabitants of, or persons trading in a bazar in, the local area, the cost of such staff shall be omitted from consideration in determining the sum annually required for the conservancy of the local area

5 Subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government, the sums determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 to be required for the purposes indicated therein may

be raised by one or more of the following measures, namely —

- (a) an assessment on the houses and lands within the local area with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners or occupiers of such houses or lands,
- (b) the levy of license fees on professional weighmen or measurers weighing or measuring for hire goods brought for sale into the local area,
- (c) the levy of tolls on carts, pack-animals and porters bringing goods for sale into the local area, and on animals brought for sale and actually sold therein,
- (d) the levy of rents, not exceeding three rupees and four annas per annum in each case, from dealers temporarily occupying open ground in the local area, or
- (e) the levy of fees, not exceeding two per centum of the sale-price on the voluntary registration of cattle sales effected in the local area

Provided, first that *no tax or charge imposed under this section shall be valid until it has been sanctioned by the Commissioner and that no assessment under clause (a) shall exceed the sum determined under section 4 to be required in respect of the year for which the assessment is to be levied and*

Provided, *secondly*, that the tolls levied under clause (c) may vary according to the class of the goods brought for sale or of the animals brought for sale and actually sold, but shall in no case exceed four annas per cart load of goods or one per centum of the sale-price of animals, as the case may be

6 The rates chargeable by weighmen or measurers licensed under clause (b) of section 5 shall not exceed three quarters per centum of the sale-price of the goods weighed or measured

7 (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) define the limits of local areas for the purposes of this Act,
- (b) regulate the mode of election and the proceedings of panchayats, the term of office of the members of a panchayat and the circumstances in which, and the authority by whom, such members may be removed,
- (c) regulate the rates and amounts of any taxes or charges imposed under section 5, their assessment and collection, the exemptions (if any) to be granted, the safe custody

and application of the proceeds, and the auditing of the accounts thereof, and

- (d) regulate conservancy and define and prohibit public nuisances

(3) In making any rules under this section, the Local Government may direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees

8 Arrears of taxes and charges imposed under this Act, and arrears of any fees made directly payable to scavengers under such an arrangement as is contemplated by the proviso to section 4, may, subject to the rules (if any) made under section 7, be realized by the Deputy Commissioner as arrears of land-revenue

9 Where a panchayat has licensed persons to measure or weigh for hire goods with reference to clause (b), or has appointed persons to register cattle-sales with reference to clause (c), of section 5, any person who has not been so licensed or appointed and who charges any fees for measuring or weighing goods or for registering cattle sales, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues

10 A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act or a rule thereunder except on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner or of the panchayat or of some person authorised specially by the Deputy Commissioner or the panchayat in each case

11 The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Act shall cease to have operation in any local area from a date to be fixed by the Local Government, and may make over any moneys in the hands of the panchayat to the District Council or Local Board having authority under the Central Provinces Local Self government Act, 1883

12 While the provisions of this Act are in force in any local area, the authority of the District Council or Local Board under section 9 of the Central Provinces Local Self government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the management of the panchayat.

13 The Central Provinces Village sanitation Act, 1889, is hereby repealed

J M MACPHERSON,  
Secretary to the Government of India





SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 41 }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may desire to place before the public. The Decisions of the Legislative Council of India will also be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five rupees per annum in advance. The price of the SUPPLEMENT is one rupee. The price of the SUPPLEMENT is one rupee. The price of the SUPPLEMENT is one rupee.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is not required, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the price of the SUPPLEMENT will be one rupee.*

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE**

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday,  
the 9th October 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports  
of the period**

The cyclonic storm which formed in the Bay at the close of the previous week advanced northwards into North East Bengal and filled up in that area. It gave light to moderately heavy rain in Assam and Bengal, the heaviest amounts received in twenty-four hours being 3.1 inches at Bogra and 2.84 inches at Berhampore on the 3rd, and 2.65 inches at Chittagong and 2.58 inches at Silchar on the 4th.

After the storm entered Bengal dry northerly winds set in on the Arakan and Lower Burma Coasts and very little rain was in consequence received in Burma during the week. The most important falls reported were 2.39 inches at Bhamo on the 8th, and 1.8 inches at Mandalay on the 9th.

The week has been practically rainless in North West and Central India. Showers have been received in the Deccan and weather has been showery during the greater part of the week in the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Colombo received 4.6 inches on the 4th, 2.92 inches on the 8th and 2.13 inches on the 9th, Wellington 3.54 inches on the 7th and Chitaldroog 2.33 inches on the 8th.

The most important feature in the pressure conditions has been a persistent excess of pressure more or less marked over the whole Indian region. Towards the close of the week pressure commenced to give way and on the 9th was normal or in slight defect in Sind and normal off the Malabar Coast.

The rainfall of the week has been in general defect except in the interior districts of Burma where it was normal and in the south of the Peninsula, the Delta of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley and the sub-divisions of Dinajpur and Burdwan where it was in excess. The largest excess was shown in the Delta of Bengal and the East Coast (South).

The total rainfall of the whole monsoon period from the 2nd May to the 9th October has been practically normal or in slight excess in all parts of the Indian region, except Baluchistan, the West Satpuras and the sub-divisions of Burdwan, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Indore, Bellary and Hyderabad (Deccan). The deficiency has been moderate to considerable in the sub-divisions of Raipur, Jubbulpore and Indore, and, expressed as a percentage, large, in Baluchistan.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—(contd.).	Sind.	Karachi District	N W <sub>1</sub>		
		Karachi City and Port	" " "	26	23
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B		1
		Hyderabad District	" " "	7	6
		Lhar and Parkar District	J B	"	"
		Khairpur State	N W		"
		Akalkot "		68	30
		Aundh " "		78	60
		Cutch " "	" "	5(e)	5(e)
		Savanur " "	" "	35	24
	Political charges.	Mangrol Port	" "		
		Kathiawar State	B B & C I Morvi & B G J P	540	300
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S M	1 430	930
		Sachin State	B, B & C I	11	10
		Srivardhan Port	"	"	"
		Murud	"	"	"
		Janjua "	"	"	"
		Janjira State	" "	"	"
		Kod nar Port	"	"	"
		Billimora	B B & C I	11	7
		Baroda Town	"	3	
		Baroda State	"	120	116
		Dharampur	"		
		Jith	"		
		TOTAL		10 862	1904
	Madras Presidency	Salem Town	Madras		"
		Salem District		58(c)	43(c)
		Bellary Town	S M		
		Bellary Cantonment			
		Bellary District	, & Madras	284†	252‡
		Coimbatore	Madras S I & Nilgiri	2	2
		North Arcot	S I & Madras	11(a)	4(a)
		South Arcot	"	1†	"
		Tinnevely ,	S I		
		Anantapur ,	, Madras & S M	6	2
		Malabar "	Madras		
		Cuddapah	S I & Madras	1†	1†
		Kurnool	S M & ,		
		Mangalore Port	"	77	64
		Lrmala ,	" "	1	1
		South Canara District	"	15(d)	16(d)
		TOTAL		456	385

† Imported  
‡ Including 10 imported seizures and 11 imported deaths  
• (a) 3 seizures and 1 imported death  
(c) Including 8 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths  
(d) 8 11 " "  
(e) For week ending 27th September 1902

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bengal	Bhagalpur	Calcutta	E I, E B S & B N	9	9
		Monghyr Town	E I	4	4
	Patna	Chapra Town	B & N W		
		Saran District	" "	83	48
		TOTAL		96	61
U P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	*7	*7
		Allahabad District	,	†5	†3
		Cawnpur City	E I O & R, B, B & C I, & G I P (I M sec)	675	653
		Cawnpur District	E I	22	15
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W and O & R	"	"
		Benares District	B & N W and E I		
		Ballia "	B & N W	10	19
		Jaunpur City	O & R		
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur District	"	5	4
		Chazipur	E I & B & N W		
		Mirzapur City	E I		
		Partabgarh District	O & R		
	Gorakhpur	Azimgarh	B & N W & O & R	‡23	‡10
		Corakhpur City	B & N W	*30	*23
	Meerut	Corakhpur District			
		Basti			
	Lucknow	Meerut City	N W	‡	‡
		Hardwar	O & R & N W	‡1	‡
	Agra	Saharanpur District	O & R		
		Unao District			
	Jullundur	Hardoi		‡1	‡1
		Ferozshahabad City	B B & C I		
		TOTAL		780	736
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur Cantonment	,	13	3
		Jullundur District			
		Hoshiarpur	"	74	28
	Lahore	Ferozepur	N W & B, B & C I	10	6
		Gujranwala District	N W	18	7
		Lahore City	"		
		Lahore "	"	30	5
	Rawalpindi	Amritsar City	"	23	10
		Amritsar District	"		
		Gurdaspur	"	33	21
		Gujrat	"	28	9
	Delhi	Sialkot	"	25	12
		Umballa Cantonment	" and E I	"	
		Umballa City	"		
		Umballa District	" and E I	72	55
		Ludhiana	"	39	18

Including 1 seizure and 1 death of previous week  
 † For week ending 27th September 1902  
 ‡ 9 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week  
 § Imported and suspicious.  
 | Reported

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Punjab—contd	Delhi	Simla District (Sibbatlu Cantonment)		4	6
		Kasauli Cantonment		6	1
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)		
		Patiala State	N W L I B B & C I & J B	25	22
		Maler Kotla	N W	10	7
		Total		411	210
Central Provinces	Narbada	Purhanpur (Nimar District)	G I P & B B & C I	4*	2*
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & C I P	1*	
		Total		5	2
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	66	49
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station		17-	122
		Bangalore District	"	218	148
		Mysore City		37	34†
		Mysore District		123	51
		Kolar	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields		74	67
		Tumkur District	S M	31	19
		Shimoga		131	87
		Chitaldurg		19	15
		Kannur		114	119
		Hassan		65	75
		Total		1463	1122
Hyderabad State		Lingsagur District	S M		1†
		Aurangabad	N G S	179†	140†
		Oosmanabad District	G I P & Bara	23†	8†
		Total		202	149
Berar		Akola District	G I P	51	26
		Buldana	"	1186	122
		Total		237	148
Rajputana		Abu Road	B B & C I		
		Jaipur State			
		Total			
Central India		Indore City	P P and C I	2*	1*
		Total		2	1
Baluchistan		Sonmiani			
		Total			
		GRAND TOTAL		14514	10718

\* Imported

† Between 21st and 28th September 1902

‡ Including one seizure of previous week

H H RISLEY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th October, 1902

**Madras**—The rainfall has been good in Trichinopoly and light to fair elsewhere. Water for irrigation is sufficient, except in parts of Karnool, Anantapur, the Carnatic, Salem and Madurai. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are easier or stationary.

**Bombay**—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of Belgaum. There was a slight fall in parts of Khundesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Dhurwar and Bijapur and very slight fall in parts of Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Sholapur and Kanara. More rain is needed in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, the Carnatic and Baroda. The transplantation of rice still continues in parts of Ahmednagar and Baroda. Weeding is completed in Surat and Thana and is almost over in Colaba and continues in parts of Kathiwar and Kanara. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Thar and Pukar, by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nasik and by insects in parts of Sullur, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Belgaum and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sullur, Larkana, Belgaum and Dhurwar but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Khundesh, Nasik, Poona and Kanara. The preparation of land for spring cultivation continues in parts of Sindh, Ahmednagar, Surat and the Deccan and sowing has commenced in parts of Karachi, Broach, Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum and Poona. The cotton crop is in good condition in Hyderabad, Thar and Larkana Frontier, Surat, Khundesh, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur and sowing continues in parts of Dhurwar and Kalyan and is almost over in Bijapur. The fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of Surat and Larkana. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and is sufficient except in parts of Larkana and Dhurwar. The water supply is sufficient in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Satara and Dhurwar. Prices have fallen in most districts and are stationary elsewhere. The prices of the cheapest food grain in round prices at headquarters were as follows—Ahmedabad 35, Kaira 32, Feroz Mehsul 43, Surat 3, Sholapur, 37, Ahmednagar 6, Poona, 27, Nasik 33, Bijapur, 31, Belgaum 42, Kathiwar, 30, Larkana, 25½, Rewkantha and Mulvantha, 30, Jamshedin, 29, Mudhol 28.

The following were the daily average numbers on relief—**BRITISH DISTRICTS**—On test work 2,401 on relief works 50,507, dependent 75, total on works 49,814. In poor houses 4,05 on village relief, 114,578 total on village relief, 118,983. The figures for Ahmednagar and Thana and Larkana are incomplete. Total, 1,159,787. **NATIVE STATES**—On relief works 1,312 dependants 330 total on work, 1,702. In poor-house 5,537 on village relief, 6,07 total on village relief, 6,114. Figures for Larkana, Malikantha, Miraj Junior and Mudhol are incomplete. Total, 18,546. Grand total, 175,633.

**Bengal**—The rainfall during the week was fairly general but for the most part light. The districts of Midnapore, Gura, Balesore and Angul and parts of the 2<sup>d</sup> Parganas are in need of more rain. Some damage has been done to winter rice by floods in Jalpaiguri, Dabhranga and parts of Thagabour. Damage to cattle has also been caused by flood in the Nilphamari subdivision of the Rangpur district. Considerable damage to property has been done in Buckerunge by the cyclone of the third. The harvesting of the *brutal* crops still continues. At places the outturn is estimated at 90 per cent for the province. Sugarcane is doing well. The prospects of winter rice continue fair. The preparation of lands for the spring crops has commenced at places. Fodder is reported to be scarce in parts of Mymensingh, elsewhere it is sufficient. There is no want of water. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, has fallen in twelve, and is stationary in the remaining thirty.

**United Provinces**—Light and scattered showers of rain are reported from thirty-one districts. Rain is still wanted for late rice in Benares. The harvesting of early autumn crops has been completed in places, and the preparation of fields for spring crops continues. Gram, peas and linseed are being sown. Supplies and fodder are sufficient and prices continue to fall.

**Punjab**—Slight showers fell in parts of Hissar, Amballa, Sialkot, Gujarat, Rawalpindi and Shahpur. The harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress. Cotton is being



picked in parts of Hissar, Gurgaon and Sialkot. The sowing of spring crops is going on. The condition and prospects of the standing crops on irrigated land are good and on unirrigated land fair, except in parts of Hissar where they are bad. The outturn of the autumn crops is expected to be average in Rohtak, Karnal, Mianwali and Sialkot. Insects have damaged the great millet, the sessamum and cotton crops in Mooltan. Field rats have injured crops in parts of Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, and Mooltan. Prices have generally remained unchanged or have slightly fallen. The prices of the cheapest food-grains at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon are as follows—Hissar, *bijhar* (mixed barley and gram), 20 seers, Rohtak barley 20 seers. Gurgaon, barley 20 to 28 seers. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar was 880.

**North West Frontier Province**—There has been no rain. The reaping of the autumn crops has commenced. Land is being ploughed for the cultivation of the spring crops in Peshawar but spring sowings are in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of crops are generally average but maize crops in parts of the Peshawar tahsil have been injured by small worms. The stocks of food grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable in Dera Ismail Khan. There is sufficient water in canals but water in rivers is diminishing in Peshawar. There is no increase in Kalapani in Dera Ismail Khan. The price of wheat is slightly rising in Peshawar but is falling in Dera Ismail Khan.

**Burma**—**LOWER BURMA**—Transplanting is almost completed. The general condition of crops is good. **UPPER BURMA**—Threshing and winnowing of early wet weather paddy are finished in Kyaukse, and the reaping of hill-side paddy has commenced in parts of Thayetmyo. The transplanting of late wet weather paddy continues in most places and approaches completion in several districts. The replanting of paddy on lands destroyed by flood in the Yinnabin subdivision of the Lower Chindwin has commenced. The gathering of early sessamum and ploughing for late sessamum are in progress. Beans are being sown and cotton plucked in Myingyan and in Minbu. Damage to Min Canal is reported owing to floods and in the Katha township of the Katha district, a portion of the areas under crops have been flooded by the rise of the river. Some more rain is needed for the cultivation of uplands in Yamethin. The standing crops are fairly good except in parts of the Kyaukse township of the Kyaukse district where they are backward owing to poor irrigation and also in parts of the Yinnabin subdivision of the Lower Chindwin district where late sessamum plants were destroyed by heavy showers of rain. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Prome and Myaungmya and slight variations occur in four other districts. Elsewhere it is stationary.

**Central Provinces**—The week has been practically rainless. In the Northern districts, the Narbada Valley and the plateau districts, the autumn crops are generally in good condition but rain is needed both for them and for spring sowings. Similar conditions prevail in the cotton and *juar* tracts of the Nagpur country. The prolonged break is causing much damage in the rice districts where rain is very urgently needed. Early rice is withering everywhere whilst it is reported to be practically ruined in Raipur. Late rice is also commencing to wither whilst the tanks are generally too low to afford much irrigation. The prospects are very unfavourable in Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and Raipur but are much better in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. The prolonged break is causing much anxiety in Raipur where employers have commenced to dismiss labourers and to stop advances. Rain is everywhere urgently needed. The preparation of land for winter sowings is generally in progress and sowings have commenced in places but in Raipur there is not sufficient moisture in soil to start sowings. The harvesting of early millets continues. The harvesting of coarse rice has commenced in Sambalpur and Mandla. Some damage to standing crops by insects is reported from Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat and by grasshoppers from Nimar and Chhattisgarh. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The price of rice has risen in the three districts of Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—Wheat, 16, gram, 20½, rice, 15 and *juar*, 22½. The highest prices are—wheat 10, gram, 12½, rice, 9 and *juar*, 16. In Raipur the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) were adults, 114, children, 81, total, 195.

**Assam**—The weather is seasonable. The transplanting of late and the harvesting of early rice and jute are nearly finished. The outturn of jute is poor and of early rice poor in lower Assam and moderate elsewhere. The plucking and manufacture of tea and the sowing of pulse are in progress. The prospects of tea are fair and of winter rice and sugarcane poor in Kamrup and Nowgong. Elsewhere they are fair to good. Fodder is scarce in places. Prices—Common rice, Silchar, 13½, Sylhet and Gauhati, 11 and Dibrugarh 10½, Tezpur and Sibsagar, 10, Dhubri and Nowgong, 8½ seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—There has been good rain throughout the province but more is wanted in several parts. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga. Water and fodder are sufficient, except in parts of Chitaldroog and Hassan.

**Coorg**—The rainfall amounted to 65 cents The picking of cardamom and the reaping of *ragi* continue Prices of food-grains are stationary Water and fodder are sufficient

**Berar**—The average rainfall during the week was 40 cents The weather is warm and cloudy Standing crops are in good condition Sowing of cold weather crops has begun in the Basim, Buldana and Wun districts The preparation of land for the ensuing crops and weeding operations continue Fodder and water are sufficient The price of *juar* is falling

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall during the week was 35 cents The spring crops are in good condition early rice sowings are completed but the area is limited and in parts the crop requires rain Spring sowing continues generally Prices —Wheat, 6½, rice, 8½, and *juar*, 18½ seers per *halla* rupee

**Rajputana**—There has been practically no rain Reaping has commenced in some places The condition of cattle is good Fodder is sufficient Prices are rising in three States are falling in 11 States and in Ajmer, and are steady elsewhere The cheapest prices are—Tonk 26½ seers, the highest, Kherwara, 10½ seers The following were the numbers on relief —Native States—on relief works, 240, on gratuitous relief, 1,913, total, 2,153 In Merwara works, 2,476, gratuitous, Ajmer, 16 Merwara, 1,524, total, 4,016 Grand total, 6,169 It is expected that relief in Ajmer-Merwara will be discontinued at the end of the week

**Central India**—There has been no rain except in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere The standing crops are in a good condition Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, are falling in Bhopal are average in Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa Average prices are 14-2 to 2-12 in Gwalior, 14-14 in Bhopal 19 to 25 in Bundelkhand 17½ in Malwa, 21 to 25½ in Bhopawar, and 16 to 25 in Indore The number gratuitously relieved in Malwa was 395

**Baroda**—The rainfall during the week amounted to 66 cents The condition of cattle is good Fodder and water are sufficient The prices of food grains are slightly falling, except in the Nisari district where they are steady The numbers on relief are —Works, 9,003, on gratuitous relief, 9,876, total, 18,879

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright Prices are above normal The price of rice is 16 seers the rupee **JAMMU**—There has been no rain Prices are fluctuating Wheat is selling from 12 to 22 and *maize* from 15 to 34 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is fair Fodder is sufficient

**Nepal**—The rainfall was 0.27 The weather has been dull and cloudy Morning mists have begun Upland rice has been harvested the outturn is good Lowland rice is in good condition Price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Bombay and Sindh	59 912	129 820	189 732	40 804	118 983	159,787	— 29 945
Punjab		1 230	1,230		880	880	— 350
Central Provinces		195	195		195	195	
Ajmer Merwara	9 347	2 030	11 377	2 476	1,540	4,016	— 7 361
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	69 259	133 275	202 534	43 280	121 598	164 878	— 37 656
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	262	3,210	3 472	240	1,913	2,153	— 1,319
Central India States	—	675	675		395	395	— 280
Baroda	10 946	10,625	21,571	9 003	9 876	18,879	— 2,602
Bombay Native States	18 489	7 752	26 241	12 702	6,144	18,846	— 7,395
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	29 697	22 262	51 959	21,945	18,328	40,273	— 11,686
GRAND TOTAL	98,956	155 537	254,493	65 225	139,926	205 151	— 49 342

J O MILLER,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE  
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under Gratuitous Relief.

No	Name of Province and District	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1902			
			Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuities relief	Total	
Bombay															
1	Ahmedabad	795 967	6 981	33 773	99 754	4 667	36 849	81 516	1 312	48 158	79 000	16 580	52 607	69 187	
2	Kaira	716 332	9 333	3 102	12 435	7 929	3 133	11 062	6 673	3 627	9 700	9 625	3 437	7,362	
3	Panch Mahals	261 020	18 123	19 253	37 376	4 137	21 831	31 520	1 885	36 112	38 133	1 629	36 760	37 394	
4	Surat	637 017		170	170		107	107		107	107		182	182	
5	Sholapur	720 977	2 640	5 437	18 072	13 063	6 688	14 811	13 631	6 017	19 546	12 52	6 272	18 824	
6	Ahmednagar	837 693	2 105	11 788	26 693	12 715	14 105	26 120	11 112	14 250	27 407	8 557	14 178	22 985	
7	Poona	995 331	1 611	5 407	9 034	2 611	2 476	6 087	2 116	4 203	6 685	2 134	3 916	6 052	
8	Nasik	516 501	254	915	1 139	152	611	611	609	532	1 091	572	68	640	
9	Bijapur	735 435	13 727	10 396	24 123	13 414	10 533	23 917	12 014	10 718	22 762	11 360	10 926	22 191	
10	Belgaum	593 976	2 344	2 717	5 061	2 637	2 211	1 885	2 640	2 002	4 642	2 595	2 277	4 872	
11	Thane and Parbhani	363 894		181	181		321	321		28	288		140	140	
TOTAL BOMBAY			7 874 147	136 336	101 198	240 534	102 325	116 433	218 758	83 623	126 525	210 148	59 912	179 820	189 732
Punjab															
1	Hissar	781 575		1 482	1 182		1 151	1 151		1 451	1 453		1 230	1 230	
TOTAL PUNJAB			781 575	1 482	1 182		1 151	1 151		1 451	1 453		1,230	1 230	
Central Provinces															
1	Raipur	1 412,778		211	211		214	211		195	195		195	195	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES			1 412 778		211	211		214	211		195	195		195	195
Ajmer Merwara															
1	Morwaris	119 530	20 141	2 121	23 062	16 650	2 118	18 008	13 650	2 018	15 473	9 347	1 676	11 223	
2	Ajmer	361 800		111	109		237	237		200	200		154	154	
TOTAL AJMER MERWARA			476 330	20 141	2 232	23 234	16 650	2 355	18 246	13 650	2 218	15 928	9 547	2 030	11,377
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES			10 571 830	156 837	108 687	265 524	118 975	130 693	249 668	97 278	130 446	227 724	69 259	113 275	202 534
Rajputana States															
1	Mewar	1 935 565	368	1 260	1 628	207	1 118	1 405	218	1 222	1 440	222	1 674	1,896	
2	Jaisalmer	73 370		6	6		77	206		74	74				
3	Khetwarra	19 847	117	75	192	128	77	206		74	74				
4	Kotra	17 641		52	52		11	45		19	19		19	19	
5	Dungarpur	160 103	3 784	652	4 436	1 845	432	2 337	978	377	1 295		43	43	
6	Sirohi	164 514	483	577	1 060	387	491	843		401	401		255	255	
7	Banswara	143 178		584	584		59	619		542	61		412	412	
8	Kishengarh	90 970	1 087	1 136	2,223	1 037	1 088	2 165	917	980	1,997	40	761	801	
9	Lawa	2 671	56	7	63	11	7	21		7	7				
10	Perthgarh	52 020	80	183	213	105	170	275		48	48		48	48	
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES			2,595,864	8,819	4,477	13,296	3,728	4 098	7 821	2 113	3 614	5,727	262	3 210	3,472

No	Name of Province and District	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	<b>Central India States</b>													
1	Jaura	84,000		151	151		148	148		146	146		115	115
2	Ratlam	88,000	.	660	660		615	615		581	581		350	350
3	Jhansi	81,000		972	972		240	240		165	165			
4	Ajmer	50,000	.	118	118		104	104		88	88			
5	Jobat	9,000		49	49		41	41		32	32			
6	Amber (Gwalior)	37,000	898	118	1,016		118	118		119	119			
7	Indore	275,000		195	195		143	143		135	135		123	123
8	Sailana	25,000		45	45		49	49		61	61		57	57
9	Sitawan	23,000		80	80		80	80		30	30		30	30
	<b>TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES</b>	<b>667,000</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>1,757</b>		<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,357</b>		<b>675</b>	<b>675</b>
	<b>Baroda</b>	<b>1,950,927</b>	<b>18,502</b>	<b>12,991</b>	<b>31,493</b>	<b>19,138</b>	<b>12,356</b>	<b>25,494</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>11,816</b>	<b>24,461</b>	<b>10,946</b>	<b>10,625</b>	<b>21,571</b>
	<b>Bombay Native States</b>													
1	Kathiawar	2,329,196	10,551	9,370	19,921	9,103	7,502	16,605	9,014	6,228	15,242	8,510	5,121	13,631
2	Palanpur	467,271	3,092	3,089	6,181	2,973	2,452	5,425	2,825	1,573	4,398	2,523	1,216	3,739
3	Rewa Kantha	479,065	1,248	295	1,543	1,166	278	1,444	332	265	597	442	239	681
4	Mahr Kantha	361,545	7,808	623	8,431	5,673	797	6,470	6,957	771	7,728	6,051	545	6,596
5	Jamkhanda	105,357	566	265	831	511	262	773	551	262	813	574	264	838
6	Miraj (Junior)	35,806	174	5	179	148	5	153	158	5	163	130	5	135
7	Sangli	226,128	83	358	441		357	357		364	364		362	362
8	Mudhol	63,001	174		174	191		191	209		209	259		259
	<b>TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES</b>	<b>4,067,969</b>	<b>23,692</b>	<b>14,005</b>	<b>37,697</b>	<b>19,798</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>31,451</b>	<b>20,104</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>29,572</b>	<b>18,489</b>	<b>7,752</b>	<b>26,241</b>
	<b>TOTAL NATIVE STATES</b>	<b>9,281,160</b>	<b>51,069</b>	<b>33,283</b>	<b>85,252</b>	<b>36,872</b>	<b>29,651</b>	<b>66,523</b>	<b>31,862</b>	<b>26,255</b>	<b>61,117</b>	<b>29,697</b>	<b>22,262</b>	<b>51,959</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES</b>	<b>19,855,990</b>	<b>208,806</b>	<b>141,070</b>	<b>350,776</b>	<b>155,847</b>	<b>150,344</b>	<b>306,191</b>	<b>192,140</b>	<b>156,701</b>	<b>288,841</b>	<b>98,956</b>	<b>155,537</b>	<b>254,493</b>

NOTE — Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY OCTOBER 11, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,

Publisher *Gazette of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 9th October 1902

NOTIFICATIONS

No 3369 P — APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th October 1902 —

No 393 of 1902 — Charles Stafford Schultz, engineer, of 12, Dalhousie square, east, Calcutta, British India *Improvements in trolley heads for electric railways and tramways on the overhead system*

No 394 of 1902 — Metchislav Fiedler, director, of house Schelaputin, Mochowaja street, in the city of Moscow, in the empire of Russia *Improvements in blasting cartridges*

No 395 of 1902 — Michael Joseph Owens, glass worker, of 2263, Lawrence avenue, in the city of Toledo, state of Ohio, United States of America *An improvement in machine for and method of gathering and shaping glass*

No 396 of 1902 — John Fraser, Patrick Fraser, and Norman Fraser, engineers, all of Westburn foundry, Arbroath, in the county of Forfar, Scotland *Improvements in drawing and roving frames or similar machines for preparing flax, jute and other fibres for spinning*

No 397 of 1902 — John Phillips, engineer, of 166, Walworth road, in the county of London, S E, England *Improvements in the construction of commutator trimming apparatus*

No 398 of 1902 — Alfred Godfrey, engineer, of 14, Havergal Villas, Green Lanes, Wood Green, in the county of Middlesex, England *An improved machine for wrapping and packing cigarettes and like goods*

No 399 of 1902 — George Hutton Taylor, proprietor of the Four anna Railway Guide, of No 5, Bankshall street, Calcutta *An improved locking apparatus for securing the doors of covered railway vehicles and waggons*

No 400 of 1902 — Charles O'Brien bleacher of 19, Brown Constable street, and John Cargill, merchant, of 32, Cowgate, both of Dundee, Scotland *A process for the treatment of jute*

No 3370 P — SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 4 P M at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 436 of 1901 — Vasudev Kashinath Kiroloskar, medical practitioner, of Sholapur *An improvement in apparatus for raising water from wells or river beds for irrigation or other purposes by means of a "Tolley mote" or bucket* (Specification filed 19 August 1902)

No 50 of 1902 — Hanuman Prasad, Rais and Zemindar, Chunar, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh *An improved appliance for the removal of the stones from the Bir or Indian plum fruit, without dividing the plum* (Specification filed 3 October 1902)

No 75 of 1902 — The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co, Ltd, manufacturers, of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk street, strand, London *Improved collector rings for electrical machines* (Specification filed 30 September 1902)

- No 81 of 1902 —Lazar Rosenfeld, physician, of Vienna, in the empire of Austria *A dust-absorbing-sweeping material* (Specification filed 2 October 1902)
- No 85 of 1902 —Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of the city of Neheim, in the province of Westphalia, kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany *Improvements in electrodes for arc lamps* (Specification filed 2 October 1902)
- No 92 of 1902 —Frank Townsend Mumford, metallurgist, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia *Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, the recovery of precious metals from ores and slimes* (Specification filed 2 October 1902)
- No 101 of 1902 —Gustav Amberg, professor of physics, of 4, Spener strasse, Berlin kingdom of Prussia, German Empire *A new and improved telephone system* (Specification filed 2 October 1902)
- No 106 of 1902 —James Couston, engineer and contractor, and William Porritt, engineer and contractor, both of Perth in the state of Western Australia in the Commonwealth of Australia *An improved method for jointing iron plates used in the manufacture of pipes and in connecting plates used for any purpose* (Specification filed 2 October 1902)
- No 283 of 1902 —John Haviland, solicitor, of 2, St Giles square, in the town and county of Northampton, Frederick Henry Haviland, solicitor, of St Peters Chambers, Bournemouth, Hampshire, and John Farmer, engineer, lately of 24, Herriet street, now of 217, Kenmure street, in the county of the city of Glasgow, all in the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland *Improvements in and relating to appliances for elevating and discharging or conveying grain and the like* (Specification filed 29 September 1902)

No 3371 P —THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

- No 82 of 1892 —Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in the means or apparatus for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another shaft revolving at right angles thereto* (From 11 October 1902 to 11 October 1903)
- No 128 of 1896 —Michael Kirshner *Improvements in machines for making continuous cigarettes with crimped lap* (From 8 October 1902 to 8 October 1903)
- No 255 of 1896 —Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in apparatus for filling tea or other substances into chests or the like while being packed* (From 29 October 1902 to 29 October 1903)
- No 266 of 1896 —Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in tea equalizing or cutting mills* (From 29 October 1902 to 29 October 1903)
- No 231 of 1897 —Middleton Crawford *Improvements in the manufacture of disinfecting, deodorising and bleaching agents and in apparatus therefor* (From 15 November 1902 to 15 November 1903)
- No 322 of 1897 —Stephen Pearce Quick *Improvements in apparatus or machines for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills and the like* (From 12 October 1902 to 12 October 1903)

No 3372 P —WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

- No 115 of 1898 —Herbert Wilfred Perry *A "Long swing" punkah pulley* (Specification filed 28 June 1898)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a). After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention



No 28 of 1895 —John James Hood *Improvements in extracting metals and new solvent materials therefor* (Specification filed 1 July 1895)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

No 12 of 1893 —Edward Garlick *A refuse and excrement incinerator* (Specification filed 29 June 1894)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

No 34 of 1889 —George Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth *Improvements in the method of and in means for attaching the clothing to carding engine flats* (Specification filed 27 June 1889)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (i) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, will from this date (December 10th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent there with to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act 1888

## BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September, 1902

PARTICULARS	3½ PER CENT LOANS			4 PER CENT LOANS					4½ PER CENT LOANS		GRAND TOTAL
	Of 1864-65	Of 1879	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-01	TOTAL	Of 1893-94	Of 1895-96	Of 1897-98	Of 1899	Total	
Balance of 1st September 1902	1 53 02,000	3 04 67 700	11 74 21 400	3 01 33 500	30 51 000	100	19 40 300	18 30 44 000	6 934	5,000	18,89 54,434
Amount transferred to in London	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 25th September 1902	"	"	15 000	"	"	"	"	16 000	"	"	16 000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 26th September 1902	"	1 000	3 13 000	"	4 69 000	1 50 000	"	"	"	"	4 69 000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1902	"	91 500	2 24 200	43 00	5 000	"	"	3 64 000	"	"	3 64 000
Amount written off in the London Register	1 58 09 000	2 05 64,200	11 79 74,600	3 01 95 800	1 30 76 000	100	20 00,300	18 36 03 000	6 934	5	29 93 03 430
Balance on 30th September 1902	1 58 02 000	2 02 74 200	11 76 50 600	3 01 0 400	1 30 4 000	10	19 00 33	18 33 84 000	6 934	5	5 09 000

Note.—From 9th June 1897 to 3rd July 1902, the amount of interest on the above loans was paid in London, under deduction of amount re transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September, 1902.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta the 3rd October, 1902

W D CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*Claimants who have attained their majority*

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing —

Name of Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants
Brooks John Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooke (daughter) Dennis Brooks (son)
Brandon, John, Gunner European Artillery Veteran Company	{ *John Brandon (son) Charles Brandon (son) *James Brandon (son)
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter)
Carroll J Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter) Joseph Carroll (son) Agnes Carroll (daughter)
Cosser, J Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Gosser (son)
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son)
Doyle J, Gunner 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S, Gunner, 3rd Battalion Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter)
Furlong J Corporal	John Furlong (son)
Flynn, J Corporal	{ James Flynn (son) William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son)
Grimstone R, Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter) Richard Grimstone (son)
Hawkins, Richard, Private European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawks (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W, Sub Conductor Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son)
Hutchins, James, Gunner 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P, Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son) Frank Healey (son)
Keleker J T Bombardier, 3rd Battalion Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter)
Knowles W S, Half Pay Bugler D Company 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son)
McDonald B, 2nd Corporal Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son)
McGuire Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son)
McManus, J Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter) John William McManus (son) Agnes Maude McManus (daughter)
Murphy Private 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son)
Nicholson Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter)
Rothi, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothi (daughter)
Scully, E, Sub Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter) John Scully (son)
Smith, Michael Color Sergeant 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter)
Smithes R Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son)
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son) Ellen Sheepard (daughter)
Wallace J, Gunner 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son) Thomas Wallace (son)
Wiggins R, Gunner Madras Artillery	John M Wiggins (son)

\* Claims received, but claimants have not yet appeared to receive payment

## CEMETERY NOTICE

## List of Tombs for dismantling in Meerut Cemetery

Serial Nos	Names of deceased	Dates	REMARKS
1	Not legible		Stone decayed
2	'		
3			
4	Tho White Private, H M's XI L Dragoons	5th October 1826	
5		12th February 1824	
6	Richard Kilner Private 'H' M's XI L Dragoons	28th June 1821	
7	Not legible		Stone decayed
8			
9	Susanah wife of J Bradshaw, Sergeant XI L Dragoons	9th December 1823	
10	Joseph Hurst T S M XI L Dragoons	24th November 1823	
11	Not legible		Stone decayed
12	John Branks Corporal, Rocket Troops	24th July 1825	
13	Frances Wallis wife of Captain Wallis H M's 24th L Dragoons	2nd April 1825	
14	Not legible		Stone decayed
15			
16	Desarale Geraldine, daughter of S White 5 B, H A	25th July 1830	
17	Margaret Emily Abbott	2nd May 1837	
18	Emily daughter of S M Sergeant Molesworth	6th June 1833	
19	Not legible		Stone decayed
20			
21	John Cooke Sergeant, 7th Light Cavalry	9th September 1839	
22	Not legible		Stone decayed
23			
24	Alice Grace daughter of S W Fallon	1st December 1849	
25	Thos Clyde son of Private Clyde H M's 75th Regiment	16th September 1855	
26	Not legible		Stone decayed
27			
28	Thos Ryan Bomb 1 B 1 T H A	6th March 1837	
29	James Fisher Sergeant Do	1st July 1857	
30	Not legible		Stone decayed
31			
32			
33			
34	Morrison Gunner, 1 B 1 T, H A	14th March 1835	
35	Not legible		Stone decayed
36			
37			
38			
39	Augustus son of Assistant Surgeon Lightfoot	27th August 1824	
40	Mary Marsey Parmer	17th December 1828	
41	Emma daughter of Captain Hamilton, H M's 53rd Regiment	21st May 1838	
42			
43	Edward Llewellyn, Private, H M's 11th L Dragoons	5th January 1834	
44	Not legible		Stone decayed
45			
46	Richard Wilkins, Private, H M's XI L Dragoons	10th August 1856	
47	Not legible		Stone decayed
48	John Fletcher, Sergeant, H M's 16th Lancers	15th August 1827	
49	Not legible		Stone decayed
50	William Lowe, Private H M's 16th Lancers	19th May 1844	
51	Not legible		Stone decayed
52			
53			
54	Jemima daughter of Private Tate XI L Dragoons	25th January 1847	
55	Michael son of Little, Private H M's 16th Lancers	27th August 1834	
56	John Henry, son of Sergeant Marshall		
57	Ann Bennett	18th January 1826	
58	Jane, wife of J Smith H M's 16th Lancers	20th December 1827	
59	Charles son of A. Rawsthorn Trumpet Major H M's 16th Lancers	12th March 1826	
60	Arthur Onslow, son of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, 2nd N I	16th November 1890	
61	Thos A Green Trumpeter B H A	28th August 1861	
62	Rose, daughter of Sergeant Egan, H M's 16th Lancers	12th December 1843	

Serial No.	Names of deceased	Date	REMARKS.
63	Alice Mary daughter of Mr J Bocher	19th December 1844	
64	Infant son of Maurice M D 2nd E R	16th December 1843	
65	George son of D Campbell, Esq	9th February 1843	
66	Alice Angelica daughter of Daley	1st February 1843	
67	Margaret daughter of Captain J Rickett	2nd September 1842	
68	Edward Ainslowe son of L A Pratt	13th March 1840	
69	Smion Armstrong I S M, 3rd L Dragoons	28th December 1839.	
70	George Large 1st H M s 16th Lancers	10th June 1844	
71	James Armour wife of J Armour, H M's 16th Lancers	27th April 1842	
72	Not legible		Stone decayed
73	Simpson Charles son of J Lingley	10th July 1851	

R M KIRWAN

Chaplain

## SURVEY OF INDIA

## NOTIFICATIONS

The 4th October, 1902

No. 225 — Lieutenant R H Thomas, R E, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted special leave for thirty days under the terms of Military Department No 1542 A, dated 18th June, 1902 with effect from the 8th September, 1902

No 226 — Lieutenant F C Hirst, I S C, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, was granted privilege leave for thirty days under Article 291, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th June, 1902

Sr G GORE, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
RAJPUTANA

## NOTIFICATION

Ajmer, the 3rd October, 1902,

No 5523—311 G — Lieutenant J P Stockley is appointed to be Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd September, 1902

By order,•

A. B MINCHIN, Captain,  
First Assistant Agent to the  
Governor General Rajputana

## NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

## NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 3rd October, 1902

No 24 — Mr Nermal Chandia Haldar, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 3, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu held at Multan on the 14th July, 1902

E F JACOB,  
Offg Manager, North Western Railway

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

## NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 3rd October, 1902

**No 6673**—Whereas land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely for improving the water supply of the North Western Railway at Gulistan, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

## Specification of Land

District	Pargana	Mouza	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plan may be inspected
Pishin	Pishin	Inayatullah Karez	19 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	West of Gulistan Station	North—Inayatullah Karez South— Ditto East—Gulistan station West—Inayatullah Karez	In the office of Engineer in Chief North Western Railway Lahore

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

**No. 6686**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub section (1), clause (c), sub section (4), clause (iii), and sub section (5) of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890 (V of 1890), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased, in supersession of the rules published with his Notification No 1350Z, dated the 6th October, 1894 to prescribe the following rules to regulate hunting, shooting and fishing in the State forests of British Baluchistan, namely —

1 The Deputy Commissioner of the District within the limits of which any State forest or part of a State forest is situated, may, in his discretion, grant licenses, in the form annexed to these rules, to hunt, shoot or fish in such State forest or part of a State forest, subject to the conditions on the reverse of such licenses, and may at any time, for good and sufficient reason, cancel any such license

2 Licenses to shoot shall not be granted except on payment of fees at the subjoined rates for each person thereby authorized to shoot for any of the following periods, namely —

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	<b>R</b>
Not exceeding fifteen days	1
Exceeding fifteen days but not exceeding one month	3
Exceeding one month but not exceeding three months	8
Exceeding three months but not exceeding six months	15

3 Every person who holds a license of the nature specified in rule 1 and who is found hunting shooting or fishing in any State forest, shall, on the demand of any forest officer or Police-officer, immediately produce such license

4 Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules or in any license granted thereunder, the Deputy Commissioner may at any time, in his discretion, by general or special order, direct that such license shall not be deemed to authorize hunting or shooting at such seasons and for such periods, or the hunting, or shooting of such animals or classes of animals, as he may think fit to prescribe

5 Where any person holding a license granted under these rules—

(a) fails to produce such license on demand duly made under rule 3, or

(b) contravenes any direction duly given under rule 4,

his license shall be cancelled and he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, where the breach of rule is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues

**SCHEDULE**  
**FORM OF LICENSE**

No \_\_\_\_\_

Fee, Rs \_\_\_\_\_

LICENSE is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, to hunt (or shoot or fish, as the case may be)  
 from \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the State Forest of the \_\_\_\_\_ Range, subject to the conditions and  
 rules on the reverse

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Deputy Commissioner

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 190

This license is to be returned to the Deputy Commissioner when the specified period  
 has expired

**ENDORSEMENT ON LICENSE**

**Conditions**

- 1 This license is not transferable
- 2 Nothing in this license shall be deemed to authorize—
  - (1) the snaring trapping or driving by men or dogs of any kind of game birds or animals, or
  - (2) the poisoning or dynamiting of rivers or other waters or
  - (3) the hunting or shooting of the female or young of the oorial, merkhori, ibex or ravine deer, or
  - (4) the hunting or shooting, from the 10th March to the 20th August, of the chikori, siski, black or grey partridge or hare

**RULES**

[Here enter rules 1 to 5]

Sections of British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890 (V of 1890)

7 Any person who in a State forest—

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares,  
 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or when the damage  
 resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount  
 of such damage

\* \* \* \* \*

9 (1) Nothing in section 7 \* \* \* shall be deemed to prohibit any act done—

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) in accordance with any rule made by the Chief Commissioner, with the  
 previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) The rules referred to in sub section (1), clause (c), may be applied by the  
 Chief Commissioner, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to all or any  
 State forests, or to any part of a State forest, and may, with respect  
 thereto,—

\* \* \* \* \*

(11) regulate hunting, shooting, fishing and setting traps or snares,

\* \* \* \* \*

(5) In making any such rule the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of it  
 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a  
 continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after  
 the first during which the breach continues

6 The Chief Commissioner may \* \* \* by notification in the *Gazette of India*,  
 cancel or modify, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, all or  
 any rules made under this section

**No. 6687**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39 (b) of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that informers bringing to notice any offence committed against any provision of the rules published in this office Notification No 6686, dated the 3rd October, 1902, may be rewarded with half the amount of fine imposed under rule 5 thereof

By Order,

W S DAVIS,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN

### NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 3rd October, 1902

**No 6684**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub section (1), clause (c), and sub section (4, clause (iii), of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased, in supersession of the rules published with this Notification No 1349 Z, dated the 6th October, 1894, to prescribe the following rules to regulate hunting, shooting and fishing in the State forests of the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, namely—

1 The Political Agent having charge of the local area within the limits of which any State forest or part of a State forest is situated may, in his discretion, grant licenses, in the form annexed to these rules, to hunt, shoot or fish in such State forest or part of a State forest, subject to the conditions on the reverse of such licenses, and may at any time, for good and sufficient reason, cancel any such license

2 Licenses to shoot shall not be granted except on payment of fees at the subjoined rates for each person thereby authorized to shoot for any of the following periods, namely—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rate R</i>
Not exceeding fifteen days	1
Exceeding fifteen days but not exceeding one month	3
Exceeding one month but not exceeding three months	8
Exceeding three months but not exceeding six months	15

3 Every person who holds a license of the nature specified in rule 1 and who is found hunting, shooting or fishing in any State forest, shall, on the demand of any Forest officer or Police-officer, immediately produce such license

4 Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules or in any license granted thereunder, the Political Agent may, at any time, in his discretion, by general or special order, direct that such license shall not be deemed to authorize hunting or shooting at such seasons and for such periods, or the hunting or shooting of such animals or classes of animals, as he may think fit to prescribe

5 Where any person holding a licenses granted under these rules—

(a) fails to produce such license on demand duly made under rule 3, or

(b) contravenes any direction duly given under rule 4,

his license shall be cancelled and he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, where the breach of rule is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues

### SCHEDULE

#### FORM OF LICENSE

No \_\_\_\_\_ Fee, R \_\_\_\_\_

LICENSE is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, to hunt (or shoot or fish, as the case may be)

from \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_



in the State Forest of the \_\_\_\_\_ Range, subject to the conditions and rules on the reverse

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Political Agent

Dated, the \_\_\_\_\_ 190

This license is to be returned to the Political Agent when the specified period has expired

ENDORSEMENT ON LICENSE  
Conditions

- 1 This license is not transferable
- 2 Nothing in this license shall be deemed to authorize—
  - (1) the snaring, trapping or driving by men or dogs of any kind of game birds or animals, or
  - (2) the poisoning or dynamiting of rivers or other waters or
  - (3) the hunting or shooting of the female or young of the porial, markhor, ibex or ravine deer, or
  - (4) the hunting or shooting, from the 10th March to the 20th August, of the chikor, sisi, black or grey partridge or hare

RULES

[Here enter rules 1 to 5]

Sections of Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890

7 Any person who in a State forest—

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty five rupees, to double the amount of such damage

\* \* \* \* \*

9 (1) Nothing in section 7 \* \* \* shall be deemed to prohibit any act done—

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) in accordance with any rule made by the Agent to the Governor General with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) The rules referred to in sub-section (1), clause (c), may be applied by the Agent to the Governor-General, by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, to all or any State forests, or to any part of a State forest, and may, with respect thereto,—

\* \* \* \* \*

(ii) regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares,

\* \* \* \* \*

In making any such rule, the Agent to the Governor General may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues

(5) The Agent to the Governor General may \* \* \*, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, cancel or modify, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, all or any rules made under this section

No. 6685 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40(b) of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that informers bringing to notice any offence committed against any provision of the rules published in this office Notification No 6684 dated the 3rd October 1902, may be rewarded with half the amount of fine imposed under rule 5 thereof

By order,

W S DAVIS,  
First Assistant,

## SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

## • DELHI CORONATION ASSEMBLAGE

List of (approximate) rates for articles that will be sold in the Central Market

NAME OF ARTICLES	APPROXIMATE RATES		Per	REMARKS
	From	To		
	R a p	R a p		
Beef	0 1 6	0 6 0	lb	Maund=80 lbs
Mutton	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Firewood split		0 12 0	Md	
logs		0 8 0		
Loaves		1 0 0	16	
Dinner rolls			Doz	
Charcoal		1 12 0	Md	
Gram, picked, cleaned and crushed		3 8 0		
Barley		3 0 0		
Brass		2 8 0		
Hay	1 0 0	2 0 0		
Bhoosa white	0 13 4	1 4 0		
missa	1 4 0	1 10 8		
Oats, crushed		7 0 0		
Lucerne grass		2 8 0		
Straw for bedding	0 12 0	1 0 0		
Flour	3 6 3½	5 1 4½		
Rice table	7 12 9½	11 11 2½		
Salt Lahore	4 1 8	6 2 6		
Coffee	29 4 0	43 14 0		
Tea	1 0 0	1 8 0	lb	
Sugar	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Coke	1 3 5½	1 13 2½	Md	
Cocoa	2 0 0	3 0 0	lb	
Lime juice	4 8 0	6 12 0	Gal	
Pepper	0 7 6	0 11 3	lb	
Atta	3 4 0	4 14 0	Md	
Dal, of sorts	3 10 2½	5 7 3½		
Ghi	0 6 6	0 9 9	lb	
Chillies	9 12 0	14 10 0	Md	
Turmeric	8 10 8	13 0 0		
Goor	4 14 0	7 5 0		
Tamarind	4 5 4	6 8 0		
Rice	3 11 4½	5 9 1½		
Choonee	1 15 2½	2 14 9½		
Bajree	2 7 0	3 10 0		
Cotton seeds	1 15 2½	2 14 0½		
Linseed	6 8 0	9 12 0		
Oil-lake	2 2 8	3 4 0		
Ducks	0 12 0	1 5 0	Each	
Geese	1 12 0	2 8 0		
Pigeons	1 3 0	0 5 0		
Quails	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Game of all kinds	1 0 0	1 12 0		
Guinea fowls	1 2 0	1 7 0		
Snipe	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Turkey cocks	7 0 0	10 0 0		
hens	3 8 0	5 0 0		
Perl	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Fowls roasting	0 12 0	0 13 0		
Chickens	0 6 0	0 10 0		
Partridges	0 8 0	1 0 0		
Wild ducks	0 10 0	1 1 6		
Eggs fresh		0 12 0	Doz	
cooking	0 7 0	0 8 0		
Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0	lb	
Celery				
Parsley				
Tamatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	lb	
Cabbages	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Lemons	0 0 3	0 0 4½		
Artichokes				
Green peas	0 - 0	0 3 0	lb	
Beans				
Turnips	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Galic	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Vegetable marrow	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Cucumber	0 2 0	0 3 0	lb	
Onions	0 0 3	0 0 4½		
Beet	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Oranges	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Basil	0 2 0	0 3 0	lb	

NAME OF ARTICLES	APPROXIMATE RATES		Per	REMARKS
	From	To		
	R a p	R a p .		
Thyme			lb	Maund = 80 lbs
Country vegetables	0 0 7½	0 0 10½	"	
Marjoram			"	
Cocoanut	0 4 0	0 5 0	each	
Lettuce			"	
Pumpkins	0 1 0	0 1 6	lb	
Khagzi limes	0 2 0	0 3 0	"	

Dairy produce will not be obtained at this market—it is being otherwise arranged for by the Director of Farms, Bengal Command

W ALVES, Lieut ,  
for Director of Supply and Transport, ' Delhi Durbar

SIMLA  
1 he 10th September, 1902

BOMBAY MINT.

NOIIFICATION

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No 46—1668 82, dated 9th October, 1884)

DESCRIPTION	Metal	Sale price of each coin	Number of coins available for sale	REMARKS
FOUND IN GUDIWADA TALUK (Kistna )		R a p		
Coins of the Andhra Dynasty of Southern India	Lead	0 0 3	6,185	Not less than 16 coins may be purchased by an applicant.

G DAVIDSON, Major,  
Mint Master

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT  
Bombay 6th October, 1902

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED			
Regr No	No of Note	Value R	Name of Claimant
H 34 of 1902-03	DA—14 07807	10	Robial Haq Mondal No 9 Chandney Chauk Street Calcutta

P.G JACOB,  
Currency Officer

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,  
ALLAHABAD ,  
6th October, 1902

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 6th October, 1902

No 33—Mr J N Mukerji, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade, is allowed leave on Medical Certificate for twenty five days under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th July, 1902

F G MACLEAN,  
Director General of Telegraphs

## THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

## NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 20th June, 1902

No. 755—114-V—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer is pleased to appoint the Magistrate for the time being in charge of the Beawar Sub-Division to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class in the District of Ajmer Merwara

No. 758—114-V—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer is pleased to appoint the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the third class for the time being stationed at Kekri, to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class in the District of Ajmer-Merwara

No 760—114-V—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer is pleased, in supersession of the marginally noted notifications, to invest each of the officers specified in the first column of the subjoined schedule as Subordinate Judges, with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and to determine, as in the second column of the said schedule, the local limits within which such powers shall be exercised —

1	2
The Cantonment Magistrate Nasirabad The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer	The Cantonment of Nasirabad The whole of the District of Ajmer except so much as falls within the jurisdiction of— (1) The Cantonment Magistrate Nasirabad (2) The Honorary Munsifs of Bhinai, Bandanwara Deoli Kharwa, Pisangan and Sawar and (3) The Subordinate Judges of Kekri and Masuda
The Magistrate in charge of the Beawar Sub division	The Beawar Tehsil

By order,

A B MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent Rajputana  
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS

## NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price Rs Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

Peshawar, the 1st October, 1902

**No 216**—Lieutenant J R Broun, I S C, 3rd Sikh Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, for employment as a Militia Corps Reserve Officer, is appointed to the Kurram Militia as Reserve Officer of that Corps

By order,

**A H GRANT,**  
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

The 2nd October, 1902

**No 217**—Captain G King, I M S, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail to Captain S A Harriss, I M S, on the afternoon of the 11th September, 1902

**No 218**—Captain S A Harriss, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Dera Ismail Khan District on the afternoon of the 11th of September, 1902 relieving Captain G King, I M S

The 4th October, 1902

**No 219**—Major A J Macnab, F R S S, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Mardan on the afternoon of the 25th of September, 1902, relieving Lieutenant J Husband, I M S

By order,

**R I R GLANCY,**  
Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W Frontier Province

The 4th October, 1902

**No. 220**—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 160, dated the 28th July, 1902, Mr J S Donald, C I E, Deputy Commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Bannu on the forenoon of the 22nd September, 1902, relieving Mr H Harcourt, C S

**REGULATION NO 1 OF 1902**

The 6th October, 1902

**No 1222 N**—A Regulation to assimilate the Laws and Regulations in force in the village of Naranji to those in force in the rest of the North West Frontier Province, which was published in Part II of the Government of India Gazette, dated the 20th September 1902, is hereby cancelled

By order,

**A H GRANT,**  
Secretary to Chief Commissioner

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North West Frontier Province during the month of August, 1902

1 Number	2 Districts.	3 CHRISTIANS.			4 HINDUS			5 MAHOMEDANS			6 OTHER CLASSES			7 TOTAL			8 Birth-rate per mille per annum	9 Number
		Boys.		Total	Boys		Total	Boys		Total	Boys		Total	Boys.		Total		
		Girls.			Girls.			Girls.			Girls.			Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara	38	17	55	754	690	1,444							792	707	1 499	32	1
2	Peshawar	36	41	77	1,508	1,102	2 610	5						1 549	1,143	2 692	40	2
3	Kohat	7	7	14	357	276	633							364	283	647	35	3
4	Bannu	34	41	75	394	328	722							428	369	797	41	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	46	41	87	365	301	666							411	342	753	35	5
	TOTAL	161	147	308	3 378	2 697	6 075	5						3 544	2,844	6 388	37	

W A SYKES, Lt Col, I M S,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

shawar the 30th September, 1902.

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 13th September, 1902

Number	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number	
				Males	Females.	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries.	All other causes	Males	Females.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680																				1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	1	1			1											38	2
3		Bufia	7,029	4	1	5	3		3					1				2		2		37	3
4		Haripur	5,578	5	6	11	3	1	2					2				1				101	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91 070	11	11	22	31	11	20				24		1		6	1	7		13	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	30 590	5	3	8	7	4	3		2		3				2	1		1	14	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	14,171	4	5	9	4	2	2				2				2	1	1		33	7	
8		Lakki	5 218				2	1	1					1				1				20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 575	12	9	21	18	9	9				9				7	5	2	7	35	9	
10		Kulachi	9,123	4	1	5	2	1	1				1									29	10
		TOTAL	206,150	47	37	84	71	30	41		3		43	3	1		21	8	12	20	21	18	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 13th September 1902

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns — In the ten Municipal Towns 84 births were registered (47 males and 37 females), giving a birth rate of 21 per mille of population 71 deaths were registered (30 males and 41 females) giving a death-rate of 18 per mille of population

Peshawar the 16th September 1902

W A SYKES, Lt Col, I M S  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province



NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 26th September, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS		DEATHS				CAUSE OF DEATH										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Number																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
				Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males		Females		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 26th September, 1902.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 112 births were registered (57 males and 55 females) giving a birth rate of 53 per mille of population. 65 deaths were registered (35 males and 31 females), giving a death rate of 17 per mille of population.

W A SYKES, Lt-Col I M S,  
Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 6th October, 1902

## TREASURE TROVE

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 19th July, 1902, the undermentioned treasure weighing about 140 seers and valued at Rs 31-10-0, was found by one Para Mari of Vili avarambal, Kumbakonam Taluk, while he was digging earth for constructing a pavement, in S No 118, belonging to one Alamelu Aminal, of the said village —

Description	Estimated weight in seers	Probable value
1 Salakshi Amman (Brass)	120	R   a   p 30   0   0
2 Brass lamp	6	0   6   0
3 Chombu (2) and Thupakkal (1)	9	0   4   0
4 Bell ditto	5	1   0   0
	<u>140</u>	<u>31   10   0</u>

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 23rd February, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law

F D P OLDFIELD,  
Acting Collector

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE  
The 28th September, 1902

## POST OFFICE

## NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd October, 1902

No 1036—*S Ap* —Mr C L Pigott Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 25th September, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders —

Lala Dulamal, Acting Postmaster, Ajmer, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade,

Lala Ram Chandra to act as Postmaster, Ajmer

The 4th October, 1902

No 1042—*S Ap* —Mr M R Muthuswamy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 25th October, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr R. D. Nash is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr M R Muthuswamy Naidu or until further orders

No 1046—*S Ap* —The following acting appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the 10th September, 1902, during the absence of Mr H Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, on deputation to act as Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal, or until further orders —

Mr C K. Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade,  
Babu Becharam Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr G W Love to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade

The 7th October, 1902

**No 1067 S—Ap**—Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 20th September, 1902

Babu Surendra Nath Das, B A, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, or until further orders

**No 1071 S—Ap**—Mr C Rose, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Babu Karuna Sindhu Sen is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C Rose, or until further orders

A U FANSHAWÉ,

Director General of the Post Office of India

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

1 Engineers	5 Press workers
2 Overseers	6 Photo Mechanical workers
3 Sub-Overseers	7 Mechanical apprentices
4 Draftsmen	8 Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E,

Officiating Principal Thomason College

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers R	General public. R	Postage extra Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " R8-8, " R8-14
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " R4 4, " R4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden Sibpur, near Calcutta

## NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 2nd October, 1902

No. 184.—The following promotions and reversions of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents are ordered, with effect from the dates specified —

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion	With effect from
<i>Vice Mr G I Scully Superintendent 1st grade, on privilege leave</i>				
Sheoparshad	Sub <i>pro tem</i> Assistant Superintendent 1st grade <i>vice</i> Mr F D Reid	Superintendent, 4th grade	Officiating	6th July, 1902
Nirnanjan Singh Mehta	Ditto <i>vice</i> Mr Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri	Ditto	Ditto	10th Ditto
A English	Officiating Superintendent 4th grade <i>vice</i> Mr Hicks	Ditto	Ditto	3rd August, 1902
<i>Vice Mr G T Scully promoted to Assistant Commissionership</i>				
A Potter	Superintendent 2nd grade	Superintendent 1st grade	Permanent	7th August 1902
F J Dickinson	Ditto 3rd grade	Ditto 2nd grade	Ditto	Ditto
H B Welsh	Ditto 4th grade	Ditto 3rd grade	Ditto	Ditto
Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri	Ditto 4th grade	Ditto 4th grade	Ditto	Ditto
D M Smith	grade sub <i>pro tem</i> Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade and Officiating Superintendent 4th grade	grade Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, and Superintendent, 4th grade	Ditto and officiating	Ditto
G H I Wilson	Probationary Assistant Superintendent and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade	Ditto 2nd grade and Superintendent 4th grade	Ditto and officiating	Ditto
<i>Vice Mr E G Winn Superintendent, 4th grade on Famine duty</i>				
A English	Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade sub <i>pro tem</i>	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	6th July 1902
Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri	Superintendent 4th grade sub <i>pro tem</i> <i>vice</i> Mr Jeffery Orchard	Superintendent, 4th grade	Ditto	3rd August 1902
Nirnanjan Singh Mehta	Officiating Superintendent 4th grade <i>vice</i> Mr Scully	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade	Ditto	Ditto
F D Reid	Ditto <i>vice</i> Mr Hunter	Superintendent 4th grade	Ditto	7th August, 1902
<i>Vice Mr I F Palmer Superintendent 1st grade on sick leave</i>				
A M Young	Officiating Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade	Insp ctor 5th grade	Reversion	6th July 1902
Nirnanjan Singh Mehta	Officiating Superintendent 4th grade <i>vice</i> Mr Hunter	Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade	Officiating	11th August 1902
<i>Vice Mr W F Hicks Superintendent 2nd grade on privilege leave</i>				
G H F Wilson	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade sub <i>pro tem</i>	Superintendent 4th grade	Officiating	8th July 19
A English	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10th July 1902
G H I Wilson	Officiating Superintendent 4th grade <i>vice</i> Mr Hunter	Ditto	Ditto	3rd August 1902

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion	With effect from
<i>Vice Mr C H. Jeffery Orchard, Superintendent, 2nd grade, on famine duty</i>				
Niranjan Singh Mehta	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	8th July, 1902
F J Dickinson	Superintendent, 2nd grade sub <i>pro tem</i>	Superintendent, 3rd grade	Reversion	3rd August, 1902
H B Welsh	Ditto 3rd grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Ditto 4th grade	Ditto	Ditto
<i>Vice Mr E D Nunn, Officiating as Assistant Commissioner</i>				
E St C I Chopin	Officiating Superintendent 4th grade	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade	Reversion	10th July 1902
Sheoparshad	Ditto <i>vice</i> Mr Scully	Superintendent, 4th grade	Officiating	Ditto
Abdus Samad	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, <i>vice</i> Mr Wilson	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Ditto	11th August, 1902
<i>Vice Mr C R Hunter, Superintendent, 3rd grade, on combined leave</i>				
C H I Wilson	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade <i>vice</i> Mr Hicks	Superintendent 4th grade	Officiating	10th July 1902
F D Reid	Superintendent 4th grade sub <i>pro tem</i> <i>vice</i> Mr Winn	Ditto	Ditto	3rd August 1902
Niranjan Singh Mehta	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade sub <i>pro tem</i> <i>vice</i> Mr Winn	Ditto	Ditto	7th August 1902
F D Reid	Superintendent 4th grade sub <i>pro tem</i> <i>vice</i> Mr Winn	Ditto	Ditto	11th August, 1902

The 3rd October, 1902

No 186 — Mr A Hollingbery, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is promoted from personal pay of Rs300—20—400 to personal pay of Rs400—20—500, with effect from the 7th August, 1902

L WHITE KING,

Offg Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue

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## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902 By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper Cover Rs 1



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY OCTOBER 11 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 080636 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1842-13 for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Banwari Mukunda Deb, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor—BANWARI MUKUNDA DEB,  
of BANWARIBAD MURSHIDABAD

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No. 03238 of 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs500, No. 03571 of 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs500, No. 037855 of 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs500. The first originally stood in the name of Sree Nath Mukerjee, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. The second in the name of G. H. Blaquiere, Executor of S. Blaquiere, and the third in the name of Doyal Chunder Saboojee and were last endorsed to Sree Nath Mukerjee, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—SREI MOTI I ROJO KUMARI DABI *alias* BROJO I ALA DABI,  
Certificate holder to the estate of Sree Nath Mukerjee  
Residence—Cuttupara (Hughli)

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 020041 of the 3 of per cent loan of 1896-1897 for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Kekhashroo Temooljee Mody, Esqr., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—KEKHASHROO TEMOOLJEE MODY,  
Residence,—(Hormusjee Ruttonjee Dourigur No. 27 Old Mody Khana at Fort Bombay

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**ESTATE H S AITFIELD, DECEASED**

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PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HENRY STEWART AITFIELD, who died at Chittagong on 27th July 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Esq., Accountant at Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta are required to send in the same on or before 18th November next to the said MESSRS GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J L VALLANCE,  
Administrator to Estate, H S Aitfield, deceased

CALCUTTA,  
The 3rd October, 1902



### SANITARY PLAGUE

*The 17th October, 1902.*

No 2239 —The services of Captain G. E. Stewart, M B., L M S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No 2241 —Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajmer in the Ajmer District, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, Coimbatore, Anantapur and South Canara Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal (except the Orissa Division), the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Districts of Lingsagur, Aurangabad and Osmanabad of the Hyderabad State, and the Districts of Akola and Buldana in Berar are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Pushkar fair

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ajmer, Tabiji, Saradhna, Mangaliawas, Madar, Ladpura, Akhri, Nasirabad and Bandanwara on the Rajputana Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 27th October to the 20th November 1902 (both days inclusive), within the Salem, Bellary, Coimbatore, Anantapur and South Canara Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal (except the Orissa Division), the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Districts of Lingsagur, Aurangabad and Osmanabad of the Hyderabad State, and the Districts of Akola and Buldana in Berar, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Pushkar fair

### JAILS

*The 15th October, 1902*

No 671 —The services of Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M B., L M S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department

### JUDICIAL.

*The 16th October, 1902*

No 1539 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), as amended by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1885 (II of 1885), section 10, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the District of Karachi

Mr A. E. Cumming, City Magistrate, Karachi

### POLICE

*The 16th October, 1902*

No 845 —The services of Captain E. F. Rainey, 12th Burma Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India, with effect from the 15th November 1902

*The 17th October, 1902*

No 863 —The services of Captain L. H. Baldwin, an Assistant Commandant in the Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India, with effect from the 2nd September 1902

### ECCLESIASTICAL

*The 17th October, 1902*

No 429 —The Reverend H. T. Wheeler has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## EMIGRATION

*Simla, the 13th October, 1902*

No 2210—73-4.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 19th December 1902

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to this draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council

*Draft Notification*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely

1 For rule 113 the following rule shall be substituted, namely

"113 (1) In every emigrant vessel there shall be at least two independently constructed main tanks, of not less than two thousand gallons capacity each, for the storage of the drinking-water for the emigrants and ship's crew. With the approval of the Marine Surveyor, such water may, in addition, be carried in the after-peak compartments, main ballast tanks and double bottom compartments, other than those under the engines and boilers of steamships

(2) The maximum capacity allowed for any one main tank or after peak compartment shall not exceed three thousand gallons, and that for any one main ballast tank or double-bottom compartment shall not exceed two fifths of the total drinking water required

(3) Every main tank, after peak compartment, main ballast tank, and double-bottom compartment shall be—

(a) so arranged that it can be properly examined by the Marine Surveyor,

(b) certified to be water-tight,

(c) fitted with a sounding pipe, and

(d) provided not only with a separate communication either by cock, valve or pipe so as to connect with the fresh water pump, but also with a separate air pipe to admit of pumping out without the cover being opened, the air-pipe being turned down at the top or otherwise so made as to prevent dirt or sea-water getting through it to such tank or compartment

(4) No cock, valve or other connection having communication with the sea, holds or decks, other than those above specified as necessary for sounding, emptying or airing such tanks or compartments, shall be fitted inside such tanks or compartments, and the pump used for pumping the drinking water out of them shall not be used for any other purpose"

2 In Schedule A of the Appendix, for the entry relating to water-tanks, the following entry shall be substituted, namely

"*Water-tanks*—The soundness, purity and capacity of main tanks or other fixed receptacles for drinking water shall be examined and certified by the Marine Surveyor. Receptacles for water that form part of the hull of any emigrant vessel other than approved after-peak compartments, main ballast tanks and double bottom compartments shall not contain drinking-water for either emigrants or ship's crew"

## . GENERAL

*The 15th October, 1902*

No 3603—164 39—The services of Mr E D MacLagan, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th October 1902.

## FORESTS

*The 18th October, 1902*

No 1059—80-16-F—Mr A G Hobart Hampden, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, is temporarily transferred from the United Provinces to the Central Provinces in the interests of the public service

J. O MILLER,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 15th October, 1902*

No 1714 G—Captain H T Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, a District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, officiated as Assistant at Head-quarters to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, from the afternoon of the 27th September to the afternoon of the 4th October, 1902

No 1715-G—The services of Captain H T Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 5th October, 1902

No 1717-G—Mr H L Kemball, Assistant in Rajputana to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate as Assistant at Head-quarters, with effect from the 5th October, 1902, *vice* Captain H T Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, and until further orders

*The 16th October, 1902*

No 1730-G—The following substantive promotion and appointment are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on augmentation

Major P Z Cox, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class, with effect from the 2nd September, 1902,

Major P M Sykes, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties

No 1734 G—Major W M Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th October, 1902, and is also granted furlough for three months, under articles 264-A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave

*The 17th October, 1902*

No 1736 G—The services of Munshi Hamid uz zafar Khan, Khan Bahadur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 8th October, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Bikaner State

No 2827-F—*Corrigendum*—In Foreign Department Notification No 2741-F, dated the 8th October, 1902, for "Lieutenant J R Brown," read "Lieutenant J. R. Brown"

No 4662 / B—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following proviso shall be added to section 15 of the Berar Excise Law, 1897, namely

Provided that, if the Resident so directs, the Collector may, instead of levying duty in the case of country liquor manufactured under a license granted under section 10, farm the right of manufacture and sale of such country liquor within any local area, and may let such farm either by public auction or otherwise for such period and on such conditions as the Resident, by general or special order, thinks fit to impose

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

## SEPARATE REVENUE

## STAMPS

*Samla, the 15th October, 1902*

**No 5481 S R**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, in the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of all records maintained under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), as in force in the said North-West Frontier Province, under section 3 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), when such copies are filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice or are received or furnished by any public officer

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

## RATES OF EXCHANGE

*The 16th October, 1902*

**No 5519-A**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 57, clause (b), of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for the rule published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 2712, dated the 30th August 1878, namely

**Rule**—For the purpose of remitting to the India Office any sum of money payable or belonging to any person resident in Europe or in other cases when such remittances are required, the Administrator General of Bengal shall purchase bills of exchange payable in London at a time not more than six months from the date thereof drawn by such banks or firms as may be selected from time to time by or under any general or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf

## STATISTICS AND COMMERCE

## COMMERCE AND TRADE

*Lights, etc*

*The 17th October, 1902*

**No 5537-S R**—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Burma Coast-Lights Act, 1879 (IX of 1879), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of coast lights in Burma during the year ending the 31st March 1902

Receipts			Expenditure	
	Rs	A P		Rs
Gross receipts	3,59,979	0 6	Total expenditure on establishment and maintenance in 1901-02	1,39,329
Refunds	655	8 0	Total capital expenditure in 1901-02	1,38,365
			Total capital expenditure to end of 1901-02	38,40,341
			Interest at 4 per cent on total capital expenditure to end of 1901-02	1,53,613
Net receipts	3,59,323	8 6		



## STATISTICS AND COMMERCE

## CUSTOMS

*The 16th October 1902*

No 5502 S R—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896, XIV of 1899 and VIII of 1902), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against France<sup>1</sup> in the Notification in this Department, No 5242 S R, dated the 10th October 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st September 1902. Provided that the rates hereby superseded shall apply to any imported sugar for which the bill of lading was signed and given before the 1st September 1902

*For*

Kinds of sugar	Bounties bestowed	Additional duties to be levied.
		<i>Per cwt</i>
		Rs. A P
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beet root sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar	9 96 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization*	3 0 1
Sugar candies	10 40 francs per 100 kilograms	3 2 3
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear hard and dry	10 40 francs per 100 kilograms	3 2 3
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization	10 18 francs per 100 kilograms	3 1 2

\* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose four times the ashes and one and a-half per cent for loss in refining

*Read*

Kinds of sugar	Bounties bestowed	Additional duties to be levied
		<i>Per cwt</i>
		Rs. A P
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beet root sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar	9 51 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization*	2 13 11
Sugar candies	9 83 francs per 100 kilograms	2 15 6
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed clear, hard and dry	9 83 francs per 100 kilograms	2 15 6
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization	9 67 francs per 100 kilograms	2 14 9

\* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose four times the ashes and one and-a-half per cent for loss in refining

E N BAKER,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Simla, the 17th October, 1902*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

No 929.—Mr H Stephens, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 15th July 1902, *vice* Mr. Moreshwar Sadanand Ajinkya, retired

**SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS**

No 930—Captain A E Dallas, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 13th October 1902

*59th Grantee Camel Corps*

No 931—Dafadar Murid Hussain Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers, appointed Risaldar, on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st August 1901

*60th Grantee Camel Corps*

Kot Dafadar Mohana Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers, appointed Risaldar, on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st August 1901

*61st Grantee Camel Corps*

Kot Dafadar Amir Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers, appointed Risaldar, on probation, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st August 1901

**NATIVE ARMY**

No 932—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining

*3rd Madras Lancers*

Sher Shah to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy

**CANTONMENTS****REGULATIONS**

No 933—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that to the proviso to section 18 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the words "or, with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, for any period not exceeding six months" shall be added

**COMMANDS****DISTRICT**

No 934—Colonel C E Harman, Half pay, British Service, to officiate as a District Commander of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Brigadier-General H B MacCall, C B, vacated, or until further orders Dated 16th September 1902

**LONDON GAZETTE**

No 935—The following extracts are published for general information

*"London Gazette," dated the 19th September 1902, page 6023*

WAR OFFICE,

*Pall Mall, 19th September, 1902*

**MEMORANDA**

Surgeon-Major General P. S. Turnbull, M.D., retired, Indian Medical Service, to be Honorary Surgeon to His Majesty, *vice* Surgeon General Sir W. Hunter, K.C.M.G., deceased Dated 20th September 1902

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd September 1902, pages 6075, 6078 and 6079

INDIA OFFICE,

23rd September, 1902

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-Colonel William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, C I E, M V O, Indian Staff Corps (Retired), to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 23rd September, 1902

#### THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA)

Captain T C MacK T Hogg, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes his appointment  
Dated 3rd September 1902

26th Battalion—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G J Younghusband, C B, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes the command of the Battalion Dated 30th August 1902

### PENSIONS

#### WARRANT OFFICERS

No 936—Conductor Charles Bowyer, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment

No 937—Conductor Joseph Elder Barrack Department Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th October 1902

### PROMOTIONS

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No 938—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval

*Major to be Lieutenant Colonel*

11th October 1902

George William Maxwell

*Lieutenant to be Captain*

11th October 1902

Hunter Carmichael Steen

#### SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

##### *Bengal*

No 939—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Wilson to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st July 1902, to complete the establishment

No 940—Sub-Conductor (super-numerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) William Alves to be Conductor, *seconded*,

Sub Conductor (super-numerary Conductor) John Wallis Lombard Young is absorbed in the grade of Conductor,

Sergeant George Anderson, 2nd Assistant Master Tailor, Army Clothing Department, Bengal, to be Sub-Conductor,

Sergeant Charles Satherly to be Sub-Conductor,

Sergeant Robert Lancelot Bristow to be Sub-Conductor,

Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) John Terry is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st September 1902, to complete establishment

# INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

## ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

### *Madras Command*

No 941 —The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, are promoted to the third class, with effect from the 1st April 1902

Henry Duckworth

Joseph Alfred Colkers

## NATIVE ARMY

No 942 —The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments

### *19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse)*

Ressaidar Muhammad Hanif to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ata Muhammad to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Debi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Singh, seconded for service in South Africa, with effect from the 21st February 1902

Risaldar Buddha Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Kalandar Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Gul Jahan Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Albel Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Chand, deceased, with effect from the 13th March 1902.

### *4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)*

Jemadar Ali Bahadur Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ali Akbar Khan, seconded, with effect from the 24th March 1902

Dafadar Jaimal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Malik Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, resigned, and Kot-Dafadar Sultan Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganpat Singh, seconded, and Kot-Dafadar Karim Baksh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahrishall Singh, transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers, with effect from the 30th August 1902

### *44th Gurkha Rifles*

Havildar Rukman Sahi to be Jemadar, *vice* Harkdoj Suba, transferred to the 8th Gurkha Rifles, with effect from the 16th July 1902

### *15th Madras Infantry*

Subadar Muhammad Ghaus to be Subadar Major, *vice* Daud Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th June 1902

Havildars Burhan-ud din Sharif and Abdul Kuddus to be Jemadars, *vice* Shaikh Madar and Muhammad Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th July 1902

Jemadar Muhammad Abdul Aziz to be Subadar, *vice* Kuppusami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1902

Havildar Govindasami, from the 2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles, to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from date of joining

### *23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry*

Havildars Venkatasami and Muhammad Azam to be Jemadars, *vice* Jivaji Rao, seconded for service with the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, and Shaikh Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th July and 17th August 1902, respectively

### *32nd Burma Infantry*

Jemadars Jawand Singh and Karam Ilahi to be Subadars and Havildar Ran Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagat Singh, *Bahadur*, and Mirza Baksh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1902.

### *5th Bombay Light Infantry*

Color Havildar Nana Nikam to be Jemadar, *vice* Tukaram Jadhao, seconded, with effect from the 27th May 1902

Jemadar Boolan Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Abdulla Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Budhan, seconded, with effect from the 27th and 31st May 1902, respectively.

*7th Bombay Pioneers*

Havildar Juma Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandru Ram, promoted, with effect from the 16th November 1901.

Havildar Harnaz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Maksud Gul Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st February 1902.

*25th Bombay Rifles*

Color Havildar Begh Raj to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, promoted, with effect from the 28th July 1902.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

*Hasara Mountain Battery*

Subadar Akbar Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Subadar Major Bhanga Singh, Derajat Mountain Battery, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th April 1902.

RETIREMENTS

No 943 —Lieutenant Colonel Henry Puce Jervis, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th November 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No 944 —Captain F L Wood, Indian Staff Corps, has been placed by the Secretary of State for India on temporary Half pay, with effect from the 8th September 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No 945 —Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Legat, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th September 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS

No 946 —On the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified.

From 13th October 1901, in the room of General F C Cotton, C S I, Royal (late Madras) Engineers (retired), deceased.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALFRID GASELEE, G C I E, K C B, STAFF Corps

*Dates of Commissions*

Ensign	9th January 1863
Lieutenant	11th October 1866
Captain	9th January 1875
Brevet-Major	2nd March 1881
Major	9th January 1883
Lieutenant-Colonel	9th January 1889
Brevet-Colonel	1st February 1893
Colonel (substantive)	12th December 1896
Major-General (supernumerary)	3rd July 1900

*Appointments*

Regimental duty, 93rd Foot, 1863-66

Doing duty, 2nd and 5th Punjab Infantry, as Wing Subaltern, 1867

On service with the Mule Train, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, 1868

Regimental duty, 4th Punjab Infantry, as Wing Subaltern and Quartermaster (twice officiating as Adjutant and once as Wing Officer), 1868-76.

Regimental duty, 1st Sikh Infantry, as officiating Wing Officer, 1876-77.

Regimental duty, 4th Punjab Infantry, as Quartermaster and Wing Officer, 1877-79.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Kandahar Field Force, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, and Southern Afghanistan Field Force, 1879-80

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Meerut Division and Gwalior District (twice officiating as Assistant Quartermaster-General), 1881-84

On special duty, Baluchistan, 1885

Regimental duty, 4th Punjab Infantry, as Wing Commander, 1885-86

Regimental duty, 2 5th Gurkha Regiment, as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 1886-88

Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, 1888

Regimental duty, 2-5th Gurkha Regiment, as Wing Commander and 2nd in-Command (once officiating as Commandant), 1889-90

Regimental duty, 4th Sikh Infantry, as officiating Commandant and as Commandant, 1890-91

Regimental duty, 1-5th Gurkha Regiment, as officiating Commandant and Commandant, 1891-96

Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Cawnpore, 1896-97

Commanding the 2nd Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General, 1897-98

Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Cawnpore, 1898

Commanding the Assam District with the rank of Brigadier General, 1898

Officiating Quartermaster-General in India, with the rank of Brigadier General, 1899-1900

Commanding the China Expeditionary Force, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, 1900

Quartermaster-General in India, 1900-01

Commanding Oudh District, 1901-02

#### *War Services*

North-West Frontier of India, 1863 Operations in the Ambela Pass (India medal and clasp)

Abyssinia, 1867-68 (Mentioned in despatches, medal)

North West Frontier of India, 1869 Operations against the Bizot, Orakzais (Mentioned in despatches and thanked by the Government of India)

North-West Frontier of India, 1877-78 Operations against the Jowaki Afridis (Mentioned in despatches, clasp to India medal)

Afghanistan, 1878-80 Action of Shajui, battle of Ahmed Khel action of Urzu, march from Kabul to the relief of Kandahar, and battle of Mazra, near Kandahar (Mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major, medal and two clasps, and bronze star)

North-West Frontier of India, 1884 Operations in the Zhob Valley (Mentioned in despatches.)

North-West Frontier of India, 1891 Operations on the Black Mountain, Hazara (Mentioned in despatches, clasp to India medal, C B)

North-West Frontier of India, 1892 Isazai Expedition

North-West Frontier of India, 1894-95 Operations in Waziristan (Mentioned in despatches, clasp to India medal)

North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98 Expedition to Tirah, including the actions of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes the operations against the Khan, Khel Chamkannis, and the operations in the Bazar Valley (Mentioned in despatches, medal and two clasps, K C B)

China 1900-01 Actions in the route between Tientsin and Peking, and relief of the Peking Legations (Medal and clasps, promoted Major General, G C I E)

From 2nd December 1901, in the room of Surgeon General R Harvey, M D, C B, D S O, Director General, Indian Medical Service, deceased.

**SURGEON-GENERAL ADAM SCOTT REID, M D , INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE***Dates of Commissions*

Assistant Surgeon	30th March 1872.
Surgeon	1st July 1873.
Surgeon-Major	30th March 1884.
Surgeon Major ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel	30th March 1892
Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel	9th June 1897
Surgeon-Colonel	19th May 1899
Surgeon-General	16th June 1902

*Appointments*

General duty, Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, November to December 1872  
 Regimental duty, 8th Bengal Native Infantry, December 1872 to December 1875  
 In officiating civil employ, Bengal, December 1875 to May 1876  
 Regimental duty, 8th Bengal Native Infantry (in medical charge), May 1876 to August 1885  
 Regimental duty, 2nd Bengal Cavalry (in medical charge), September to November 1885  
 In medical charge, No 11 Native Field Hospital, at Camp of Exercise, December 1885 to January 1886  
 Regimental duty, 2nd Bengal Cavalry (in medical charge), January to October 1886  
 Regimental duty, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas (in officiating medical charge), October 1886 to October 1887  
 Regimental duty, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas (in medical charge), October 1887 to August 1893  
 Officiating Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta, August 1893 to August 1894.  
 Officiating Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand, and Tutor to His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah, August to November 1894  
 Regimental duty, 2-4th Gurkhas (in medical charge), November 1894 to March 1895  
 Officiating Civil Surgeon, Quetta, March 1895 to January 1896  
 Officiating Medical Store keeper to Government, Mian Mir, January to December 1896  
 Regimental duty, 38th Dogras (in medical charge), December 1896 to October 1897  
 Principal Medical Officer, No 2 Native General Hospital, Malakand, October 1897  
 Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District, November 1897 to April 1898  
 Regimental duty, 17th Bengal Cavalry (in officiating medical charge), April to July 1898  
 Principal Medical Officer, Kohat Kurram Force, July 1898 to May 1899  
 Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, May 1899 to February 1902  
 Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, February 1902 to June 1902  
 Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, 16th June 1902 to date

*War Services*

Afghanistan, 1879-80 (Medal)  
 North-East Frontier of India, 1889-90 Chin Lushai Expedition (India medal and clasp)  
 North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98 Relief and Defence of Malakand, relief of Chakdara, operations in Bajaur and in the Mamund country (Mentioned in despatches, India Medal and two clasps)

**VOLUNTEER CORPS.****APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS****No. 947.—North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant Seymour Hamilton Maule Cole to be Captain, with effect from the 24th September 1902, *vice* Hitchcock, transferred to the supernumerary list

**No. 948.—Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles—**

Second-Lieutenant John Carlyle Fergusson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st August 1902, *vice* Fremantle, transferred to the supernumerary list

**No. 949.—Shillong Volunteer Rifles—**

The Honourable Mr Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, C S I, C I E, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 29th April 1902, *vice* Sir Henry John Stedman Cotton, K C S I, resigned.

**MEDALS AND DECORATIONS**

**No. 950**—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force

**Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers**

Major Willy Benbow Reynolds

Captain William Edward Skurdon McGregor

**MARINE DEPARTMENT****FURLOUGH AND LEAVE**

**No. 56**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India

Engineer T H Knight, Royal Indian Marine, (p a) for six months

Engineer J J Walmsley, Royal Indian Marine, (m c) for three months

E G BARROW, *Major General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT****RAILWAYS****NOTIFICATIONS**

*Simla, the 16th October, 1902*

**No. 369**—Mr F G Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay

**No. 370**—Mr D W McPherson, Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for Inspection Duty, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

**No. 371**—Mr R C F Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department for Inspection Duty

**No. 372**—*Corrigendum*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 337, dated the 25th September 1902, for "forenoon of the 9th September 1902" read "forenoon of the 8th September 1902"

F J E SPRING,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*



**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Simla, the 15th October, 1902*

**No 366**—The following promotions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
				1902
Major C A R Browne, R E	Examiner, Class IV, 1st Grade	Examiner, Class III	Permanent	18th June
C E Ross	Examiner Class IV, 1st Grade sub <i>pro tem</i>	Examiner, Class IV 1st Grade	Permanent	18th June
A H Wollaston	Examiner Class IV, 3rd Grade	Examiner Class IV, 2nd Grade	Permanent	18th June
G C. Wolfe	Examiner Class IV 2nd Grade	Examiner Class IV 1st Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	18th June.
T C Fisher	Deputy Examiner Class II	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary	20th June
J M Hartley	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd Grade	Temporary	22nd June
R Dinwiddie	Deputy Examiner Class II, <i>supernumerary</i>	Deputy Examiner Class I, <i>supernumerary</i>	Temporary	22nd June
W H Scott	Deputy Examiner Class II <i>supernumerary</i>	Deputy Examiner, Class I <i>supernumerary</i>	Temporary	22nd June
W Courtenay	Deputy Examiner Class II	Deputy Examiner Class I <i>supernumerary</i>	Temporary	22nd June
B Stanley	Deputy Examiner, Class II	Deputy Examiner Class I	Temporary	22nd June.
J Patch	Deputy Examiner Class I	Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade	Temporary	20th July
T Ryan	Deputy Examiner Class II	Deputy Examiner Class I	Temporary	20th July
M K Mitra	Deputy Examiner Class II	Deputy Examiner Class I	Temporary	21st July
Harprasad Dhar	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade	Temporary	5th August
H. Davies	Deputy Examiner, Class II	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary	5th August
C E Ross	Examiner Class IV 1st Grade	Examiner, Class III	Temporary	7th August
W F Barrow	Examiner Class I <i>temporary</i>	Examiner Class I	Permanent	11th August
W B Gray	Examiner, Class II <i>temporary</i>	Examiner, Class II	Permanent	11th August
G C Wolfe	Examiner Class IV 1st Grade sub <i>pro tem</i>	Examiner Class IV 1st Grade	Permanent	11th August
C. Muirhead	Examiner Class IV 3rd Grade.	Examiner, Class IV 2nd Grade	Permanent	11th August
V C French	Examiner Class IV 2nd Grade	Examiner, Class IV, 1st Grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	11th August
Colonel H Clarke R E	Examiner Class II	Examiner, Class I	Temporary	11th August
C R T Balston	Examiner Class III	Examiner, Class II	Temporary	11th August
C E Hubbard	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd Grade	Temporary	11th August
J C Ball	Deputy Examiner, Class II <i>temporary</i>	Deputy Examiner Class I	Temporary	11th August
W C. Hickie	Examiner Class IV 1st Grade, <i>supernumerary</i>	Examiner, Class III, <i>supernumerary</i>	Temporary	12th September
F. W. Eické	Examiner, Class IV, 1st Grade.	Examiner, Class III	Temporary	12th September

*The 16th October, 1902*

No 367 — Lieutenant-Colonel E A Waller, R E., Deputy Accountant General and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, under Articles 264 A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st November 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same

No 368 — With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 367, dated 16th October 1902, Mr W. Ogden, Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Colonel Waller, until further orders

T HIGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India*





SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 42.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902

**OFFICIAL PAPERS.**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may reserve the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a m on Thursday,  
the 16th October 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports  
of the period**

Rain has fallen on most days of the week in the west and south of the Peninsula, more especially in the division of South India, where moderate to heavy showers have been received. Mysore reported 4.39 inches, Chitaldroog 2.69 inches and Trivandrum 2.67 inches on the 10th, Karwar 2.42 inches and Colombo 2.07 inches on the 11th, Chitaldroog 3.59 inches and Colombo 2.59 inches on the 14th, and Calicut 2.79 inches on the 16th.

Local showers have occurred in the Deccan, Gujarat, the central parts of the country, North-East India and Burma, but the only rain of importance was that received in the south and west of the Peninsula.

The chief features in the pressure distribution have been a persistent excess of pressure over the whole Indian region and relatively low pressure conditions over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Winds on the East Coast have in consequence of the abnormally high pressure conditions over the Peninsula been more northerly than usual and practically no rain has fallen in the East Coast (North).

The only areas in which the rainfall of the week has been in excess of the normal are South India, the West Coast, Gujarat and the subdivisions of Bijapur and Indore. The most important deficiency occurs on the East Coast.

The seasonal rainfall from the 2nd May to date has been normal or in slight excess in all parts of the country, except in Baluchistan, the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Burdwan, Waltair, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Indore, Bellary and Hyderabad (Deccan).

A

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 16TH OCTOBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY TO 16TH OCTOBER 1902			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week.	Last week.
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narvaanganj Calcutta	1 23	2 16	— 0 93	137 70	145 28	— 7 58	— 5	— 5
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0 33	1 00	— 0 73	55 95	57 39	— 1 44	— 3	— 1
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0 01	1 17	— 1 16	26 58	28 63	— 2 05	— 7	— 3
4 Delta of Bengal		0 23	1 40	— 1 17	91 82	75 20	+ 16 53	+ 22	+ 24
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0 24	1 88	— 1 64	58 89	56 16	+ 2 83	+ 5	+ 8
		0 18	1 04	— 0 86	94 03	79 38	+ 14 65	+ 18	+ 20
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Bairach Burdwan Patna	0 78	1 08	— 0 30	103 28	89 48	+ 13 80	+ 15	+ 16
		0 70	0 88	— 0 18	46 08	48 19	— 2 11	— 4	— 4
		0 04	0 13	— 0 09	41 48	44 74	— 3 26	— 7	— 7
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain East		0 05	1 17	— 1 12	18 51	50 51	— 12 00	— 24	— 22
		0 33	0 66	— 0 33	30 70	42 21	— 5 51	— 13	— 12
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West.	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0 05	0 15	— 0 10	40 67	47 90	— 7 23	— 15	— 15
		0	0 05	— 0 05	30 29	36 50	— 6 21	— 17	— 17
9 Indo Gangetic Plain West		0	0 15	— 0 15	28 60	31 06	— 3 30	— 11	— 10
		0	0 01	— 0 01	18 74	20 62	— 1 88	— 9	— 9
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0 01	0 01	0	7 11	8 05	— 0 94	— 12	— 12
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 02	0 02	0	0 36	1 30	— 1 00	— 74	— 75
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	0	2 89	— 2 89	23 61	30 26	— 6 65	— 22	— 14
		0 01	2 01	— 2 03	48 91	54 95	— 6 01	— 11	— 6
		0	0 72	— 0 72	46 00	52 21	— 6 21	— 12	— 11
13 East Satpuras		0 06	0 39	— 0 33	27 80	49 10	— 21 30	— 43	— 43
		0 14	0 32	— 0 18	34 76	57 21	— 22 45	— 39	— 39
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0 01	0 23	— 0 22	34 22	41 73	— 7 51	— 18	— 18
		0	0 01	— 0 01	16 18	21 28	— 5 10	— 24	— 24
		0 41	0 07	+ 0 34	27 89	40 34	— 12 45	— 31	— 32
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	4 12	2 79	+ 1 33	91 95	83 45	+ 8 50	+ 10	+ 9
		1 34	1 15	+ 0 19	110 04	95 04	+ 14 40	+ 15	+ 15
16 Gujarat		0 14	0 05	+ 0 09	40 65	37 30	+ 3 46	+ 9	+ 9
		0 08	0 02	+ 0 06	17 29	20 10	— 2 81	— 14	— 14
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0 14	0 36	— 0 22	24 49	31 70	— 7 21	— 23	— 22
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Hijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	0 68	1 14	— 0 46	16 46	21 07	— 4 61	— 22	— 21
		1 90	0 78	+ 1 12	23 97	26 76	— 2 79	— 10	— 15
		0	0 84	— 0 84	20 02	26 76	— 6 74	— 25	— 23
19 South India		5 54	1 62	+ 3 92	23 30	23 28	+ 0 02	0	— 18
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		2 85	1 97	+ 0 88	22 57	18 17	+ 4 40	+ 24	+ 22
		1 29	2 01	— 0 72	16 24	18 32	— 2 08	— 11	— 8

W A. BION,

for Offg Meteorologica' Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,

The 16th October, 1902.

J O MILLER,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME DEPARTMENT

SANITARY

PLAGUE

*Simla, the 17th October, 1902*

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 11th October 1902, is published for general information

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.			Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	B B & C I & G I P	...	...	119	103
		Broach District	B, B & C I	...	...	..	..
		Kaira "	" "	...	...	333	208
		Mahikanta State	" "	...	...	3	1
		Palanpur "	" "	...	...	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "	...	...	163	123
		Rewakanta State	" "	...	...	98	60
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...	84	84
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...	10	8
		Surat District	" "	...	...	87	65
		Bandra Port	" "	...	...	4	4
		Utari "	" "	...	...	..	..
		Mahim "	" "	...	...	1	1
		Bhiwandi	" "	...	...	16	11
		Basra	B, B & C I	...	...	..	..
		Kalyan	G I P	...	...	5	4
	Central	Thana	"	...	...	8	8
		Thana District	" B B & C I	...	...	19	13
		Ahmednagar	Dhond and Manmad (G I P)	...	...	7*	6
		Khandesh	B, B & C I & G I P	...	...	1482	1303
		Nasik	G I P & N G	...	...	519	438
		Poona City	S M & G I P	...	...	...	...
		Poona District	"	...	...	...	...
		Satara "	S M	...	...	1,507	1,090
		Sholapur Town	G I P	...	...	1*	1*
		Sholapur District	" S M & Barsi	...	...	180	136
	Southern	Alibag Port	"	...	...	...	...
		Panvel "	"	...	...	..	..
		Eshor "	"	...	...	..	..
		Revdanda	"	...	...	3	2
		Kolaba District	G I P	...	...	2	2
		Ratnagiri Port	"	...	...	..	..
		Dabhal "	"	...	...	1	1
		Ratnagiri District	"	...	...	6	2
		Belgaum "	S M	...	...	1225	926
		Dharwar District	"	...	...	1531	1,164
		Akola Port	"	...	...	..	..
		Kanara District	S. M	...	...	77	37
		Savastvadi State	"	...	...	..	..
		Bijapur District	S M & G I P	...	...	9	6

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind—(contd.).	Sind.	Karachi District ..	N W ( ..	..	..
		Karachi City and Port ..	" .. ..	17	9
		Hyderabad Town ..	" & J B. ..	..	..
		Hyderabad District ..	" " ..	9	10
		Thar and Parkar District	J B ..	..	..
		Khairpur State ..	N W ..	..	..
		Akalkot " ..	.. ..	48	28
		Aundh " ..	" .. ..	39	48
		Cutch " ..	" .. ..	91	71
		Savanur " ..	.. ..	79	58
	Political charges.	Mangrol Port ..	" ..	..	..
		Kathiawar State ..	B, B & C I, Morvi & B G J P	668	418
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country ..	S M ..	1 118	775
		Sachin State ..	B, B & C. I ..	7	2
		Srivardhan Port ..	.. ..	..	..
		Murud ..	" .. ..	..	..
		Janjira " ..	.. ..	..	..
		Janjira State ..	.. ..	..	..
		Kodinar Port ..	" ..	..	..
		Billimora " ..	B, B & C I ..	5	1
		Baroda Town ..	" .. ..	8	3
		Baroda State ..	" .. ..	160	109
		Dharampur " ..	.. ..	..	..
		Jath " ..	" ..	..	..
		TOTAL		9 667	7 169
Madras Presidency	"	Salem Town ..	Madras ..	..	..
		Salem District ..	.. ..	45†	36†
		Bellary Town	S M	..	..
		Bellary Cantonment ..	.. ..	..	..
		Bellary District	" & Madras	285‡	232‡
		Coimbatore " ..	Madras, S I & Nilgiri ..	10†	3†
		North Arcot " ..	S I & Madras	4‡	2‡
		South Arcot	" ..	..	1‡
		Tinnevely ..	S I	..	..
		Anantapur " ..	" Madras & S M	7*	4
		Malabar " ..	Madras ..	..	..
		Cuddapah " ..	S I & Madras	..	..
		Kurnool ..	S M & " ..	..	..
		Mangalore Port	" ..	38	26
		Ermala " ..	" .. ..	..	1
		South Canara District	.. ..	11	10
		Nellore " ..	Madras ..	2‡	2‡
		TOTAL		396	317

\* Including 1 imported seizure  
† Including 2 " seizures and 3 imported deaths  
‡ Including 18 imported seizures and 15 imported deaths  
§ Including 6 " seizures and 5 " deaths for week ending 4th October 1902.  
¶ Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Bhagalpur	Calcutta	E I E R S & B. N	7	7
		Monghyr Town	E I	16	15
	Patna	Chapra Town	B & N W		
		Saran District	"	84	62
		TOTAL		107	84
U P of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	6	6
		Allahabad District		18*	17*
		Cawnpur City	F I O & R, B, B & C I & G I P (I M sec)	924	709
		Cawnpur District	E I	20	18
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W and O & R		
		Benares District	B & N W and E I		
		Ballia "	B & N W	30	29
		Jaunpur City	O & R		
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur District	"	4	4
		Ghazipur "	E I & B & N W		
		Mirzapur City	E I		
		Partabgarh District	O & R		
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad	"	1‡	
		Azamgarh	B & N W & O & R	21†	23†
		Corakhpur City	B & N W	1	
		Corakhpur District		14	11
	Meerut	Basti "			
		Meerut City	N W		
		Meerut Cantonment		5‡	2
		Haidwar			
	Lucknow	Saharanpur District	O & R & N W		
		Unao District	O & R		
	Agra	Hardoi			
		Larrukhabad City	B B & C I		
		TOTAL		1044	809
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		•
		Jullundur Cantonment		42	22
		Jullundur District		184	94
		Hoshiarpur "		11	6
	Lahore	Ferozepur	N W & B, B & C I	28	17
		Gujranwala District	N W	13	13
		Amritsar City	"		
		Amritsar District	"		
	Rawalpindi	Gurdaspur	"	34	23
		Lahore	"	7	4
		Gujrat	"	29	17
		Sialkot	"	32	17
	Delhi	Shahpur		1	1
		Umballa Cantonment	" and E I		
		Umballa City	"		
		Umballa District	" and E I	60	35
		Ludhiana	"	35	21

\* Including 4 seizures and 4 deaths of previous week

† " 16 seizures and 11 deaths of previous week.

‡ " 2 seizures of previous week

§ Occurred in week ending 4th October 1902 Imported.



Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—contd.	Delhi	Simla District (Sabathu Cantonment)	"	8	6
		Kasauli Cantonment	"	"	"
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)	"	"
		Patiala State	N W E I, B, B & C. I & J B	34	28
		Maler Kotla "	N W	8	4
		Total		506	308
Burma	"	Rangoon	Burma Main Line	1*	
			Total	1	
Central Provinces	Narbada	Burhanpoot Town (Nimar District)	G I P & B B & C I	2*	1*
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & G I P	"	"
		Wardha Town	G I P	2*	
		Total		3	1
Mysore State	"	Bangalore City	S M & Madras	72	58
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	246	192
		Bangalore District	"	239	137
		Mysore City	"	430	342
		Mysore District	"	143	88
		Kolar	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	82	62
		Tumkur District	S M	26	25
		Shimoga	"	68	54
		Chitaldrug	"	15	9
		Kader	"	78	61
		Hassan	"	45	28
		Total		1,444	1,050
Hyderabad State	"	Lingsagur District	S M		
		Aurangabad	N G S	149†	95†
		Oosmanabad District	G I P & Barai	47†	38†
		Total		196	133
Bihar	"	Akola District	G I P	70	54
		Buldana	"	253	175
		Total		323	229
Rajputana	"	Abu Road	B B & C I		
		Jaipur State	"		
		Total			
Kashmir	"	Poonch District		3	2
Baluchistan	"	Seamiani	Total	3	2
			Total		
		GRAND TOTAL		13,710	10,108

\* Imported

† Between 29th September and 6th October 1908

H. H. RISLEY,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th  
October, 1902.

**Madras.**—The rainfall has been heavy in parts of the Central and Southern districts and the Nilgiris, light to fair in the Circars and in Kurnool, and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. The harvest of early crops is in progress in parts with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are generally easier.

**Bombay**—There was good rain during the week in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, the fall was moderate in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Satara and Kanara, slight in parts of Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Belgaum, and very slight in parts of Sukkur, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik and Rajkot. More rain is needed in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, the Deccan and Carnatic. The standing crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals and Baroda, by insects in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Upper Sindh Frontier, and by locusts in parts of Thar and Parkar. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Belgaum and Dharwar, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting has commenced in almost all districts. Preparation of lands for *rab*, cultivation is in progress in parts of Sindh, Ahmednagar, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik and Rajkot, and sowing continues in parts of Karachi, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, the Deccan, Carnatic and Baroda. The cotton crop is in good condition in parts of Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Bijapur, and sowing is nearly over in Dharwar. The fodder supply and agricultural stock are generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. The water supply is deficient in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of principal staples to normal and prices of 1901 remains substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were as follows—Ahmedabad, 38, Kaira and Mahikantha, 32, Panch Mahals, 46, Surat, 36, Sholapur, 40½, Ahmednagar, 39½, Poona, 30½, Nasik, 28½, Bijapur, 34, Belgaum, 42, Kathiawar, 31½, Rewakantha, 36½, Jamkhandi, 29.

The following were the daily average numbers on relief—**BRITISH DISTRICTS**—On test-works, 2,108, on relief works, 23,084, dependants, 5,660, total on works, 30,852. In poor-houses, 3,353, on village relief, 73,748, total on gratuitous relief, 77,101. Figures for Ahmedabad and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. **NATIVE STATES**—On relief works, 8,394, dependants, 240, total on works, 8,634. In poor-houses, 4,020, on village relief, 675, total on gratuitous relief, 4,695. Figures for Palanpur, Mahikantha, and Miraj Junior are incomplete. Grand total, 121,282.

**Bengal**—There was rain during the week in Bihar and most of the districts of Bengal Proper, but the fall was light except in Jessore, Malda, and in parts of North and East Bengal where it was moderately heavy. The Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions generally require more rain. Steeping of jute continues at places. The weeding of winter rice and sowing of spring crops have commenced. Prospects are fair. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Mymensingh and Lappea, where it is said to be scarce. There is no want of water. The price of common rice is dearer in five districts, cheaper in twelve, and is unchanged in the remaining thirty.

**United Provinces**—A sprinkling of rain is reported from thirteen districts. Rain is said to be needed in parts of Basti and Benares for late rice. Gram, wheat and barley are being sown and the harvesting of the autumn crops continues. Rice has been injured by hail in Dehra Dun and by drought in parts of Banda, and *juar* has been damaged by insects in Cawnpore. The standing crops are otherwise doing well and prospects continue good. Prices are stationary or falling.

**Punjab**—Rain has fallen in parts of Karnal and a slight fall is also reported from parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Rohtak and Rawalpindi. The harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Cotton is being picked. The sowings of spring crops continue. Ploughings for wheat, etc., are going on in some districts. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated lands is good, on unirrigated lands it is bad in parts of Hissar, Rohtak and Lahore. The crops on unirrigated lands are suffering for want of moisture in Amritsar and Shahpur. The yield of autumn crops is expected to be average on irrigated and below average on unirrigated lands. Great millet and cotton crops have been attacked by insects in Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Mooltan and Amritsar. The prices of food grains are generally unchanged. The price of wheat is slightly rising in Jullundur and falling in Rohtak, Karnal, and Amritsar. The prices of the cheapest food-grains at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, are as follows—Hissar, Bijhar (mixed barley and gram), 21 seers, Rohtak, barley, 20 seers, Gurgaon, bulrush millet, 21½ to 30 seers. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar was 976.

**North-West Frontier Province**—The rainfall amounted to 29 cents in the Swabi and 13 in the Charsada tahsils of Peshawar. There was no rain in Dera Ismail Khan. Lands are being ploughed for the spring crops in Peshawar, and sowing is in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of the crops are generally average. The stock of food grains is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. There is sufficient water in canals but rivers are running low in Peshawar. There is no increase in Kalapani in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are falling except that of *baria* which has risen.

**Burma**—**LOWER BURMA**—The transplanting of wet weather paddy is practically completed. Reaping of hill-side paddy has commenced in Akyab. More rain is wanted in Prome. Crops generally promise well. **UPPER BURMA**—The sowing or transplanting of wet weather paddy are completed in Minbu, Magwe, Katha, the Ruby Mines district, and Myingyan and in the Pyinmana sub-division of Yamethin. Elsewhere operations are approaching completion. Ploughing for wheat has commenced in the Sagaing sub-division of Sagaing. The reaping of hill side paddy has begun in the Kyidaunggan township of Yamethin and continues in Thayetmyo. Ploughing for island crops has commenced in the Yesagyo township of Pakokku. The gathering of early sessamum has been finished in Minbu and has begun in the Yindaw township of Yamethin. The sowing of late sessamum is progressing. The picking of cotton has commenced in the Ava sub division of Sagaing, and continues in Myingyan. More rain is required in unirrigated areas of the Yamethin sub division of Yamethin. In the Thabeitkyin township of the Ruby Mines district one sixth of the hill side crops have failed from drought. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole fair. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon and slightly in Bassein and Magwe, in four districts it has fallen inappreciably, elsewhere prices are unchanged.

**Central Provinces**—The weather has been generally cloudy and unsettled but the rainfall has been insignificant and local. Good local showers are reported from the rice tracts of Seoni, Mandla and Drug, Raipur registered nearly half an inch, elsewhere the rainfall has been light to nil. The early autumn crops in parts of Raipur and rice in Seoni have been slightly benefitted by the rain, but the prolonged break is however causing some damage everywhere and great damage in the rice district. Rain is most urgently needed everywhere for the rice crop and to a somewhat less extent for other autumn crops. The situation is now extremely critical in Bhandara, Balaghat, Chanda, Raipur

and Bilaspur, where the rice crop is fast withering. *Juar* has commenced in some districts to suffer from drought. Other autumn crops are in fair to good condition, but immature crops need early rain. The harvesting of the early crops continues. Land is generally under preparation for spring sowings which have generally commenced, but are in parts already retarded for lack of moisture. Unless more rain is received the spring sowings will be short in the eastern and southern districts. Damage by grasshoppers and other insects is reported from Chhattisgarh, Wardha, Nagpur, and Bhandara. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—Wheat, 16, gram, 20½, rice 15, and *juar*, 23½. The highest prices are—wheat, 10, gram, 12, rice, 9, and *juar*, 16. In Raipur the number in receipt of gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) were—adults 114, children 81, total 195.

**Assam**—The weather is seasonable. The transplanting of late rice has been finished in all districts except Sylhet. The harvesting of early rice still continues in Cachar, Darrang and Nowgong. The outturn is poor in Lower Assam and moderate elsewhere. Cutting of jute has been finished in Sylhet and Goalpara. The outturn is poor. Plucking and manufacture of tea and sowing of pulse are in progress. The prospects of tea are good in the Surma Valley and Tezpur and fair elsewhere, those of winter rice and sugar cane are poor in Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong, elsewhere they are fair to good. Fodder is scarce in places. Prices—Common rice, Silchar, 13½, Tezpur and Sibsagar, 12, Sylhet, 11, Gauhati and Dibrugarh, 10, Dhubri, 9½, and Nowgong, 8½ seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—Rainfall—2 inches 78 cents in the Civil and Military station and good rain throughout province, but more is wanted in Mysore and Kadur. The general prospects are good. Prices are fluctuating slightly. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Shimoga and Kadur. The water and fodder supply is sufficient.

**Coorg**—Rainfall of the week 3 inches 42 cents. The picking of cardamom and reaping of *ragi* continue. The prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—The rainfall of the week was—Amraoti, 11 cents, Pusad, 34 cents, and Yeotmal, 30 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. The standing crops are in good condition. Spring sowings are in progress in all districts. The preparation of land and weeding operations are well advanced. The fodder and water-supply is ample. The price of *juar* has risen in the Basim taluq, elsewhere it is stationary.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall during the week was 5 cents. The autumn harvest continues. The standing crops in parts need rain. The early rice sowings are generally fair and spring sowings continue. Prices—Wheat, 6½, rice, 6½, and *juar*, 19½ seers per *halli* rupee.

**Rajputana**—There has been practically no rain. The autumn crops are being harvested. The condition of cattle is good, and fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally falling. The cheapest price was—Bundi, 33½ seers, the highest Kherwara, 14½ seers. The following were the numbers on relief—Native States—on relief works, 115, on gratuitous relief, 1,836 total, 1,951. In Merwara—on works, 1,192, Ajmer, nil gratuitous—Merwara, 1,477, Ajmer, 42, total, 2,711. Grand total, 4,662. Relief has been discontinued in Merwara.

**Central India**—Slight rainfall in Indore and in parts of Gwalior only. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; falling in Bhopal, average in Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. Average prices 14-9 to 23-5 in Gwalior, 16-1 in Bhopal, 19½ to 26½ in Bundelkhand, 18½ in Malwa, 21 to 32½ in Bhopawar, and 9½ to 26 in Indore. The number gratuitously relieved in Malwa was 53.

**Baroda**—Numbers on relief have decreased The condition of cattle is good Fodder and water are sufficient The import of grain is adequate Prices of food grains are falling slightly, except in the Navsari district, where they are steady The numbers on relief were —On works, Baroda, 6,846, on gratuitous relief, 8,618, total, 15,464 There was no rain during the week

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and is becoming cooler Rain fell twice during the week The rice crop is being reaped Prices are getting more above normal Rice is selling at 13 seers per rupee **JAMMU**—There has been no rain Prices are fluctuating Wheat is selling from 12 to 22 seers and *maize* 15 to 34 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is fair Fodder is sufficient

**Nepal**—There has been no rain The weather is bright and warm The rice crop is doing well Price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	41 212	120 607	161,819	30 852	77,101	107,953	— 53,866
Punjab	—	880	880	—	976	976	+ 96
Central Provinces	—	195	195	—	195	195	—
Ajmer Merwara	2 476	1 540	4 016	1 192	1 519	2 711	— 1 305
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	43 688	1 32 222	161 910	32 044	79 721	111 835	— 53 075
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	240	1 913	2 153	115	1 836	1 951	— 202
Central India States	—	485	485	—	53	53	— 432
Baroda	9 003	9 870	18 873	6 846	8 618	15 464	— 3 407
Bombay Native States	10 168	5 519	15 687	8 634	4 175	12 809	— 2 878
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	20 411	17 797	38 208	15 595	14 684	30 279	— 8 129
GRAND TOTAL	64 099	149 019	204 913	47 639	94 405	142 044	— 62 869

J. O. MILLER,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.  
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under 'Gratuitous Relief'.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH OCTOBER 1902			
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Bombay															
1	Ahmedabad	795 367	45 667	36 849	82 516	51 342	48 158	79 500	16 580	52,007	69 187	6,621	48 863	55,493	
2	Kaira	716 832	7,929	3,433	11 362	6 073	3 627	9 700	3 925	3 437	7,362	1,855	3 059	4,914	
3	Panch Mahals	261 020	4 137	29,383	33 520	1 888	36 442	38 330	1 620	35 765	37 394	1,138	30,571	31,709	
4	Surat	637 017		167	167		157	157		182	182		169	169	
5	Sholapur	720 977	13,063	5 769	18 831	13 569	6 017	19 586	12,552	6 272	18 824	1,114	6 421	17,535	
6	Ahmednagar	837,690	12 715	14 405	27 120	13 122	14,285	27 407	8 557	14,428	22 985	4,720	12,939	18,659	
7	Poona	995 330	2 611	2,416	5,087	2,416	4 269	6 685	2 134	3,818	5,952	1,890	3,829	5,719	
8	Nasik	816 501	102	6 1	753	559	532	1 091	573	68	640	589	44	633	
9	Hijapur	735 431	13 111	10 533	23 644	12 011	10 718	22 762	11 361	10 826	23 191	10,601	10 975	21,576	
10	Belgaum	993 976	2,637	2 251	4 888	2 610	2,002	4 612	2 598	2,277	4 875	2 684	2,598	5,282	
11	Thar and Parkar	303 891		321	321		258	288		140	140		140	140	
TOTAL BOMBAY		7 871 117	102 525	116 143	218 668	83 623	126 525	210 148	56 912	154 833	159 712	41 212	120 607	161 819	
Punjab															
1	Hissar	781 575		1,451	1,451		1,453	1 453		1,230	1,230		880	880	
TOTAL PUNJAB		781 575		1 451	1 451		1 453	1 453		1,230	1 230		880	880	
Central Provinces															
1	Raipur	1 442 778		214	214		195	195		195	195		195	195	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		1 442 778		214	214		195	195		195	195		195	195	
Ajmer Merwara															
1	Mt. Abu	109 530	10,656	2 338	13 008	13,655	2 018	15 673	9 347	1,876	11 223	2 476	1,521	4 000	
2	Ajmer	366 800		237	237		255	255		151	154		16	16	
TOTAL AJMER MERWARA		476 330	10 656	2 595	13 251	13 655	2 273	15 928	9 347	2 027	11 377	2 476	1 540	4,016	
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES		10 574,830	118 975	120 693	239 668	97 278	130 446	227 724	69 259	133 275	202 534	43 698	123 222	166 910	
Rajputana States.															
1	Marwar	1,935,565	207	1 198	1,405	218	1 222	1 440	222	1 674	1 896	199	1,131	1,330	
2	Kotra	17,641		45	45		19	19		19	19				
3	Dungarpur	100 103	1,845	492	2 337	978	317	1,295		43	43				
4	Sirohi	154,544	387	496	883		401	401		255	255				
5	Banswara	142,128		519	519		542	542		412	412		319	319	
6	Khabengarh	90,970	1,037	1 088	2 125	917	980	1,897	40	761	801	41	463	504	
7	Portabgarh	52,025	105	170	275		48	48		46	46				
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES.		2,499,976	3,723	4,098	7,821	2 115	3 614	5,727	262	3,210	3,472	240	1,913	2,153	

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 13th September 1902.			For the week ending the 20th September 1902.			For the week ending the 27th September 1902.			For the week ending the 4th October 1902.		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	Central India States.													
1	Jagra	81 000		148	148		146	146		115	115			
2	Ratlam	83 000		615	615		591	591		350	350		340	340
3	Indore	275,000		143	143		130	130		123	123		90	90
4	Sailana	20 000		49	49		61	61		57	57		55	55
5	Sitamaru	23,000		80	80		30	30		30	30			
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	490 000	213	1,041	1,254		1,307	1 357		675	675		485	485
	Baroda	1,050,927	13 138	12,356	25 494	12 645	11 816	24 461	10 916	10,605	21,521	9,003	9 876	18,879
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,329 196	9 103	7 002	16 105	9 014	6 228	15 242	8,510	5,121	13 631	5 674	3,723	9 397
2	Palanpur	467 271	2 973	2,452	5,425	2 823	1 073	3,896	2 523	1,216	3 739	789	590	1 379
3	Rewa Kantha	479,065	1 106	278	1 441	332	260	592	442	239	681		220	225
4	Mahr Kantha	361 543	5,673	797	6,470	6 957	771	7 728	6,001	510	6,511	4 110	361	4 471
5	Jamkhadi	105,357	541	202	743	501	262	763	571	264	835		264	264
6	Miraj (Junior)	35 806	148	5	153	158	5	163	130	5	135	130	5	141
7	Sangli	226 128		337	357		361	361		362	362		300	350
8	Mudhol	63,001	191		191	209		209	209		259	209		259
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4 067 369	19 798	11 653	31 451	20 104	9 486	29 572	18 439	7 702	26,141	10,968	5,518	16,486
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	9 008 272	36 872	29 651	66 523	31,862	20 200	61 117	29,607	22 262	51 869	20,211	17,793	38,003
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	10 583 102	150 847	50 314	306,191	132 140	156 701	288 841	98 906	105 537	254 493	63 609	141,014	204 623

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J. O. MILLER,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No 25—38-11

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMMIGRATION

Simla, the 13th October, 1902

RESOLUTION

In Resolution No 13—38-1, dated the 9th May 1902, the Government of India published extracts from an Act passed by the Commonwealth of Australia, entitled "The Immigration Restriction Act, 1901," which had for its object the restriction of the immigration of aliens into Australia. In section 6 of that Act it is provided that a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of section 3 (a) of the Act, *vis*, a person who cannot write in an European language at dictation, may be allowed to enter the Commonwealth if he deposits the sum of one hundred pounds. In section 6 (b) it is enacted that he must within thirty days after depositing such sum obtain from the Minister a certificate of exemption in a specified form. The Act does not, however, indicate the principles on which these certificates of exemption are to be granted. The Governor-General in Council therefore addressed an enquiry to the Australian Government on the subject and has received the following reply, which is published for the information of Natives of India who may wish to visit Australia

2 It will be observed from the explanation furnished by the Government of the Commonwealth that the exemptions allowed are of a purely temporary character

From the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Commonwealth of Australia, No A 02 126, dated the 18th August 1902

I have the honour to inform you that your letter of the 16th July 1902 has been referred by the Secretary, Department of Home Affairs to me, as the Immigration Restriction Act, 1901, is administered by this Department

In reply to your query I have to inform you that section 6 of the Act is intended to apply to cases of persons arriving in the Commonwealth and proposing to remain for a limited period only within its borders. These persons, such as merchants, servants of officers, etc., may have omitted to provide themselves beforehand with a certificate of exemption from this Government

Those certificates are granted to persons of the classes mentioned on the Government being satisfied of their *bond fides*. They are strictly limited as to time, and on their expiry the holder must either obtain an extension (which can only be granted under special circumstances, and for a short period) or leave the Commonwealth

As it would probably cause considerable inconvenience were the persons who have so omitted to obtain certificates refused a landing, section 6 was inserted in the Act to give them the opportunity of applying to the Government for a certificate. The deposit mentioned in section 6 is necessary in such cases to satisfy the Government as to the *bond fides* of the applicant

Government of Madras  
" " Bombay  
" " Bengal  
" " the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.  
" " the Punjab  
" " Burma  
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces  
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Assam.  
" Chief Commissioner, Coorg  
" Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara.  
" Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.  
" Honourable the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

ORDER—Ordered, that the Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and necessary action, and to the Home and Foreign Departments for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

J O MILLER,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.



No 1228 C W 1.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS  
*Irrigation*

Simla, the 9th October 1902

*Review of Irrigation in India in 1900-01*

Read—

Note by R N Burn, Esq, Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1900-01  
Provincial Revenue and Administration Reports of Irrigation Works for 1900-01

Irrigation Works are divided into two main classes—Major and Minor Works,—the former being sub divided into (I) Productive and (II) Protective Works Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept for all Major Works, and the revenue due to them, whether directly in the form of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts, or, indirectly on account of enhancements of land revenue due to irrigation, is shown in the Annual Finance Accounts

A—MAJOR WORKS

I—Productive Works

2 The most important irrigation works in India are those classed as Productive Works, or works the capital cost of which has been wholly or mainly provided from loan funds in the expectation that they would prove directly remunerative, and that the net revenue derived from them would fully cover all charges for interest within a reasonable time after their completion This expectation is never likely to be realized in respect of any of the four works constructed in Bengal, of the seven in Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat) and of the Kurnool Canal and Barur Tank in Madras The capital outlay recorded against the thirteen works first named to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs 974,50,186 on which the net revenue realized during the year yielded a return of 0.75 per cent compared with 0.79 during 1899-1900 and 0.71 during 1898-99 The interest charges to the end of the year exceeded the net revenue by Rs 8,66,59,796, the excess for the year being Rs 30,19,185 The area irrigated by these works during the year was 810,460 acres

3 These unfavourable financial results are, however, more than balanced by those attained on the 22 remaining productive works now in operation the net revenue on which during the year was equivalent to a return of 10.11 per cent on the capital outlay The general financial results of all of this class of works are shown separately by provinces in the following statement The totals are brought into comparison with those of the two previous years

*Financial results of Productive Works in operation*

Province	Number of works	Area irrigated.	Capital outlay to end of 1900-01	Net revenue in 1900-01	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay
<i>Irrigation.</i>					
Punjab	6	Acres 4,190,961	Rs 8,79,37,096	Rs 98,83,920	11.24
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5	1,854,831	8,32,51,093	64,09,790	7.76
Madras	8	2,832,717	6,81,76,156	61,72,075	9.05
Sind	5	961,433	1,79,29,731	13,72,892	7.66
Bombay	7	26,902	1,00,02,622	1,34,532	1.22
Bengal	3	716,271	6,16,82,499	5,03,340	0.82
Do	1*		26,15,242	15,272	0.58
Total Irrigation and Navigation, Imperial	35	10,583,115	33,25,84,430	2,44,91,821	7.36
Native States, Punjab	†	285,860	1,52,20,313	9,94,937	6.54
<b>GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL AND NATIVE STATES—</b>					
1900-01	..	10,868,975	34,78,06,743	2,54,86,758	7.33
1899-1900	35	11,092,149	34,41,43,092	2,37,99,125	6.92
1898-99	34	9,964,921	33,08,81,149	2,25,04,533	6.80

\* Hijli Tidal Canal which is a purely navigation work.

† Part of the works in the Punjab

The area irrigated has been exceeded only once in 1899-1900 and the percentage return only once in 1897-98, when it was 7.50. The net revenue is the largest on record.

4 Compared with the year 1899-1900 Punjab shows an increase of 455,599 acres, Madras, 145,843 acres, and Sind, 153,293 acres. The areas irrigated in these provinces are the largest on record. On the other hand, the United Provinces show a decrease of 762,041 acres, Bengal, 10,755 acres, and the Punjab Native States, 205,477 acres, while the area in Bombay was practically stationary.

The total value of the crops irrigated from productive works during the year is estimated at Rs 34,32,51,061, which is slightly less than the total capital cost of the works.

5 In the Punjab compared with the year 1899-1900 increases occurred on the Bari Doab of 99,228 acres, Lower Sohay and Para, 33,418 acres, Chenab, 477,469 acres, and Sidhnai, 143,515 acres. The areas irrigated on the first three of these canals were the largest on record and the area on the Sidhnai is only 15,929 acres less than that of the record year 1897-98. The extremely rapid increase on the Chenab has been continued. Decreases occurred on the Western Jumna of 90,700 acres and on the Sirhind of 207,326 acres, the falling off on this latter canal was practically all due to the decrease on the Native State branches. On both these canals the decreases were due to favourable rains during the *rabi* which affected the demand for canal water.

6 In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh compared with the year 1899-1900 there were decreases in the irrigated area on all the canals, *viz*, Ganges, 487,497 acres, Lower Ganges, 125,03 acres, Agra, 74,250 acres, Eastern Jumna, 71,788 acres, and Fatehpur Branch, 3493 acres. These unfavourable results were due to well distributed rainfall in the *kharif* and to frequent rain in the winter months which brought the *rabi* crops to maturity without the aid of canal water.

7 In Madras compared with 1899-1900 there were increases in the irrigated area on the following works: Godavari, 75,907 acres; Kistna, 10,648 acres; Penner, 17,053 acres; Cauvery, 39,466 acres; Srivaikuntham, 4,625 acres; and Periyar, 13,637 acres. The areas irrigated during 1900 or on these works are the largest on record with the exception of the Cauvery which was exceeded by only 529 acres in 1898-99. There were decreases on Kurnool of 15,051 acres and Barur of 436 acres. On the whole, the area irrigated was the largest on record and is due to the favourable season and natural extension.

The Kurnool Canal still continues the most unremunerative work, but the return from it is gradually increasing. The heavy capital expenditure on it will, however, prevent it from ever becoming remunerative. The prospects of the Periyar Project are steadily improving, and there is hope that when the distributing works are completed, it will become remunerative. The decrease in the return from the Cauvery is due partly to increased capital outlay incurred (chiefly on remodelling the Upper Coleroon Anicut) and partly to increased maintenance charges.

8 In Sind compared with 1899-1900 there were increases in the irrigated area on the Desert Canal of 26,275 acres, Unharwah, 9,337 acres, Begari, 26,025 acres, and Jamrao, 164,187 acres. There was a decrease on the Eastern Nara of 72,531 acres, the area in the previous year was by far the largest on record and was due to a large increase of *rabi* irrigation which received a great stimulus by the high prices resulting from famine in other parts of India. The areas irrigated by the other canals were the largest on record, on the whole, compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 153,293 acres and the year was a record one. This is due to the Jamrao Canal on which irrigation on a large scale was first started during the year under review. On the whole of the works there was an increased return of 0.36 per cent.

9 In Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat) compared with 1899-1900 there was a decrease in area of 57 acres and on the return on the capital expenditure of 1.22 per cent due to smaller assessment and collection of revenue. The works are small compared with those of other provinces. The extent of the area irrigated by them continues steady.

10 In Bengal compared with 1899-1900 there were increases in the irrigated area on the Orissa Project of 2,712 acres and on the Midnapore Canal of 8,213 acres and a decrease on the Sone Project of 21,680. On the whole, there was a decrease of 10,755 acres but the irrigated area was an average one.

The Hiji Canal, which is a purely navigation canal, paid 0.58 per cent on the capital cost compared with 0.31 per cent during the previous year. The navigation receipts on the Bengal Canals have suffered from the competition of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

11 In addition to the 35 productive works now in operation, seven new works were under construction during the year, *viz*, the Mandalay and Shwebo Canals in Upper Burma, the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab, and the Dad, Naulakhi, Nasrat and Mahiwah Canals in Sind. The total outlay on these works to the end of the year (excluding interest charges) amounted to Rs 1,27,67,200, of which Rs 55,52,759 were expended during the year. In addition Rs 136,27,408 were spent on works now in operation, principally on extensions or improvements which are likely to prove remunerative and to increase the efficiency of these works. The total capital expenditure on irrigation works during the year therefore amounted to Rs 91,80,167 against Rs 93,47,371 in the previous year. No new works were opened during the year.

There was not any capital expenditure during the year on navigation works.

## II.—PROTECTIVE WORKS.

12 Protective irrigation works are those which have been sanctioned in consideration of their value as famine protective works, but without any expectation of their becoming directly remunerative. The cost of their construction has been met from the famine grant. There are at present five of these works in operation, particulars of which are shown in the statement below

*Financial results of Protective Works in operation*

Name of work.	Province	Area irrigated in 1900 01	Capital outlay to end of 1900 01	Net revenue in 1900 01	Return on capital outlay
		Acres	Rs	Rs	Per cent.
Swat River Canal	Punjab	166,031	41,38,881	4,30,565	10 41
Betwa Canal	United Provinces	33,260	44,91,927	—36,004	.
Rushikulya Project	Madras	82,554	47,87,142	10,946	0 23
Mhasvad Tank	Bombay	5,842	20,79,455	10,666	0 51
Nira Canal	Bombay	51,728	56,85,010	82,292	1 45
Total, 1900-01		339,415	2,11,82,415	4,98,465	2 35
Total, 1899-1900		317,378	2,10,08,864	5,26,669	2 51
Total, 1898-99		302,745	2,07,87,650	4 77,230	2 30

The Swat River Canal, although sanctioned as a protective work, has proved a highly remunerative work from which the return continues to increase. The Betwa Canal has seldom paid even its working expenses, but improvements to it are under contemplation, which, it is hoped, will render it more remunerative. The Nira Canal has proved of great utility and the area irrigated by it increased from 27,200 acres in 1899-1900 to 51,728 acres during the year under review and was the largest on record. The other two works are not likely to prove remunerative.

13 The particulars given in the following statement relate to all major works (Productive and Protective) taken together

*Irrigation statistics of Productive and Protective Works in operation*

Province	Area irrigated	Estimated value of crops	Average value of crops per acre	Average rate of revenue assessed per acre	Working expenses rate per acre irrigated	Percentage of working expenses on gross revenue
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Per cent.
Punjab—Imperial	4,356 992	12,05 00,565	27 7	3 4	1 0	29 4
Punjab—Native States	285,860	71 96,006	25 2	3 6	1 9	35 6
United Provinces	1 888 091	7,39 23 128	39 2	4 3	1 7	33 6
Madras	2,915,271	10 68 56,303	36 7	4 1	0 9	20 4
Sind	961 434	1,49 70,355	15 6	1 9	0 4	23 5
Bombay	84 472	65 18 258	77 2	4 8	2 5	47 8
Bengal	716 271	2,46 69,000	34 4	1 9	1 7	71 2
Total, 1900 01	11,208,391	35 46 33,615	31 6	3 5	1 1	29 7
" 1899-1900	11,409 527	36,02,22 917	31 6	3 4	1 1	30 3
" 1898-99	10,267,666	29,11,24,611	28 3	3 3	1 7	32 5

Compared with the year 1899-1900 the general results are almost identically the same, but there are considerable variations in some of the provinces, the largest of which are noted below

In respect of the average value of the crops Punjab Imperial has decreased from Rs 37 6 and Punjab Native States from Rs 35 6 per acre which is due to decreases in the area under, and value of, wheat and barley Madras has increased from Rs. 19 4 per acre owing to the higher prices obtained for rice and Bombay from Rs 58 7 per acre owing to the higher prices obtained for sugar

Only in Bombay has there been any large variation in the average assessment, which in this case has decreased from Rs 6 6 per acre owing to a large decrease in the area under sugarcane and gardens and orchards

Working expenses have risen in the Punjab Native States and United Provinces from Rs 1 1 per acre In both cases there has been an increase in the charges for repairs and establishment and a considerable decrease in the irrigated area In Bombay they have fallen from Rs 3 5 per acre owing to an increase in area accompanied by a diminution in the cost of maintenance and repairs

These variations account for the variations in the percentage of working expenses on gross revenue

The total area irrigated has decreased by 201,136 acres and the estimated value of crops by Rs 55 89,302

#### B—MINOR WORKS

##### III—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept

14 All expenditure incurred in the construction and development of minor irrigation works is met from revenue These works are treated as Provincial in all Provinces except Sind, Bombay, Baluchistan Rajputana and the Punjab, in which all but a few works are Imperial Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept for 79 of the larger and more important minor works, and the financial results attained during the year under review are shown in the following statement

##### Financial results of Minor Works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept

Province	Number of works	Area irrigated	Capital outlay to end of 1900-01	Net revenue in 1900-01	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay	Rate of revenue assessed per acre
<i>Irrigation</i>		Acres	Rs	Rs	Per cent	Rs
Punjab	5	602 189	25 45 739	3 27,000	12 84	1 8
Madras	24	511,603	97,89,568	5,08 838	5 20	3 3
United Provinces	4	113,793	29 69 954	1,50,861	5 08	2 3
Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat)	27	39,922	74 46 862	—1,20,495		1 7
Bombay (Sind)	7	882,956	39 83,602	10 43,023	26 18	2 3
Rajputana *	3	34,767	29 40 073	—3,268		3 8
Baluchistan	2	5 232	16 12 782	13 383	0 83	6 7
Bengal	1		7 06,520	—1 152		
Burma (Embankments)		434 994	33 70,009	7,31 866	21 72	2 3
<b>Total, Irrigation—</b>						
1900-01	73	2,625,456	3,53 74 149	26,50 056	7 49	2 4
1899-1900	72	2,512,229	3 43 40 074	19 17,256	5 58	2 3
1898-99	72	2,619,926	3,33,33 810	29,78,660	8 93	2 4
<i>Navigation, 1900-01</i>						
Madras	4		92,96,571	—24 037		
Bengal	2		1,11 35,805	1,53,828	1 38	
<b>Total, Navigation</b>	6		2,04,32,376	1,29,791	0 63	

15 The capital outlay during the year on Irrigation Works amounted to Rs 10,34,075. The expenditure in Rajputana was Rs 1,23,863, in the Punjab, Rs 3,19,537, in Madras, Rs 2,52,507, and in Bombay, Rs 2,73,171; and was incurred chiefly on Famine Relief Works.

16 Compared with 1899-1900, when the revenue was very small, there have been increases of revenue of Rs 6,55,318 and of 338,497 acres in the irrigated area. Both the total revenue and irrigated area are larger than they were last year (which was a very unfavourable one), despite the transfer of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals from this class of works. But for this transfer the area and revenue would have been the largest on record. There are increases of the irrigated area in Rajputana of 21,371 acres, Baluchistan, 2,141 acres, Punjab, 254,537 acres, Sind, 118,639 acres, and Bombay, 1,320 acres. These increases are generally due to a better supply of water. There are small decreases in the United Provinces of 3,658 acres and in Madras of 6,073 acres.

The working expenses exceeded the gross revenue in Rajputana by Rs 3,268 and in Bombay by Rs 1,20,495. In this latter province the maintenance charges are always high owing to the small areas irrigated by the works and in a great measure to the expenditure necessary to maintain their storage reservoirs. In all other provinces the working expenses were much less than the gross revenue.

The area shown in Burma is not under irrigation, but represents the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embankments, the revenue of which is credited to the capital account of the works. This area in 1900-01 exceeded that in 1899-1900 by 10,220 acres.

#### IV—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept

17 There are numerous Minor Works for which separate Capital Accounts are not kept, either because the works are too small, or because they have not been constructed by the British Government which has simply undertaken their improvement and maintenance. For such works only Revenue Accounts are maintained, they are credited with a share of the land revenue depending on their maintenance and are debited with all expenditure incurred on construction, extension, improvements and maintenance. Particulars for the year 1900-01 are shown by the provinces in the statement below.

#### Financial Results of Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept

Province	Area irrigated	Revenue receipts	Charges	Net revenue
	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs
Burma	576,936	19 50,841	13 38 198	6,12,643
Bengal		1 05,410	1,28 548	—23,538
Punjab	707 525	7 05 740	4 27,021	2 78,750
Bombay including Sind	1 297 368	32 22,706	10 15 768	22,06,938
Total, 1900 01	2 581,820	59 84 737	29 09 935	30,74,802
„ 1899-1900	1 886 171	50 65 347	20 91,164	23 73 883
„ 1898 99	1,925,661	48,70,462	23 46,203	25,24,259

The large increases under all heads are due to the transfer to this class of works of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals in the Punjab which were formerly classed under "Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept." They were transferred this year to this class, because the capital outlay incurred on them has been little more than nominal. In the year under review the area irrigated by them was 391,074 acres and the gross revenue Rs 6,18,629.

#### V—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept

18 There is a third important class of Minor Works in the Madras Presidency for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. These include over 28,000 tanks and 6,000 irrigation channels, the improvements and repairs of which are executed by the Public Works Department, or, in the case of the smaller works, by civil officers. The expenditure during 1900-01 amounted to Rs 22,82,627, of which about one quarter was spent by civil officers. The areas charged as irrigated by these small works in 1900-01 aggregated 3,173,250 acres, or more than all the major works in the Presidency taken together, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs 79,85,620, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,827,938 acres and Rs 72,07,545.

19. The following table summarizes the results of irrigation for all India during 1900-01 and compares them with those of the two previous years

*Financial and Irrigational Results of Irrigation Works in operation in India.*

Class of Work	Capital outlay to end of year on works in operation	Gross revenue during the year	Net revenue during the year	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of year	Area irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Acres.
I and II — Major Works { I — Productive II — Protective }	36,89,89,158	3,80,05,885	2,59,85,223	7 04	11,208,399
III — Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	5,58,06,525	52,91,853	27,79,847	4 98	2,625,456
IV.—Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	.	59,84,737	30,74,802	...	2,581,829
V —Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	.	81,09,531	44,89,947	..	3,230,616
Total, 1900 01	42 47,95 683	5,73 92 006	3,63,29 819	(a) 6 77	19,646,291
.. 1899 1900	41,07 41,941	5 17 91,726	3 30 00 108	(a) 6 28	18,663,416
.. 1898 99	40 52,7 439	5,43 88,030	3 55 60,068	(a) 6 43	17 974,019

(a) Percentages calculated on works of classes I II and III

The total area fell little short of 20 million acres and is the largest on record, while the value of the crops raised under the works for which capital accounts are kept is estimated at Rs 4½ crores, or nearly 98 per cent of the capital outlay expended on them

The Governments of Madras Bombay Bengal  
the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab  
and Burma  
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of  
the Central Provinces Assam and Coorg  
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad  
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor  
General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan  
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor  
General and Chief Commissioner, North West  
Frontier Province  
The Accountant General, Public Works Department

ORDER — Ordered that this Review, with a copy of the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information.

Ordered, also, that the Review and the note be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India

Ordered, further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information

T HIGHAM,  
Secretary to the Govt of India.

# ACCOMPANIMENT TO PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT REVIEW No 1228 C.W 1, DATED 9TH OCTOBER 1902

NOTE BY R N BURN, ESQ, ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,  
UPON THE ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN  
INDIA FOR 1900-01

*(The figures in the statements embodied in this note are taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Administrative Accounts of the Public Works Department, the Revenue Reports of Irrigation Works and the statement of Financial results of Irrigation operations in India)*

1 Irrigation Works in India are divided into Major and Minor Works, Major Works being further sub divided into Productive, or those which are expected to pay working expenses and interest on capital invested, and Protective For the purposes of this note Minor Works are sub-divided into—

(a) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept

(b) Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept

## WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT

2 The general financial result of all works—both Irrigation and Navigation—for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is as follows

	Productive works	Protective works	Minor works	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY—</b>				
During 1900 01	91 77 280	4,27,799	8,77 250	1,04,82,329
To end of 1900-01	34,53,51,630	2,24,53 655	5,58 06,525	42,36,11,810
<b>REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1900 01—</b>				
Gross Revenue	3 56 28,141	8,32,403	52,91 853	4 17,52,397
Maintenance and working	1,11,76,320	3,33,938	25 12,006	1,39,82 264
Net Revenue	2 44,91 821	4,98,465	27 79,847	2 77 70 133
Interest	1 29,79,409	8 40,156	"	
Net profit after paying interest on capital	1,15,12 412	—3,41,691		
Percentage of net revenue of the year on the capital outlay to end of the year	7 09	2 22	4 98	6 55
Against in 1899 1900	6 72	2 41	3 74	6 10
“ “ 1898 99	6 64	2 22	5 75	6 28

## Productive Works

3 There are 42 works so classed, one of which, the Hugli Tidal Canal in Bengal is a purely navigation work, the rest being irrigation canals Of these 42 canals seven were not open by the end of 1900 01, and thirteen, amongst which are all the canals in Bengal and in the Deccan and Gujarat, have failed to fulfil the productive conditions

4. By the end of 1900-01, the State had spent Rs 34,53,51,630 on these productive works, and received during that year a net revenue of Rs. 2,44,91,821 or 7.09 per cent on the capital invested, or, if open works alone be considered, a return of 7.36 per cent on Rs 33,25,84,430, the capital cost of the works open. Further these open canals, after paying each year's working expenses and interest charges, have brought in an accumulated surplus profit of Rs. 9,13,12,994, equal to 27.46 per cent. of the capital invested in them.

5. At the end of 1900-01 there were 34,403 miles of open productive canals, an increase of 1,091 over the mileage open at end of the previous year. This increase is due to the opening of the Jamrao Canal in Sind, and to additions to open works. The acreage irrigated during 1900-01, amounted to 10,583,115 acres, a decrease of 18,118 over that of the previous year, the result of a large decrease of 762,041 acres in the United Provinces, compensated by increases of 455,599, 145,843 and 153,236 in the area irrigated in the Punjab, Madras and Bombay, due to development of irrigation from the Chenab and Jamrao Canals and the Periyar project.

6. During 1900-01 the canals in the Punjab showed collectively a better result	than the canals in any other province, though
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><i>Madras</i></p> <p>1 Cauvery Delta System</p> <p>2 Godavari Delta System</p> <p>3 Krishna Delta System</p> <p><i>Sind</i></p> <p>4 Unharwah project</p> <p>5 Begari Canal</p> <p><i>United Provinces</i></p> <p>6 Eastern Jumna Canal</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>there were six canals* with better results than any canal in the Punjab could show. One of these six canals, the Cauvery Delta System, gave a net return of 30.81 per cent on the capital invested.</p> </div> </div>	

7. Statements I and II show in detail the financial results of individual productive works and the gross revenue, the irrigated area and the mileage open.

#### *Protective Works*

8. As the term implies, canals so classed are constructed on a consideration of the protection they give against famine, without any expectation of a return sufficient to pay interest and working expenses. There are eleven canals so classed, five of which are still under construction, and of the eleven six are located in the Deccan and Gujarat.

The capital expenditure on these eleven canals to the end of 1900-01 amounted to Rs 2,24,53,655, or to Rs 2,11,82,415 if the expenditure on unopened works and on the Gokak Canal is deducted. These opened canals gave a net revenue of Rs 4,98,465 of which the Swat River Canal in the Punjab accounted for all but Rs 67,900, that canal having repaid the maintenance and interest charges of the year and returned a net profit of Rs. 2,71,088, equal to 6.55 per cent. on the capital invested in it.

9. At the end of the year there were 1,247 miles of open protective canals, or 29 miles more than what were in operation at the end of the previous year. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 339,415 acres, 166,031 of which were irrigated by the Swat River Canal. The acreage irrigated during the year was in excess of that irrigated in 1899-1900 by 22,036 acres. With the exception of the Betwa Canal in the United Provinces and the Mhasvad Tank in the Deccan and Gujarat, all projects showed slight increases, but the only large increase was in the area irrigated by the Nira Canal which irrigated 90 per cent more than what it irrigated in the previous year, though the open mileage increased by but 11 miles.

10. Statements III and IV show in detail the financial results of individual protective works, and the gross revenue, the irrigated area and the mileage open of each.

#### *Minor Works*

#### WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT

11. There are 81 works so classed, 24 of which are in Bombay and 28 in Madras. Of these 81 works six are for navigation, four in Madras and two in Bengal.



12 On the Irrigation Works alone the capital outlay to end of 1900-01 amounted to Rs 3,53,74,147, and the net revenue during that year to Rs 25,50,056 or a return of 749 per cent on the capital invested. The canals in Sind were the most lucrative, the collective return from them amounting to 2618 per cent, the Ghar Canal alone returning 10507 per cent.

13 During 1900-01, these Minor Irrigation Works irrigated 2,505,694 acres, an increase of 332,510 or 1530 per cent over the area irrigated during the previous year.

14 The capital outlay to end of 1900-01, on the six navigation canals amounted to Rs 2,04,32,376 and the net return during the year to Rs 1,29,791. The whole of this was brought in by the Calcutta and Eastern canals, which gave a return of 241 per cent on the capital invested in them. All the other navigation canals worked at a loss.

15 Statements V and VI show the financial result, the gross revenue, the irrigated area and the open mileage of individual minor works.

#### WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE NOT KEPT.

16 Works so classed are all small works, many of which were constructed at the time of the native rule in India. No detailed accounts of these works are kept, and the enhanced land revenue due to them is assessed and collected along with the ordinary land revenue and accounted for in the Civil accounts.

17 The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on these works, and compares the transactions of the year 1900-01 with those of the previous four years.

	IMPERIAL		PROVINCIAL		LOCAL		TOTAL	
	Direct Receipts	Expenditure	Direct Receipts	Expenditure	Direct Receipts	Expenditure	Direct Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Rajputana		608						608
Baluchistan		55						55
Central Provinces		33,921						33,921
Burma			1,20,629	14,20,105		5,034	1,20,629	14,85,139
Bergal			2,69,619	7,81,390	15,145	553	2,47,644	7,81,943
United Provinces		16,649		76,066				92,715
Punjab	56,168	4,89,315	63,785	5,757	34,338	7,555	1,54,291	5,50,627
Madras			63,243	28,94,682		2,697	63,243	28,97,379
Bombay	84,370	17,16,940					84,370	17,16,940
Total for 1900-01	1,40,539	22,57,169	5,17,276	52,86,000	49,483	15,839	7,07,297	75,59,807
1891-1900	67,686	17,17,665	6,90,198	50,28,394	47,162	20,762	8,06,440	67,06,841
1898-99	79,090	16,17,590	6,91,350	47,97,590	54,730	23,450	8,25,170	64,38,930
1897-98	69,720	17,47,500	6,31,770	46,28,230	1,14,340	7,1250	8,14,830	64,52,080
1896-97	73,860	24,70,020	5,72,240	47,27,010	92,440	1,21,660	7,38,540	73,18,890

18 The falling off of Rs 99,149 in the receipts during 1900-01 occurred chiefly in Burma, and was due to refunds of double assessment of water-rates recovered from landholders on canals in the Minbu District. The increase in the expenditure was due partly to the transfer to this head of the Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals from the class of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, partly to a larger programme of expenditure in Madras, and partly to heavier adjustments of normal cost of famine relief works in Bombay.

#### GENERAL.

19 The general result of irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, is brought out in Statement VII. At the end of 1900-01 the State had spent on Capital outlay Rs 40,05,64,192, and during the year received a net revenue of

Rs. 2,76,25,070 equivalent to 6.90 per cent on the capital invested. The area irrigated and protected amounted to 13,547,986 acres, or 21,169 square miles.

20. The revenue realised and the cost of maintenance per acre are compared in the following table

Province	Revenue realised per acre irrigated	Cost of maintenance per acre irrigated
	Rs	Rs
Bengal	2.45	1.75
Bombay	1.90	.62
Madras	2.63	.68
United Provinces	4.98	1.72
Punjab	3.14	.99
Burma	2.28	.60
Rajputana	2.62	2.71
Baluchistan	6.73	4.17

Taking the first five provinces where irrigation is extensive, the receipts per acre irrigated are highest in the United Provinces, due to extensive irrigation during the *rabi* season of 1899-1900, the collections on account of which were made during 1900 or 1901. The lowest rate is in Bombay, due to a low assessment rate in Sind. The cost of maintenance per acre irrigated is highest in Bengal and the United Provinces, and lowest in Bombay.

R. N. BURN,  
Accountant General, P. W. D.

## STATEMENT No 1

Financial results of individual Productive Irrigation Works during, and to the end of, 1950-01

Major Works	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1900-01			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1900-01				REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1950-01						
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Gross Receipt	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Productive.</b>														
<b>BU RMA</b>														
<i>Irrigation</i>														
Mandalay Canal	35,03,310	66,122	35,69,431					-1,21,844		80,13,219	1,15,09,442	-34,96,223	2,63,883	-2,63,883
Shwabo Canal	1,31,773	1,040	1,33,419					-2,324		66,03,607	62,53,500	3,55,107	2,524	-2,524
<b>TOTAL BURMA</b>	<b>36,35,092</b>	<b>67,768</b>	<b>37,02,860</b>					<b>-1,24,368</b>		<b>1,95,93,711</b>	<b>1,47,30,388</b>	<b>48,59,333</b>	<b>2,66,407</b>	<b>-2,66,407</b>
<b>BENGAL</b>														
<i>Irrigation</i>														
Orissa Project	2,58,59,296	5,87,321	2,64,46,617	4,08,145	4,51,951	-13,806	10,13,692	-10,77,498		34,21,753	3,24,99,330	17,18,207	6,11,61,210	-3,94,43,003
Midnapore Canal	82,68,700	1,84,661	84,73,427	2,33,373	1,72,402	6,971	3,31,551	-2,70,580	72	66,03,607	62,53,500	3,55,107	2,524	-2,524
Sone Project	2,58,44,320	9,15,126	2,67,62,446	11,10,586	6,24,411	4,80,175	10,33,560	-5,47,394	182	1,95,93,711	1,47,30,388	48,59,333	2,59,10,782	-2,10,51,459
<i>Navigation</i>														
Hijli Tidal Canal	5,99,92,382	16,90,108	6,16,82,490	17,52,104	1,48,764	5,03,340	23,98,812	-18,95,472		34,21,753	3,24,99,330	17,18,207	6,11,61,210	-3,94,43,003
<b>TOTAL BENGAL</b>	<b>25,51,729</b>	<b>63,513</b>	<b>26,15,242</b>	<b>47,348</b>	<b>32,076</b>	<b>15,272</b>	<b>1,02,069</b>	<b>-86,797</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15,21,806</b>	<b>12,29,664</b>	<b>2,92,142</b>	<b>24,45,724</b>	<b>-21,53,582</b>
<b>UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH</b>														
<i>Irrigation</i>														
Ganges Canal	2,83,79,836	17,63,757	3,01,43,593	46,58,265	11,93,265	34,65,000	11,33,520	23,31,480	11,49	9,43,02,174	3,75,45,171	5,67,57,003	4,39,08,053	1,27,58,990
Lower Ganges Canal	3,37,24,680	54,25,001	3,91,53,281	23,94,403	11,37,338	12,64,065	13,47,439	-83,374	350	4,99,32,433	2,17,56,982	2,81,75,451	3,07,97,401	-26,21,950
Agri Canal	89,28,692	6,88,591	96,17,283	9,25,000	2,47,950	6,77,611	3,56,143	3,21,498	705	1,14,46,494	61,90,741	70,55,753	93,65,106	-14,09,353
Eastern Jumna Canal	37,45,714	2,43,447	39,89,161	14,22,347	4,50,566	10,31,781	1,45,242	5,83,539	25,86	3,94,75,288	1,20,12,019	2,74,53,269	53,70,558	2,20,92,711
Fatehpur Branch of Lower Ganges Canal	30,62,150	2,55,616	33,47,775	84,891	1,13,588	-25,697	1,25,650	-1,43,447		1,61,221	1,69,173	-7,952	4,52,747	-4,60,699
<b>TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES</b>	<b>7,78,41,081</b>	<b>54,10,012</b>	<b>8,32,51,093</b>	<b>95,45,506</b>	<b>31,35,716</b>	<b>64,09,790</b>	<b>31,05,994</b>	<b>33,03,746</b>	<b>7,70</b>	<b>19,80,17,610</b>	<b>7,76,74,086</b>	<b>12,03,43,524</b>	<b>8,99,83,825</b>	<b>3,03,59,699</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>														
<i>Irrigation</i>														
Western Jumna Canal including Sra Branch	1,62,40,231	7,94,801	1,71,35,032	25,15,935	9,54,516	15,60,519	6,52,302	9,08,127	9,10	7,47,70,479	2,43,33,182	5,04,37,297	1,39,16,918	3,65,20,579
Barn Doab Canal	1,77,92,561	6,55,612	1,84,48,173	32,48,876	8,75,819	23,73,057	7,07,928	16,65,129	12,86	6,01,10,449	2,19,83,411	3,81,27,038	2,36,98,108	1,42,28,930
Sarhind	2,32,80,318	11,90,189	2,44,70,507	30,51,461	8,20,912	22,30,549	9,28,740	13,01,809	9,11	2,81,79,039	97,91,482	1,83,87,557	2,02,47,838	-16,60,281
Lower Sohan and Para Canal	7,06,349	27,701	7,34,050	1,42,447	1,23,364	19,073	28,055	-8,372	2,60	1,50,715	10,17,853	4,89,998	4,14,599	74,729
Chenab Canal	2,52,63,656	6,21,487	2,58,85,143	49,08,480	12,81,292	36,27,188	9,95,767	26,31,421	14,01	1,80,53,159	62,99,296	1,17,53,923	74,48,080	43,05,843
Sidhau "	12,24,914	39,477	12,64,191	2,22,888	1,49,304	73,524	48,513	25,011	5,81	34,76,784	14,71,200	20,05,584	50,60,966	14,09,428
Jhelum "	60,46,889	1,19,358	60,96,247				2,01,000	-2,01,009					3,08,192	-3,08,192
<b>TOTAL PUNJAB</b>	<b>9,14,54,918</b>	<b>34,78,425</b>	<b>9,49,33,343</b>	<b>1,40,89,127</b>	<b>42,95,207</b>	<b>98,83,920</b>	<b>35,62,404</b>	<b>63,21,516</b>	<b>10,81</b>	<b>18,60,97,061</b>	<b>6,48,96,434</b>	<b>12,12,09,687</b>	<b>6,68,29,861</b>	<b>5,43,79,716</b>

## MADRAS

## Irrigation.

Gudavari Delta System  
Kistna  
Penuer River Canals  
Cauvery Delta System  
Sitta kumham Ancient System  
Karnool Canal  
Barur Tank  
Periyar Project

## TOTAL MADRAS

## BOMBAY

## SIND

## Irrigation.

Desert Canal  
Unharwah  
Begari Canal  
Eastern Nara Works  
Jannaro Canal  
Ded Canal  
Naulakhi Canal  
Naurai Canal  
Mahwah Project

## Total Sind

## DECCAN AND GUJARAT

## Irrigation

Muthnatti Canal  
Lower-Panjhra River Works  
Kadwa River Works  
Lakh Canal  
Mutha Canals  
Fruk Tank  
Krishna Canal

## Total Deccan and Gujarat

## TOTAL BOMBAY

TOTAL PRO-  
DUCTIVE { Irrigation  
Navigation

## TOTAL

1,13,02,849	19,10,488	1,32,13,337	31,94,847	4,63,423	23,31,424	4,50,461	18,80,963	17,64	7,81,97,211	2,27,94,168	5,54,05,049	1,48,30,149	4,05,84,600
1,38,26,109	9,29,717	1,37,55,726	28,59,301	6,74,586	21,84,775	5,10,170	16,74,605	15,88	5,00,96,647	1,56,40,449	3,45,58,198	1,11,26,505	2,34,39,593
49,07,750	9,61,982	59,59,738	3,78,417	54,097	3,24,340	1,97,724	1,26,590	5,44	63,15,019	13,04,222	49,20,792	41,25,419	7,05,172
26,12,516	1,47,258	27,59,774	9,70,035	1,20,324	8,50,311	94,703	7,55,608	30,81	2,94,21,435	22,51,277	2,71,70,178	21,95,741	2,19,73,437
13,83,820	1,02,259	14,91,079	1,26,340	21,168	1,05,172	55,425	49,747	7,05	24,92,105	8,13,386	16,78,785	15,21,677	1,58,148
2,17,30,071	2,923	2,17,32,994	1,69,548	1,01,894	67,654	8,69,077	8,01,423	31	21,58,209	26,73,304	5,15,035	1,60,40,895	1,65,55,930
4,03,924	22,914	4,26,838	10,747	5,056	5,681	16,130	10,149	1,33	1,01,386	54,014	47,306	2,39,417	1,08,481
55,58,245	2,78,375	88,36,670	4,04,249	1,06,511	3,02,738	3,41,208	38,530	3,43	11,77,228	4,99,146	6,78,082	29,49,467	22,71,285
6,38,26,240	43,55,916	6,81,76,157	81,19,144	19,47,069	61,72,075	25,34,958	36,37,117	9,05	16,99,59,314	4,60,17,954	12,39,41,360	5,30,30,970	7,09,30,392
17,94,784	55,490	18,50,274	2,10,607	68,761	1,41,846	64,170	77,676	7,67	33,62,682	14,45,436	19,17,246	11,18,707	7,98,539
6,23,663	17,111	6,40,774	1,64,841	42,961	1,21,850	24,639	97,221	19,02	14,20,970	4,90,208	9,30,762	2,89,546	6,41,282
16,57,544	49,255	17,16,799	5,02,692	96,028	4,06,064	66,302	3,30,462	23,79	83,25,069	29,87,467	5,13,762	18,04,918	35,32,084
59,32,483	2,68,636	61,41,124	5,73,199	1,30,524	4,36,675	2,40,280	1,90,395	7,11	1,14,21,190	42,74,112	71,47,078	62,13,745	9,33,338
74,05,146	1,85,614	75,93,760	3,42,878	70,451	2,60,447	2,69,955	10,528	3,51	3,56,796	77,280	2,79,510	9,19,970	6,40,480
15,34,293	39,443	15,73,736	15,73,736	130	2,00,447	49,257	49,257	2,6	"	"	"	1,17,521	1,17,521
150	4,397	2,81,815	150	"	"	5,717	5,717	"	"	"	"	23	23
2,77,418	5,333	2,12,392	2,12,392	"	"	3,862	3,862	"	"	"	"	6,222	6,222
2,07,059	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,862	3,862
1,94,32,545	5,65,279	1,95,97,824	17,94,217	4,21,325	13,72,892	7,31,228	6,41,664	6,87	2,48,86,707	92,74,599	1,56,12,198	1,04,74,494	51,87,204
4,50,925	26,913	5,17,838	231	5,380	5,149	19,637	24,786	2,19	1,59,474	2,03,620	44,146	5,51,572	5,45,738
4,45,782	23,234	4,66,616	15,233	4,057	10,270	17,815	7,530	"	3,72,873	1,82,921	1,86,952	5,25,334	5,25,334
7,23,540	31,039	7,30,619	5,981	27,883	21,902	28,992	50,894	"	2,06,741	2,46,207	39,466	6,00,493	6,00,493
3,52,416	19,445	3,71,891	701	13,737	13,036	14,093	27,134	2,09	45,604	2,47,355	2,01,601	4,54,060	4,54,060
64,32,361	2,37,019	66,69,380	11,516	73,041	1,38,805	2,57,107	1,16,762	1,20	46,98,909	17,83,502	29,15,407	66,74,187	37,38,780
12,28,117	1,12,209	13,40,386	24,110	7,995	16,115	49,125	33,040	1,20	4,29,568	4,95,997	66,420	15,19,120	12,86,508
8,16,545	46,347	8,64,892	22,593	13,170	9,423	32,742	23,319	1,20	8,65,540	5,32,032	3,33,508	10,77,180	7,43,672
1,04,96,356	4,96,266	1,09,92,622	2,80,695	1,46,163	1,34,532	4,10,570	2,85,044	1,37	67,78,799	36,91,634	30,87,165	1,14,01,095	83,14,830
2,99,28,901	10,61,515	3,09,90,446	20,74,912	5,67,488	15,07,424	11,50,804	3,56,620	4,86	3,16,65,506	1,29,66,143	1,86,99,363	2,18,76,489	3,18,77,126
33,66,72,614	1,60,63,774	34,27,36,388	3,55,80,793	1,11,04,244	2,44,76,549	1,28,77,340	1,15,99,209	7,14	61,93,47,028	23,40,53,937	38,59,03,091	29,31,38,762	9,27,64,329
2,51,729	63,513	2,61,524	47,348	32,076	15,272	1,04,069	86,797	58	13,21,806	12,29,604	2,94,142	24,45,724	21,33,538
32,92,24,343	1,61,27,287	34,53,51,930	3,56,28,141	1,11,36,320	2,44,91,824	1,20,79,409	1,15,12,412	7,09	62,14,78,834	23,52,83,601	38,61,95,233	29,55,84,486	9,06,10,747

(a) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation.

(b) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation.

# STATEMENT NO II

Productive Irrigation Works —Gross Revenue, Irrigated area and mileage open

Major Works.	Gross Revenue			Irrigated Area in Acres			Mileage in Operation (Including Distributaries)			Area Irrigated for each mile of Canal open		
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1898-99.	1899-1900	1900-01	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Mile.	Miles.	Miles	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Bengal	4 65,400	4 41,057	4 08,145	197,746	200,828	203,540	1 381	1 382	1 403	143 19	145 11	145 07
	2 28,730	2 37,840	2 33,374	74,901	72,105	80,318	367	367	385	204 09	196 47	208 61
	74 310	53 137	47 345				29	29	29			
	10,71 410	10 9 654	11 10 586	440 796	454 093	432 413	1 596	1 586	1 585	276 18	286 31	272 81
Total Bengal	18 39 940	18 21 688	17 99,452	713,443	727 026	716 271	3 373	3 364	3 402	211 51	216 11	210 54
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	39 18 770	44 33 280	46 58,265	901 602	1 761 601	774 104	4 786	4 845	4 935	188 36	260 39	156 86
	24 86 040	24,30 053	23 94 403	704,138	747 096	621 083	4 173	3 934	4 038	168 73	189 05	153 86
	6 80 120	8 27 535	9 25 000	209 966	264,427	190 177	874	883	888	240 23	299 46	214 16
	14 98 030	14 01 263	14 82 747	279 672	321,468	249 680	1 203	1,229	1 249	245 92	261 56	199 90
		76,330	84 891		23 280	19 787		434	459		53 64	43 10
Total United Provinces	85 82 960	92 64 461	95,45 506	2 112 778	2 616,872	1 854 831	11,041	11 325	11 569	191 35	231 07	160 33
Punjab	27 92 550	20 73 128	25 15 035	649 148	612,041	521 341	2 381	2 372	2 363	272 63	248 02	220 62
	32 26 360	31 95 833	32 48 876	771,451	762 078	861 301	1 720	1 558	1 700	507 73	489 13	506 64
	27 47 576	30,87 659	30 51 461	78 730	929 177	721 851	3073	3 049	041	298 07	301 74	237 13
	1 47 060	1 62 481	1 42,447	74 060	52 745	86,164	146	158	157	511 37	333 83	548 81
Lower Sohg and Para Canal	27,37 840	34 59 006	49 08 480	957 707	1 351 056	1 830 525	1 920	2 351	2 489	498 80	575 52	757 41
Chenab Canal	3,01 000	77 374	2,22 828	84,306	20 205	169 780	194	199	199	434 56	131 98	853 16
Total Punjab	1 19,52,440	1 29 55 481	1 40,89 127	3,320,000	3 735 362	4,190,961	9,194	9,687	9 952	361 10	385 60	421 11
Madras.	33,02,430	20,38 311	33 18 847	776,493	749 612	825 519	2 408	2 408	2 415	322 46	311 20	311 23
	27 71 900	28,06 313	29 30 301	506 277	589,354	600 002	1 997	1 997	1,997	283 56	295 12	300 43

<b>Pennar River Canals</b> Canvey Delta System Sivalikundam Anicut System Jamshed Canal Barar Tank Periyar Project	6,27,980	5,32,281	6,34,417	1,50,453	1,40,683	1,57,735	447	447	336,58	314,72	312,07
	43,59,410	42,44,978	39,31,614	904,118	954,123	993,589	2,094	2,094	474,74	455,64	474,74
	1,01,500	1,03,158	2,05,340	42,740	41,050	45,715	90	90	47,488	45,655	507,94
	1,62,320	1,86,939	1,66,548	48,810	77,216	62,159	503	503	97,03	153,51	123,57
<b>Sind</b> { Desert Canal Unharrah Begari Canal Eastern Narra Works Jamrao Canal	12,110	13,530	12,747	4,901	5,564	5,128	32	32	153,15	173,87	160,25
	4,70,000	5,34,990	6,02,315	109,025	129,232	1,42,869	102	102	672,99	646,16	680,32
	1,18,90,650	1,14,50,500	1,18,05,180	2,692,817	2,686,874	2,832,717	7,733	7,771	348,22	345,75	354,62
	41,10,730	41,11,030	36,86,045								
Total Madras		73,39,470	81,19,144								
<b>Bombay</b> { Desert Canal Unharrah Begari Canal Eastern Narra Works Jamrao Canal	1,61,890	1,82,525	2,10,697	101,927	12,588	151,863	102	102	545,97	654,10	666,62
	1,40,130	1,44,987	1,64,841	72,875	79,041	85,378	96	96	753,38	792,59	889,35
	4,60,330	5,01,252	5,30,305	251,729	259,225	285,550	158	158	1,612,21	1,642,56	1,807,28
	5,70,400	7,24,618	5,76,643	256,290	338,826	266,205	285	285	899,46	1,188,86	1,236,16
Total Sind		13,32,750	15,70,300	688,651	868,140	961,433	731	731	942,06	1,105,52	764,25
<b>DECCAN AND GUJARAT</b> { Hathmati Canal Lower Panhira River Works Kadwa River Works Lakh Canal Mutha Canals Ekruk Tank Krishna Canal	13,900	5,408	231	4,270	110	1,787	51	51	83,90	2,15	35,04
	17,840	15,590	15,213	3,503	2,446	2,684	45	45	70,84	54,35	59,64
	13,270	8,368	5,81	2,619	3,121	3,020	39	39	68,18	86,02	77,43
	2,850	1,508	701	970	1,053	982	32	32	39,59	32,90	30,68
<b>DECCAN AND GUJARAT</b> { Hathmati Canal Lower Panhira River Works Kadwa River Works Lakh Canal Mutha Canals Ekruk Tank Krishna Canal	2,54,000	3,20,423	2,11,846	8,065	8,725	8,201	155	155	51,90	56,29	52,98
	30,430	30,707	24,110	3,864	4,993	1,917	48	48	80,50	104,02	40,35
	50,830	47,260	22,593	3,970	6,511	8,288	64	64	62,03	101,73	129,50
Total Deccan and Gujarat		3,83,720	4,29,264	27,389	26,959	26,902	434	434	63,10	62,11	61,98
Total Bombay		16,79,420	19,62,507	716,040	835,099	988,335	1,165	1,165	614,62	716,82	584,12
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE		3,18,34,680	3,33,43,607	9,555,078	10,601,233	10,583,115	33,312	34,403	291,94	318,24	307,62

## STATEMENT No. III.

Financial results of individual Protective Irrigation Works during, and to the end of, 1900-1901

Number of works	Major Works.	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1900-1901			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1900-1901						REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1900-1901				
		Direct	Indirect.	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue to the capital outlay	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Protective. BENGAL. Irrigation														
	Dhaka Canal	30,283	698	30,986											
	Tribeni Canal	1,22,723	2,234	1,24,957				955	-955					955	-955
								4,579	-4,579					4,579	-4,579
1	TOTAL BENGAL	1,53,011	2,932	1,55,943				5,534	5,534					5,534	-5,534
1	UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH														
	Irrigation														
	Betwa Canal	42,68,294	2,23,633	44,91,927	56,623	92,627	-36,004	1,68,296	-2,04,300		10,99,957	15,43,327	-4,43,370	28,16,844	-32,60,114
1	PUNJAB														
	Irrigation														
	Swat River Canal	39,91,707	1,47,174	41,38,881	5,27,009	96,444	4,30,565	1,59,477	2,71,088	10.41	42,98,328	14,06,719	29,91,609	27,48,690	1,42,919
1	MADRAS														
	Irrigation														
	Rushikulya Project	43,89,544	3,97,598	47,87,142	(h) 93,739	82,783	10,046	1,74,763	-1,63,817	33	4,88,093	33,324	1,56,769	16,69,901	-15,13,132
6	BOMBAY														
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT														
	Irrigation														
	Gulak Canal, 1st Section	4,00,939	11,727	4,12,666	(c) 21,195	(c) 10,529	(e) 10,666	16,038	-16,038		24,740	20,097	3,743	3,05,245	-3,01,502
	Mhaswad Tank	19,90,753	88,702	20,79,455	21,195	10,529	10,666	79,546	68,880	51	2,44,618	2,50,173	-5,555	14,45,492	-14,51,047
	Nira Canal	53,57,257	3,27,753	56,85,010	1,33,847	51,555	82,292	2,14,254	-1,31,962	1.45	10,59,361	6,96,814	4,02,547	31,39,543	-30,36,996
	Shephal Tank	3,76,274	9,460	3,85,734				11,687	-11,687					28,689	-28,689
	Chankaper Tank	1,04,367	4,415	1,08,782				3,905	-3,905					53,511	-53,511
	Maladen Tank	2,04,751	6,364	2,08,115				6,656	-6,656					30,911	-30,911
	TOTAL BOMBAY	84,31,341	4,48,421	88,79,762	1,55,042	62,084	92,958	3,32,086	-2,39,128	1.05	13,68,719	9,67,984	4,00,735	53,03,391	-52,02,656
11	TOTAL PROTECTIVE	2,12,33,897	12,19,758	2,24,53,655	8,37,493	3,33,938	4,98,465	8,40,156	-3,41,691	2.22	72,54,197	42,48,354	30,05,843	1,25,44,360	-95,38,517

(a) Exclusive of the cost of works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

(b) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation.

(c) This is now cleared as a minor work and combined with Gulak Storage Work.

STATEMENT No IV  
Protective Irrigation Works—Gross Revenue, Irrigated area and mileage open

MAJOR WORKS.	GROSS REVENUE			IRRIGATED AREA IN ACRES			MILEAGE IN OPERATION (INCLUDING DISTRICTS)			AREA IRRIGATED FOR EACH YEAR OF CANAL OPEN		
	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1898-99	1899-00.	1900-01	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles	Miles	Miles.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
	1,10 250	94,177	56,623	39 560	36,622	33 260	592	592	600	66 82	61 86	55 43
Betwa Canal												
Punjab												
	4,54 650	4,59 180	5,27 009	139,759	158 106	166 031	204	204	208	685 09	775 03	798 52
Swat River Canal												
Madras												
	1,41 380	1,51 156	1 46,986	82,065	81 794	82 554	200	200	206	414 82	498 97	400 74
Rushikulya Project												
Deduct—Old Irrigation Revenue	53,560	53,257	53 257									
Total Madras	87 820	97 899	93 729	82,065	81 794	82 554	200	200	206	414 82	498 97	400 74
Bombay												
	21,160	25 756	21,195	6 101	13,657	5 842	94	94	94	64 90	145 23	62 15
Deccan { Mhaswad Tank												
AND {												
GUMHAT { Nira Canal	1,42,430	1,48,174	1 33,847	34,360	27,200	51,728	228	228	239	150 70	119 29	216 43
Total Bombay	1,63,590	1 73,930	1 55 042	40,461	40,857	57,570	322	322	333	125 65	126 88	172 88
TOTAL PROTECTIVE	8,16,310	8,25,186	8,32,403	302,745	317 379	339,415	1,318	1,318	1,347	229 70	240 86	251 98



## STATEMENT No V.

Financial results of individual Minor Works during, and to the end of, 1900-1901

[ Excluding surveys ]

Number of works	MINOR WORKS	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1900-1901			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1900-1901				REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1900-1901		
		Direct	Indirect	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	<b>RAJPUTANA</b>										
	<i>Irrigation</i>										
	Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	16 65 673	50 333	17 16 006	46 515	23 973	22 542	131	15 43,950	8,04,532	7,39,417
	Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate	8,40,155	44,937	8 85 092	27,264	88 718	-61 454		11,71,237	8,42 390	3,28,847
	Tanks in Todgarh Sub-Collectorate	3,41,006	6 969	3 47 975	17,474	-18,170	35 644	10 24	5 90 227	3,63 017	2,27,210
	<b>TOTAL</b>	28 46 834	1 02 230	29 49 773	91 253	94 521	-3 768		33 05 423	20 09 939	12,95,484
2	<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>										
	<i>Irrigation</i>										
	Khushdil Khan Reservoir	9 23,308	12 713	9 35 551	13 167	9 899	3,268	35	1 87 330	1,10 572	76 748
	Shebo Canal	6 65 789	14 44	6 77 31	2 060	11 945	1 115	1 49	1,91,897	1 22 534	69 353
	<b>TOTAL</b>	5 90 0 6	23 69	16 12 792	35 27	21 844	13 383	83	3 79 207	2 33 106	1,46 101
2	<b>BURMA</b>										
	<i>Irrigation</i>										
	Irrawaddy embankments	0 58 926	83 174	31 42 100	9 08 833	2,37 508	6 71 3 5	21 38	1,55 03 967	43,05 624	1,12 88 343
	Tongwa Island embankment	2 2 594	5 115	2,27 909	8 433	21 832	60 541	26 56	2 52 556	93 168	1,59 388
	<b>TOTAL</b>	32 91 520	88 489	11 70 009	9 191 06	2,59 400	7 11 811	21 72	1 58 46 523	43 8 792	1,14 47 731
3	<b>BENGAL</b>										
	<i>Irrigation</i>										
	Saran Project	6 79 377	27 183	7,06 560	669	1 821	-1 152		2,54,771	3 94,194	-1,39 423
	<i>Navigation</i>										
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals	65 59 284	7 141	66 56 4 5	4 25,416	2 61 933	1 60 483	2 41	2 57 54 59	1,10 16,902	1,47,37,620
	Orissa Coast Canal	43 7 761	1 06 616	44 74 380	50, 61	57 616	-6 655		10,15,688	11,89 588	-1,73,900
	<b>TOTAL</b>	1 09 32 048	03 757	1,11,35 8 5	4 76 377	3 22 549	1 53 8 8	1 38	2 67 70 80	1 2 06,490	1,45 63 790
		1,16 11 4 5	30 940	1 18 42 365	4 7 016	3 21 370	1 5 671	1 29	2 70,25 051	1,26 00,684	1,44,24 367
4	<b>UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH</b>										
	<i>Irrigation</i>										
	Dun Canals	7 23 354	18 049	7,41,403	1 06 666	60 862	45,8 4	6 17	29,89 891	16,23 789	13,66 102
	Rohilkhand Canals	17 79 017	1 70 475	19 49 492	2,10,478	1 21,115	89 363	4 58	42 17 362	33,90 298	8,27,064
	Bijnor Canals	1,71 977	24 684	1 96 661	4 443	28 338	14 105	7 17	7 17,036	3,01 825	4,15,211
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	74 361	8,037	8 398	10 83	9 243	1,389	1 93	2 37 382	2 74,696	-27,314
	<b>TOTAL</b>	27,48 709	2 21 245	29 69 954	3 70,419	2 19 558	1 50 861	5 18	81,61 671	55,90,608	25,71,063
5	<b>PUNJAB</b>										
	<i>Irrigation</i>										
	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	7 71,847	66 215	8,38 062	2,81,451	2 65 099	16,361	1 95	59,17 087	50,55,506	8,60,581
	Indus Inundation Canals	6 87 906	19 729	7 07 635	4,14,539	2,47 859	1,06 680	23 35	91,98 813	85 25,048	6,73,765
	Bhahpur Inundation Canals	2,05 535	9,872	2 15 407	1,08,674	46 706	61,968	28 78	12,05,490	7,02,736	5,02,754
	Ghaggar Canals	2,02,797	8 556	3 01,353	"	21 705	-21,705		305	96,804	-96,809
	Kabul River Canals	4,81 134	2,148	4 83 282	1,40,583	36,887	1,03,696	21 46	6,61,702	2,63,807	3,97,895
	<b>TOTAL</b>	24,39,219	1,06,530	25,45,739	9,45,247	6,18,847	3,27,000	12 84	1,69,83,397	1,46,44,681	23,38,716

Minor Works.	CAPITAL OUTLAY TO END OF 1900-01			REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR 1900-01				REVENUE ACCOUNT TO END OF 1900-01		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue
<b>MADRAS Irrigation</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chenbrahman Tank	6,34,679	1,12,428	7,47,107	377	—772	1,149	15	8,23,654	1,21,097	7,02,557
Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project.	15,15,827	2,38,218	17,54,045	27,771	2,776	24,995	1 42	5,34,616	3,15,069	39,347
Palar Anicut System	19,82,308	1,08,029	20,90,337	38,373	61,525	—23,152		36,50,123	20,28,444	16,21,679
Lower Coleroon Anicut System	12,30,136	35,367	12,65,503	2,88,507	49,582	2,38,925	18 88	1,15,99,333	17,68,571	98,30,762
Pelandar Anicut System	5,48,988	45,856	5,94,844	32,961	13,866	19,095	3 21	4,00,855	5,36,399	—1,35,544
Shahatope Anicut System	2,24,340	5,821	2,30,161	1,00,200	20,005	80,195	34 84	29,98,072	7,11,924	22,86,149
Tirukhoyilu Anicut System	2,57,113	6,758	2,63,871	31,592	20,732	10,860	4 12	9,27,770	5,17,445	4,10,325
Chayar Anicut System	3,97,042	11,109	4,08,151	33,801	8,276	25,525	6 25	11,21,659	7,18,474	4,03,185
Puney Anicut System	2,30,105	6,185	2,36,290	24,611	16,463	8,148	3 45	14,19,101	6,72,344	7,46,757
Sagileru Project	4,39,836	17,433	4,57,269	520	3,636	—3,116		7,836	14,370	—6,534
Munyar Project	5,36,564	28,080	5,64,644	9,772	4,706	5,066	90	20,724	14,193	6,531
Chopand Project	1,72,415	3,976	1,76,391							
Other (1a) works	9,57,304	43,651	10,00,955	2,11,249	90,101	1,21,148	12 10	55,62,490	26,20,935	29,41,555
	91,26,657	6,62,911	97,89,568	7,99,734	2,90,890	5,08,843	5 20	2,90,86,234	1,02,39,265	1,88,46,969
<b>Navigation</b>										
Buckingham Canal	84,86,561	4,87,317	89,73,878	71,180	91,759	—20,579		33,41,501	34,64,478	—1,22,977
Other (3) works	3,06,039	16,654	3,22,693	1,112	4,570	—3,458		15,398	1,08,798	—93,400
	87,92,600	5,03,971	92,96,571	72,292	96,329	—24,037		33,56,899	35,73,276	—2,16,377
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,79,19,257	11,66,882	1,90,86,139	8,72,026	3,87,225	4,84,801	2 54	3,24,43,133	1,38,12,541	1,86,30,592
<b>BOMBAY SIND Irrigation</b>										
Sukkur Canal	13,48,925	60,514	14,09,439	1,64,518	52,889	1,11,629	8 27	26,65,782	14,73,366	11,92,416
Ghar Canal	4,17,280	25,185	4,42,465	6,30,605	1,65,409	4,65,196	105,07	1,80,89,694	53,70,891	1,27,09,803
Marak Great Canal	2,07,436	8,310	2,15,746	51,126	20,593	30,533	14 15	15,91,409	6,12,963	9,78,446
Sarfarwah Canal	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	22,139	11,515	10,544	8 46	5,54,009	3,54,063	1,99,946
Fuleh Canal	16,34,200	60,815	16,95,015	5,36,471	1,21,110	4,15,361	24 50	1,11,40,936	63,02,940	48,37,996
Other works (2)	89,225	6,71	95,936	10,748	5,882	4,866	5 07	3,63,953	2,86,798	77,155
<b>TOTAL SIND</b>	38,15,625	1,67,977	39,83,602	11,20,607	3,77,584	7,43,023	26 18	3,44,05,783	1,44,10,929	1,99,94,854
<b>DECCAN AND GUJARAT</b>										
Khari Cut	4,12,179	17,801	4,29,980	579	8,31	—7,732		1,37,657	91,398	46,259
Jamda Canal	9,91,158	49,911	10,41,069	6,284	30,447	—24,163		1,01,818	4,12,044	—2,20,226
Parul Tank	2,08,007	6,948	2,14,955	1,432	1,153	279	13	16,769	11,895	4,874
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,18,210	20,640	3,38,850	3,315	17,885	—14,570		1,33,606	2,24,666	—90,070
Bhatodi Tank	3,52,085	27,022	3,79,107	2,707	12,303	—9,596		1,15,090	1,26,736	—11,646
Mateba Tank	1,88,148	13,474	2,01,622	4,452	2,603	1,749	89	1,59,177	57,654	1,01,523
Shirur Tank	2,12,199	12,369	2,24,568	814	1,921	—1,107		47,857	57,270	—9,413
Shadalvadi Tank	2,13,115	14,307	2,27,422	1,927	2,047	—120		46,319	42,992	3,327
Ashi Tank	2,57,057	79,041	3,36,098	6,117	47,783	—41,666		75,663	1,54,780	—79,117
Upper Man River Works	4,15,825	23,372	4,39,197	1,770	19,217	—17,447		83,892	1,15,789	—31,897
Vara River Irrigation Works	6,98,767	44,611	7,43,378	8,140	38,007	—29,867		1,57,784	2,11,727	—53,943
Mam Tank	4,20,045	24,433	4,44,478	2,075	2,931	—856		1,16,508	1,09,066	7,442
Madag Tank	1,61,248	6,350	1,67,598	2,146	1,375	771	40	59,036	65,009	—5,973
Gokak Canal, 1st Section and Storage Works	8,78,238	43,799	9,22,037	31,839	8,451	23,388	2 54	2,78,310	74,316	2,03,994
Other Works (13)	7,45,126	90,908	8,36,034	15,145	14,732	413	05	3,16,084	2,69,288	86,796
<b>TOTAL DECCAN AND GUJARAT</b>	69,72,017	4,74,845	74,46,862	88,762	2,09,257	—1,20,495		19,75,660	20,24,607	—48,947
<b>TOTAL BOMBAY</b>	1,07,87,643	6,48,822	1,14,36,465	15,09,169	5,86,841	9,22,328	8 07	3,63,81,443	1,64,35,528	1,99,45,915
<b>IRIGATION</b>	3,34,99,054	18,73,095	3,53,72,149	47,43,184	20,93,128	26,50,056	7 49	11,03,98,669	5,39,46,413	5,64,52,256
<b>NAVIGATION</b>	1,97,24,648	7,07,728	2,04,32,376	5,48,669	4,18,878	1,29,791	63	3,01,27,179	1,57,79,766	1,43,47,413
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,32,23,702	25,80,823	5,58,04,525	52,91,853	25,12,006	27,79,847	4 98	14,05,25,848	6,97,26,179	7,07,99,669

(a) Includes the share due to old irrigation.

(b) Includes the share due to old irrigation.

(c) Exclusive of Rs. 4,11,666, expenditure incurred from the grant under 35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works which is shown under Major Works.

## STATEMENT No. VI

## Minor works—Gross Revenue, Irrigated area and mileage open

Name of works.	GROSS REVENUE			IRRIGATED AREA IN ACRES			MILEAGE IN OPERATION (INCLUDING DISTRICTWORKS)			AREA IRRIGATED FOR EACH MILE OF CANAL OPEN.		
	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles	Miles	Miles	Acres	Acres	Acres
Munyar Project	8 440	2 515	9 772	2 923	868	2 359	67	67	67	43 62	12 95	35 23
Ganyam Minor Rivers System	33 180	35 537	40 276	60 807	66 299	73 284	100	100	100	608 07	662 99	732 84
Other works costing less than Rs 1,00,000 each	1 41 700	1 23 444	1 20 281	91 163	81 694	87 556	265	265	265	344 00	319 60	330 40
<b>TOTAL MADRAS</b>	<b>10,41 940</b>	<b>8 06 918</b>	<b>7 92,734</b>	<b>5 63 597</b>	<b>5 17 676</b>	<b>5 11,603</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 552</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>221 02</b>	<b>202 85</b>	<b>200 79</b>
<b>Bombay</b>												
Sukkur Canal	1 07 490	1 11 783	1,59 518	78 778	75 209	92 569	130	130	130	605 98	578 53	765 91
Ghar Canal	4 51 620	4,89 719	6 30 605	198 444	2 6 861	274 689	298	298	297	665 92	727 59	924 88
Marak Great Canal	69 410	63 999	51 126	62 804	60 929	51 886	184	168	168	341 32	362 67	308 84
Safrazwah Canal	25 740	21 548	22,139	31 635	27,947	24 792	120	120	95	263 37	232 89	260 96
Fuleli Canal	4 51 730	4,46 303	5 36,471	373,514	361 593	406 741	1 043	1 045	1,048	358 19	346 02	388 11
Other works costing less than Rs 1,00,000 each	2 270	941	10,7 18	2,5 762	21 818	25 279	97	102	101	245 00	213 90	250 28
<b>TOTAL SIND</b>	<b>11 08 070</b>	<b>11 34 298</b>	<b>14,20 607</b>	<b>7 69 017</b>	<b>7 64 317</b>	<b>882 956</b>	<b>1 872</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>410 80</b>	<b>404 84</b>	<b>480 13</b>
<b>Deccan and Punjab</b>												
Khan Cut	18 020	4 919	579	2 895		2,062	31	31	36	90 48		57 28
Mhasvad Tank	920	1 213	1 718	218	809	378	7	7	7	31 14	128 43	54 00
Jamda Cynals	11 130	8 878	6 284	2,555	4,515	3,757	114	114	114	22 67	39 60	32 95
Parsul Tank	2,600	1,000	1,432	550	172	743	5	5	5	110 00	34 40	148 60
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	16 540	4,347	3,315	5,472	3,781	7 38	40	40	40	136 80	92 52	124 30
Bhatoda Tank	4,880	4,859	2,797	743	870	1 039	10	10	10	71 30	87 00	107 90
Motaba Tank	9,980	11,261	4,452	2 139	1,211	2 692	17	17	17	125 82	71 23	137 17
Shirumhal Tank	3,790	3,280	814	1 190	400	11,074	12	12	12	99 16	50 33	89 30

Bhadrawadi Tank	4,330	3,533	1,927	1,808	826	1,397	10	10	10	126 80	82 60	130 70
Ashi Tank	4,820	5,191	6,117	1,316	6,023	839	30	30	30	43 86	200 76	27 97
Upper Man River Works	4,530	2,868	1,770	1,570	1,781	888	24	24	24	65 41	74 21	37 00
Yerla River Irrigation Works	10,940	10,293	8,140	3,859	4,126	1,767	33	33	33	116 94	125 03	53 34
Maini Tank	3,980	5,332	2,075	1,551	1,998	1,415	17	17	17	91 23	117 53	83 23
Mechkundi Tank	360	263	630	4	63	77	5	8	7	0 80	9 00	11 00
Madag Tank	2,020	2,358	2,146	833	1,314	827	9	9	9	92 55	146 00	91 89
Gotak Canal—1st Section and storage works	31,200	35,349	31,839	6,455	8,424	10,508	44	44	44	145 70	191 43	238 82
Other works costing less than Rs. 1,00,000 each	19,560	17,427	12,797	4,107	2,279	3,079	41	40	40	100 17	56 97	76 97
TOTAL DECCAN AND GUJARAT	1,49,470	1,22,370	88,702	37,205	38,602	79,922	449	451	455	82 86	85 59	87 70
TOTAL BOMBAY	12,57,540	12,56,668	15,09,369	8,56,222	8,02,199	9,27,878	2,321	2,314	2,294	347 35	347 00	402 30
TOTAL MINOR WORKS	45,74,490	(a) 40,87,866	47,43,184	1,85,1247	2, 86,059	2,625,456	6,907	6,934	6,898	269 47	3 9 82	375 17

## STATEMENT No VII,

*General result of Irrigation Works in British India for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept*

	Capital outlay to end of 1900-1901	Gross Rev- enue during 1900-1901	Maintenance charges dur- ing 1900- 1901	Net revenue during 1900 1901	Percentage of net rev- enue to Capital outlay	Percentage of main- tenance charges to Gross Revenue	Area irrigated (in acres)	Revenue realized per acre irrigated	Cost of main- tenance per acre irri- gated
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Acres	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Bengal.</b>									
Productive	6 16 82 490	17 52 104	12,4 <sup>9</sup> 764	5 03 340	82	71 27	716 271	2 45	1 74
Protective	1 55 943					..			..
Minor Works	7,06,560	669	1 821	-1,152		272 19			..
<b>TOTAL BENGAL</b>	<b>6 25 44,993</b>	<b>17,52 773</b>	<b>12 50 585</b>	<b>5 02 188</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71 35</b>	<b>716 271</b>	<b>2 45</b>	<b>1 75</b>
<b>Bombay</b>									
Productive	3 09,99 446	20 74 912	5 67 488	15 07 424	4 86	27 35	988 335	2 10	57
Protective	88 79 762	1 55 042	62 0 <sup>9</sup> 4	92 9 <sup>8</sup> 8	1 05	40 04	57 570	2 65	1 08
Minor Works	1 14 30,464	15 09 369	5 86 841	9 2 52 <sup>8</sup>	8 07	28 63	922 878	1 64	64
<b>TOTAL BOMBAY</b>	<b>5 13 00 672</b>	<b>37 39 3 3</b>	<b>12 16 413</b>	<b>25 22 910</b>	<b>4 92</b>	<b>32 51</b>	<b>1 168 783</b>	<b>1 90</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Madras</b>									
Productive	6 81 76 156	81 19 144	19 47 069	61 72 075	9 5	23 9 <sup>8</sup>	2 832 717	2 87	69
Protective	47 87 142	93 7-9	8- 783	10 946	23	88 32	82 554	1 14	1 00
Minor Works	97 89 568	7 99 734	2 90 806	5 08 838	5 20	36 37	511 603	1 56	57
<b>TOTAL MADRAS</b>	<b>8 27 5- 805</b>	<b>90 12 607</b>	<b>23 20 748</b>	<b>66 91 859</b>	<b>8 00</b>	<b>25 75</b>	<b>3 436 874</b>	<b>2 53</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>United Provinces of Agra and Oudh</b>									
Productive	8 32 51 093	95 45 506	3 35 716	04 09 790	7 70	32 85	1,854 831	5 15	1 69
Protective	44 91 027	56 623	92 627	-36 004		163 19	33 260	1 59	2 81
Minor Works	29 69 954	3 70 419	2 10 558	1 50 861	5 08	59 27	113,793	3 26	1 93
<b>TOTAL UNITED PROVINCES</b>	<b>9 07 1- 974</b>	<b>99 72 46</b>	<b>34 47 901</b>	<b>6, 24 647</b>	<b>7 10</b>	<b>34 57</b>	<b>2 001 884</b>	<b>4 98</b>	<b>1 72</b>
<b>Punjab</b>									
Productive	9 49 33 343	1 40 89,127	42 05 207	9 <sup>9</sup> 83 920	10 41	29 85	4 190 961	3 36	1 00
Protective	41 38 881	5 27 009	96 444	4 30 565	10 40	18 30	166 031	3 17	58
Minor Works	25,45 739	9 45,447	6,18 247	3,27 000	12 84	65 41	602,129	1 57	1 03
<b>TOTAL PUNJAB</b>	<b>10 0 17 963</b>	<b>1 55 61 383</b>	<b>49 19 898</b>	<b>1 06 41 485</b>	<b>10 47</b>	<b>31 60</b>	<b>4,959 181</b>	<b>3 14</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Burma</b>									
Productive	37 02,860								
Minor Works	33 70 009	9 91 266	2 59 400	7 31,866	21 72	26 17	434 994	2 28	60
<b>TOTAL BURMA</b>	<b>70 72 869</b>	<b>9 91 266</b>	<b>2 59 400</b>	<b>7 31,866</b>	<b>10,35</b>	<b>26 17</b>	<b>434,994</b>	<b>2 28</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Rajputana</b>									
Minor Works	29,49,073	91 253	94,521	- 3 268		103 58	34,767	2 62	271
<b>Baluchistan.</b>									
Minor Works	16 12 782	35,227	21 844	13 383	83	62 09	5,232	6 73	4 17
<b>GRAND TOTAL, INDIA</b>	<b>40,05,64,194</b>	<b>4,11,56,380</b>	<b>1,35,31,310</b>	<b>2 76,25,070</b>	<b>6 90</b>	<b>32 88</b>	<b>13 547,986</b>	<b>3 04</b>	<b>1 00</b>

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, Public Works Department, No 10 I, dated the 5th May 1902.

*Statement showing the financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the construction of Irrigation works in India, exclusive of works of minor importance, for which separate Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept, during and to end of 1900-1901*

	To end of 1899-1900	1900-1901	To end of 1900-1901
	Rs	Rs	Rs
<b>MAJOR WORKS</b>			
<b>(1) PROTECTIVE—</b>			
<b>Revenue—</b>			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	58,57,765	6,98,344	65,56,109
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges	4 93,006	1,22,353	6,15,359
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>63 50 771</b>	<b>8 20,697</b>	<b>71,71,468</b>
<b>Charges—</b>			
Capital outlay { Charged to Protective grant	1,94 57 471	4,66 710	1,99,24,181
{ Charged to Minor works grant	29,96,450		29,96,450
Working expenses	35 81 284	3 03,529	38,84,813
<b>TOTAL CHARGES</b>	<b>2 60 35 205</b>	<b>7 70 239</b>	<b>2 68 05 444</b>
Loss—(Gain +), including indirect charges	—1 96,84 434	+ 50,458	—1,96,33,976
Indirect charges { Pertaining to Capital	12,08,836	11 660	12,20,496
{ Ditto Revenue	2,64 109	18 703	2,80 182
Loss—(Gain +), including indirect charges	—2 11 55 379	+ 20 005	—2,11,35 284
<b>(2) PRODUCTIVE—</b>			
<b>Revenue—</b>			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	35 02 62 950	2,40,72 807	37,43 35,757
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges	22,48,26 829	1,11 13 898	23 59 40 727
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>57 50 89 779</b>	<b>3,51 86,705</b>	<b>61,02,76,484</b>
<b>Charges—</b>			
Capital outlay { Charged to ordinary Revenues to end of 1884 85	5,40,24,150		5,40,24 150
{ Charged to Minor works grant	21,20 810	63,106	21,83 916
Working expenses	19,93,94 008	1,00,32,815	20,94,26,823
Interest at 4 per cent on Capital outlay not charged to Revenue to the 31st March 1900, and at 3½ per cent on outlay subsequent to that date	18 51,14,244	1,07 32,435	19,58,46,679
<b>TOTAL CHARGES</b>	<b>44 00 53 212</b>	<b>2,08 28 356</b>	<b>46 14 81,568</b>
Gain, excluding indirect charges	+ 13,44,36 567	+ 1,43 58,349	+ 14,87,94,916
Indirect charges { Pertaining to Capital	1,58 70 353	2,56,934	1,61,27 287
{ Ditto Revenue	1,39 92,352	6 62 901	1 46,55,253
Gain, including indirect charges	+ 10,45 73,862	+ 1,34,38,514	+ 11,80 12 376
<b>TOTAL GAIN ON PRO-TECTIVE AND PRO-DUCTIVE WORKS.</b> { Excluding indirect charges	+ 11 47 52,133	+ 1,44,08,807	+ 12,91 60,940
{ Including ditto	+ 8,34,18,483	+ 1,34,58,609	+ 9,68,77,092

*Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, etc. — contd.*

	To end of 1899-1900	1900-1901	To end of 1900-1901
<b>MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
<b>(1) — WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT</b>			
<b>Revenue—</b>			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	4,53 58,983	16,23 138	4,69 82,126
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges	8,44 82,434	34 98,202	8,79,80,636
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>12,98 41,422</b>	<b>51,21,340</b>	<b>13,49 62,762</b>
<b>Charges—</b>			
Capital outlay, excluding outlay shown against Protective and Productive works	5 16,90,415	9 00 941	5,25,91 356
Working expenses	5,92,11 987	22 43 376	6 14,55,363
<b>TOTAL CHARGES</b>	<b>11,09,02 402</b>	<b>31 44 317</b>	<b>11,40 46,719</b>
<b>Gain, excluding indirect charges</b>	<b>+ 189 39,020</b>	<b>+ 19 77 023</b>	<b>+ 209 16,043</b>
Indirect charges { Pertaining to Capital	26,44 757	48,690	26,93,437
Ditto Revenue	26 15 300	98,405	27,13,705
<b>Gain, including indirect charges</b>	<b>+ 136,78 963</b>	<b>+ 18 29,938</b>	<b>+ 1,53,08,901</b>
<b>(2) WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT</b>			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	(a) 1,19,66 277	4,11,092	1,23,74,369
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), less collection charges	(b) 8,87,19 608	55,73 645	9 43,23,253
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>10 07,15 885</b>	<b>59,84 737</b>	<b>10,67,00,622</b>
Charges in the Public Works Department	4,74 75,645	28,41,799	5,03,17,444
<b>Gain</b>	<b>+ 5,32,40,240</b>	<b>+ 31,42,938</b>	<b>+ 5,63,83,178</b>
<b>Total GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION</b>	<b>+ 7,21,79,260</b>	<b>+ 51,19,951</b>	<b>+ 7,77,09,221</b>
Excluding indirect charges	+ 6 69,19,203	+ 49,72,876	+ 7,18,98,079
Including ditto			

(a) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1871-72 only. Figures for earlier years are not obtainable.  
 (b) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1874-75 only.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902.

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,  
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.



## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*Claimants who have attained their majority*

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing —

Name of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter) Dennis Brooks (son)
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ *John Brandon (son) Charles Brandon (son) *James Brandon (son)
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J, Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter) Joseph Carroll (son) Agnes Carroll (daughter)
Cosser, J, Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son)
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son)
Doyle, J, Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J Corporal	John Furlong (son)
Flynn, J, Corporal	{ James Flynn (son) William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son)
Grimstone, R, Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter) Richard Grimstone (son)
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W, Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son)
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P, Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son) Frank Healey (son)
Keleker, J T, Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter)
Knowles W S, Half Pay Bugler, D Company, 1st Battalion Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son)
McDonald, B, 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son)
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son)
McManus, J, Foreman Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter) John William McManus (son) Agnes Maude McManus (daughter)
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son)
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter)
Roth, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Roth (daughter)
Scully, E, Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter) John Scully (son)
Smith, Michael, Color-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter)
Smithes, R, Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son)
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son) Ellen Sheepard (daughter)
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son) Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M Wiggins (son).

\* Claims received, but claimants have not yet appeared to receive payment.

W FRYER, Major,  
Pay Examiner, Madras Command.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE,  
Madras, the 30th September, 1902

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
RAJPUTANA.**

**NOTIFICATION**

Abu, the 9th October, 1902

No. 5741-G-178 — With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos 286 I and 287 I, dated the 23rd January, 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No 1692 I A, dated the 30th April, 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Captain S B A Patterson, I S C, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain C E Luard, I S C, with effect from the 7th October, 1902

By order,

A B MINCHIN, Captain,  
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General,  
Rajputana.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

**NOTIFICATION**

Quetta, the 9th October, 1902

No. 6975 — The entry relating to the King Emperor's birthday in the schedule attached to this office Notification No 541, dated the 16th January, 1902, is hereby cancelled

By order,

W S DAVIS,  
First Assistant

**THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE**

**NOTIFICATION**

**BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS**

Bangalore, the 9th October, 1902

No. 5648 — Captain Harry Oliver Whympers is transferred from the Supernumerary to the Unattached List, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

Captain Thomas Philip Archibald Rose is transferred from the Supernumerary to the Unattached List with effect from the 15th October, 1902

By order,

R M KING,  
First Assistant Resident

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS.**

**NOTICE**

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

**DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.****NOTIFICATION**

Simla, the 8th October, 1902

No. 29 — Lieutenant E G Wace, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Allahabad Fyzabad Chord Railway to the Agra Delhi Chord Railway

F J E SPRING,  
Offg Director of Railway Construction

**ROYAL INDIAN MARINE****NOTIFICATION**

FURIOUGH AND LEAVE

Bombay, the 11th October, 1902

No. 23 — The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India —

Sub Lieutenant E J Constant, for eight months

W CHANDLER,  
Offg Director of the Royal Indian Marine

**REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE****NOTIFICATION**

Peshawar, the 11th October, 1902

No. 1695-G.—ERRATUM — In Notification No 158 C, dated the 24th September, 1902, published at page 1087, Part II of the Gazette of India, dated 4th October, 1902, for "Bhai Tehna Singh, Munsif" read "Bhai Lehna Singh, Munsif"

M F O'DWYER,  
Revenue Commissioner, N W F Province

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION**

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- |                 |  |                            |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Engineers    |  | 5 Press workers            |
| 2 Overseers     |  | 6 Photo Mechanical workers |
| 3 Sub-Overseers |  | 7 Mechanical apprentices   |
| 4 Draftsmen     |  | 8 Metal and wood carvers   |



E ATKINSON, Captain, R E,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN

## NOTIFICATION

Quetta, the 7th October, 1902

**No. 6827**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20A of the Stage Carriages Act (XVI of 1861) as extended to British Baluchistan by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 6397, dated the 21st June, 1901, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to issue the following rules for the regulation and control of stage carriages on the Harnai Loralai road and on the Kach-Ziarat and other roads mentioned in the rules —

- 1 Each carriage shall be numbered and the number displayed on the boot
- 2 The driver shall wear a brass badge on his left arm with the number of his carriage engraved on it
- 3 Inspection of the ponies, harness, or rolling stock must be permitted at any time, and by any person or persons acting under the orders of the District Magistrate
- 4 If tongas run at night, they must carry lighted lamps
- 5 Tongas will not be permitted to run at night on the Harnai Loralai road except under the written permission of the District Magistrate
- 6 The maximum weight of luggage to be carried by any tonga is as follows —
 

If 3 passengers besides driver	30 seers
If 2 passengers besides driver	2 maunds 10 seers
If 1 passenger besides driver	3 maunds 30 seers
If no passenger	5 maunds

Under no circumstances are more than three passengers besides driver to be carried. Two children under 12 but more than three years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person

7 A driver's license should not be granted to any person who the District Magistrate has reason to think is not qualified to drive

8 On no road passable for a tonga or tum tum may a greater stage than 30 miles be done with only one horse or pony in one day

9 The following stages have been fixed, and they should not be exceeded by any tum-tum or tonga unless the horse or pony is replaced by a fresh one —

(a) Between Harnai and Loralai and *vice versa*—

Any stages, provided the journey occupies not less than two days, and also provided that if the stage to be done is over 25 miles, a rest of at least two hours on the down journey and on the upward journey from Harnai to Loralai of at least 4 hours be given to the horse or pony at the first Dāk Bungalow or Rest House passed *en route*

(b) Between Kach and Ziarat or *vice versa*—

Any stages, provided the journey occupies not less than two days if only one horse or pony is used, and also provided that, if the stage to be done is over 25 miles, a rest of at least two hours be given to the horse or pony at the first Dāk Bungalow or Rest House passed *en route*

10 In the absence of any private arrangement between the proprietor, agent, or driver of a stage carriage and hirer, the following rates of hire shall be paid —

(a) Harnai to Loralai or <i>vice versa</i> single journey	R 12
(b) Kach to Ziarat or <i>vice versa</i> , single journey	12
(c) Ditto, return journey	12

and for intermediate places, etc —

	Single journey	Return journey
	R	R
Loralai to Lahor	4	6
Loralai to Marratangi	10	15
Loralai to Zirrah	15	22½
Loralai to Murgha	20	30
Loralai to Lakaband	30	45
Loralai to Sinjawi	6	8
Loralai to Razghai	8	12
Loralai to Tor Khan	10	18
Harnai to Tor Khan	5	7½
Harnai to Razghai	8	12
Harnai to Sinjawi	10	15
Harnai to Duki	12	18
Kach to Kahan	7	10½
Ziarat to Kahan	5	7½

Two rupees per diem to be paid for a halt at any place

*N.B.*—“Single journey” fares above allow for the man's returning empty to a head quarter station or proceeding to an out-station empty in the first instance to take a fare anywhere.

If taken by the hour in any Cantonments or Municipal limits, As 8 for the first hour and As 6 for every additional hour afterwards. If taken outside Municipal or Cantonments limits, As 8 per mile of the distance travelled.

If taken by the day —

(a) for any distance within a radius of 10 miles from Cantonment Rs 5

(b) for any distance beyond the 10 miles radius As 8 extra per mile. Thus if taken by the day at Loralai and taken to Sirki Jungle, which is 16 miles from Loralai, the fare would be Rs 5 plus Rs 3 for the extra 6 miles outside the 10 miles radius.

11. All fares will be paid before starting. If for any special reasons a fare has not been prepaid and is not paid or offered within a week of its becoming due, 25 per cent extra will be charged in addition to the fare.

12. Applications for licenses should be made to the Magistrate of the District, who will issue the necessary licenses on payment of fees of Rs 8 for every license. Every such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof.

13. A license is liable to be cancelled if it should appear to the District Magistrate or any person or persons appointed by him in this behalf that the carriage or any horse or pony or harness used therewith is unsafe or unserviceable or otherwise unfit for public use.

14. No horse or pony with galled shoulders or other open wound or that goes lame or that is weak, broken winded, or otherwise in bad condition, nor any horse or pony not thoroughly broken into harness or manageable and under control, or that in the preceding 24 hours has been driven for more than 25 miles without a rest of two hours, will be considered serviceable and fit for public use, and the employment of any such horse will expose the licensee of the carriage in which it shall be employed to cancellation of his license.

15. Any proprietor, agent, or driver of a carriage who knowingly permits more passengers or luggage to be carried than is provided for in his license shall be liable, on first conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and the proprietor, agent, or driver of any such carriage in respect of which any such offence is committed shall be held to have knowingly permitted such offence, unless he can be shown to have taken every reasonable precaution and to have made reasonable provision to prevent its commission.

16. Any person who shall cruelly beat, ill treat, over drive, misuse, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill treated, over driven, or misused, any horse or "pony" in a stage carriage, or who otherwise shall break any of these rules, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

NOTE — Drivers, proprietors, or agents who drive or cause to be driven in a licensed carriage any horse or pony for more than 25 miles within the space of 24 hours without a rest of two hours will be considered to have cruelly ill treated, over driven, and misused such horse or pony within the meaning of this rule.

17. A complaint book shall be kept by each tonga-driver, which will be open to inspection by the District Magistrate or any person or persons appointed by him in this behalf at any time, and the repetition of complaints will entail the cancellation of all licenses granted to the offending proprietors.

This license for a stage carriage is hereby granted under the authority of Act XVI of 1861, section 3-4, to be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof, according to the particulars set forth below and on reverse

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of license	Date of license.	Name of proprietor of stage carriage	Residence of proprietor	Where head office of proprietor is held	Maximum of passengers allowed to be carried in this stage carriage	Maximum weight of luggage licensed to be carried	Number of horses by which the stage carriage shall be drawn	Places at which licensed	REMARKS.
							To be drawn by one pony, which must be quiet and well trained		

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,

Dated

190

District Magistrate

By order,

W S DAVIS,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan

## THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN

### NOTIFICATION

Quetta, the 7th October, 1902.

**No 6826**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20A of the Stage Carriages Act (XVI of 1861) as applied to the Agency territories by Foreign Department Notification No 1020½-E A, dated the 21st June, 1901, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to issue the following rules for the regulation and control of stage carriages on the Harnai Loralai-Fort Sandeman and other roads mentioned in the rules —

- 1 Each carriage shall be numbered and the number displayed on the boot
- 2 The driver shall wear a brass badge on his left arm with the number of his carriage engraved on it
- 3 Inspection of the ponies, harness, or rolling stock must be permitted at any time, and by any person or persons acting under the orders of the District Magistrate
- 4 If tongas run at night, they must carry lighted lamps
- 5 Tongas will not be permitted to run at night on the Harnai-Loralai Fort Sandeman road or on any road in Zhob except under the written permission of the District Magistrate
- 6 The maximum weight of luggage to be carried by any tonga is as follows —
 

If three passengers besides driver	30 seers
If two passengers besides driver	2 maunds and 10 seers
If one passenger besides driver	3       "       "       30       "
If no passenger	5 maunds

Under no circumstances are more than three passengers besides driver to be carried. Two children under twelve but more than three years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person.

7 A driver's license should not be granted to any person who the District Magistrate has reason to think is not qualified to drive.

8 On no road passable for a tonga or tum tum may a greater stage than 30 miles be done with only one horse or pony in one day, with the exception of the stages noted below —

	Miles
1 Marratangi to Murgha	33½
2 Lakaband to Fort Sandeman	32½
3 Lahor to Zirrah	32½
4 Zirrah to Lakaband	37

9 The following stages have been fixed, and they are not to be exceeded by any tum tum or tonga unless the horse or pony is replaced by a fresh one —

(a) Between Harnai and Loralai and *vice versa*—

Any stages, provided the journey occupies not less than two days, and also provided that, if the stage to be done is over 25 miles, a rest of at least two hours on the down journey and on the upward journey from Harnai to Loralai of at least 4 hours be given to the horse or pony at the first Dāk Bungalow or Rest House passed *en route*.

(b) Between Loralai and Fort Sandeman and *vice versa*—

The stages will be—

	Miles
(1) Loralai to Marratangi	25
(2) Marratangi to Murgha	33½
(3) Murgha to Lakaband	21½
(4) Lakaband to Fort Sandeman	32½

In all the stages on this road at least two hours' rest must be given to the horse at the first Dāk Bungalow passed *en route*.

(c) Any traveller wishing to do the journey in three stages must have a change of ponies at Lahor, for which there will be an extra charge of rupees three.

The stages will then be—

	Miles.
(1) Loralai to Zirrah	43
(2) Zirrah to Lakaband	37
(3) Lakaband to Fort Sandeman	32½

10 In the absence of any private arrangement between the proprietor, agent, or driver of a stage carriage and hirer, the following rates of hire shall be paid —

	R
(a) Harnai to Loralai or <i>vice versa</i> single journey	12
(b) Loralai to Fort Sandeman or <i>vice versa</i> , single journey	36
(c) Do do return journey	50

and for intermediate places—

	Single journey	Return journey
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Loralai to Lahor	4	6
Loralai to Marratangi	10	15
Loralai to Zirrah	15	22½
Loralai to Murgha	20	30
Loralai to Lakaband	30	45
Loralai to Sinjawi	6	8
Loralai to Razghai	8	12
Loralai to Tor Khan	10	18
Harnai to Tor Khan	5	7½
Harnai to Razghai	8	12
Harnai to Sinjawi	10	15

Two rupees per diem to be paid for a halt at any place

*N B*—“Single journey” fares above allow for the man's returning empty to a head-quarter station or proceeding to an out-station empty in the first instance to take a fare anywhere

If taken by the hour in any Cantonments or Municipal limits, As 8 for the first hour and As 6 for every additional hour afterwards. If taken outside Municipal or Cantonments limits, As 8 per mile of the distance travelled

If taken by the day—

(a) for any distance within a radius of 10 miles from Cantonment, Rs 5

(b) for any distance beyond the 10 miles radius As 8 extra per mile. Thus if taken by the day at Loralai and taken to Sirki Jungle, which is 16 miles from Loralai, the fare would be Rs 5 *plus*, Rs 3 for the extra 6 miles outside the 10 miles radius

11 All fares will be paid before starting. If for any special reasons a fare has not been prepaid and is not paid or offered within a week of its becoming due, 25 per cent extra will be charged in addition to the fare

12 Applications for licenses should be made to the Magistrate of the District, who will issue the necessary licenses on payment of fees of Rs 2 8 for every license. Every such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof

13 A license is liable to be cancelled if it should appear to the District Magistrate or any person or persons appointed by him in this behalf that the carriage or any horse or pony or harness used therewith is unsafe or unserviceable or otherwise unfit for public use

14 No horse or pony with galled shoulders or other open wound or that goes lame or that is weak, broken, winded or otherwise in bad condition, nor any horse or pony not thoroughly broken into harness or manageable and under control, or that in the preceding 24 hours has been driven for more than 25 miles without a rest of two hours, will be considered serviceable and fit for public use, and the employment of any such horse will expose the licensee of the carriage in which it shall be employed to cancellation of his license

15 Any proprietor, agent, or driver of a carriage who knowingly permits more passengers or luggage to be carried than is provided for in his license shall be liable, on first conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and the proprietor, agent, or driver of any such carriage in respect of which any such offence is committed shall be held to have knowingly permitted such offence, unless he can be shown to have taken every reasonable precaution and to have made reasonable provision to prevent its commission

16 Any person who shall cruelly beat, ill treat, over drive, misuse, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill treated, over driven or misused any horse or “pony” in a stage carriage, or who otherwise shall break any of these rules, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees

*NOTE*—Drivers, proprietors, or agents who drive or cause to be driven in a licensed carriage any horse or pony for more than 25 miles within the space of 24 hours without a rest of two hours will be considered to have cruelly ill treated, over-driven, and misused such horse or pony within the meaning of this rule

17 A complaint book shall be kept by each tonga driver, which will be open to inspection by the District Magistrate or any person or persons appointed by him in this behalf at any time, and the repetition of complaints will entail the cancellation of all licenses granted to the offending proprietors



This license for a stage carriage is hereby granted under the authority of Act XVI of 1861, section 3-4, to be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof, according to the particulars set forth below and on reverse

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of license.	Date of license	Name of proprietor of stage carriage	Residence of proprietor	Where head office of proprietor is held	Maximum of passengers allowed to be carried in this stage carriage	Maximum weight of luggage licensed to be carried	Number of horses by which the stage carriage shall be drawn	Place at which licensed	REMARKS
							To be drawn by one pony, which must be quiet and well trained		

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE

The

190

District Magistrate

By order,

W S DAVIS,

First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 7th October, 1902

No. 221 — Captain J King, I M S, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Dera Ismail Khan District on the forenoon of the 22nd of September, 1902, relieving Captain S A Harriss, I M S

By order,

R I R GLANCY,

Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

The 8th October, 1902

No. 222 — In accordance with the provisions of section 15 (2) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following person is a member of the District Board of the Peshawar District —

MEMBER APPOINTED BY NAME

Peshawar Tahsil

Haji Faizulla Khan, Zaildar and Jagirdar of Charpariza, *vice* Sheikh Mohd Akbar Khan, of Sheikhan, appointed Political Naib Tahsildar at Jandola, Dera Ismail Khan District

By order,

A H GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

The 8th October, 1902

No. 223 — Captain S A Harriss, Indian Medical Service, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail to Captain J King, Indian Medical Service, on the forenoon, 22nd September, 1902

The 9th October, 1902

No. 224 — Captain J N Walker, Indian Medical Service, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Captain H M Cruddas, Indian Medical Service, on the forenoon of the 29th September, 1902

No. 225 — Captain H M Cruddas, I M S, assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Kohat District on the forenoon of the 29th of September, 1902, relieving Captain J N Walker, I M S

LEAVE

The 9th October, 1902

No. 226 — M Umr ud din, Assistant Inspector of Schools, North-West Frontier Province, has been granted privilege leave for one month and ten days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st September, 1902

By order,

R I R GLANCY,

Asst Secretary to Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

3 II B 2



## NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act, 1888

## REPORT OF DESERTIONS

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 10th day of October, 1902

Number, Rank, and Name,—5774, Private Donald Allan  
Age,—25 years  
Height,—5 feet 4 inches  
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, brown  
Trade,—Groom  
Date of Enlistment,—12th May, 1896  
Place of Enlistment,—Blairgowrie.

Parish and County in which born,—Caputh, Dunkeld, Perthshire  
Date of absence,—4th October, 1902  
Place of absence,—Fort William  
Marks,—Scar of cut left forearm Has a varicose  
Was not on furlough  
Under six years five months service.

J H CAMPBELL, Lt-Col,  
Commanding 2nd Bn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

**Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rawalpindi, this 5th day of October, 1902.**

Number, Rank, and Name,—1548, Private John Pollintine Age,—24 years and 2 months Height,—5 feet 5½ inches Colour of—Complexion, dark, hair, brown, eyes, black Trade,—Seaman Date of enlistment,—13th January, 1899	Place of enlistment,—Liverpool Parish and county in which born,—Sheerness, Kent Date of desertion or absence,—30th September, 1902 Place of desertion or absence—Rawalpindi Marks,—Dimple on chin Scar forehead and left buttock Bullet wound left hand Under 4 years' service
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H A VERNON, Lieut, for Capt,  
 Commanding 2nd Battn, King's Royal Rifles.

**Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 16th day of October, 1902 —**

Number, Rank, and Name,—7728, Private Patrick Savage Age,—20 years and 6 months Height,—5 feet 8½ inches Colour of—Complexion, sallow, hair, dark brown, eyes blue Trade—Miner Date of enlistment,—12th October, 1900	Place of enlistment,—Athlone Parish and County in which born,—Halytown, Airdrie, Lanarkshire Date of desertion or absence,—9th October, 1902 Place of desertion or absence—Fort William, Calcutta Marks,—Scar under right knee Was not on furlough Under three years service
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J H CAMPBELL, Lieut Colonel,  
 Commanding 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE**

**NOTIFICATION**

Simla, the 13th October, 1902

**No. 30**—The sick leave for sixty days granted in this office Notification No 26, dated the 20th August, 1902, to No 778, second class Military Hospital Assistant Miyan Jan, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th June, 1902, is extended by two months

B FRANKLIN, Surgeon General,  
 Director General I M S

**INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 2nd October, 1902

**No. 128**—Mr R C Barker, C I E, Director, Persian Section, having returned from privilege leave and resumed charge on the 1st September, 1902, the following reversion took effect from that date —

Name	From	To
W King Wood	Officiating Director Class I	Temporary Superintendent, Class III

W F BARROW,  
 Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

**POST OFFICE .****NOTIFICATIONS**

Simla, the 8th October, 1902.

**No. 1087 S-Ap** —Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, Postmaster, Bankipore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Babu Parmanand Dutt is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Bankipore, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, or until further orders

The 10th October, 1902

**No. 1099 S-Ap.**—Mr G S Clifford, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances for one year, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

The 14th October, 1902

**No. 1121 S Ap** —In supersession of Post Office Notification No 313 S Ap, dated the 24th May, 1902, Mr J W K McCrea, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate out of India for six months, with effect from the 16th June, 1902

Baboo Tin Kari Ray is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr J W K McCrea, or until further orders

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India

**NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY****NOTIFICATION**

Lahore, the 13th October, 1902

**No. 25** —Honorary Lieutenant E Lean, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under rule 10 of the Furlough Rules of 1875, Appendix B, page 448 Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, special leave in India for four months, with effect from 1st September, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

E F JACOB,

Offg Manager, North Western Railway

**GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE**

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

**PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE**

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free,	R17-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	R8-8,	" R8-14
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	R4-4,	" R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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" Part II, No 2 of 1901 @ Rs 2

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## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1902

**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III** By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 3

**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV** By W L Dallas Quarto Paper cover Rs 3

**Monthly Weather Review of India for December, 1901, and January, 1902** By W L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1 per month

**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February, 1902** By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1

**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March, 1902** By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1

**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902** By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1

**Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902** By John Murray Paper cover As





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No 020041 of the 3 per cent loan of 1896 1897 for Rs 1,000, originally standing in the name of Kekhashroo Temooljee Mody, Esqr, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—KEKHASHROO TEMOOLJEE MODY,  
Residence,—C/ Hormusjee Ruttonjee Ourigur No 27 Old Mody Khana at Fort Bombay

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, No 057854, of 3½ per cent loan of 1842 43 for Rs 5,000, No 057855 of 3½ of 1842 43 for Rs 25,000 and No 009049 of 3½ of loan of 1879 for Rs 1,200, originally standing in the names of Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai, and Note No Bom 2174 of 3½ per cent loan of 1879 for Rs 800, originally standing in the name of Mankarbai and last endorsed to Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai, the survivors of Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand, the proprietors by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of proprietor—LALBHAJ DALPATBHAJ,  
VADILAL LALUBHAJ and  
JAMNABHAJ BHAGOOBHAJ

Residence—Ahmedabad

### ESTATE H S ATTFIELD DECEASED

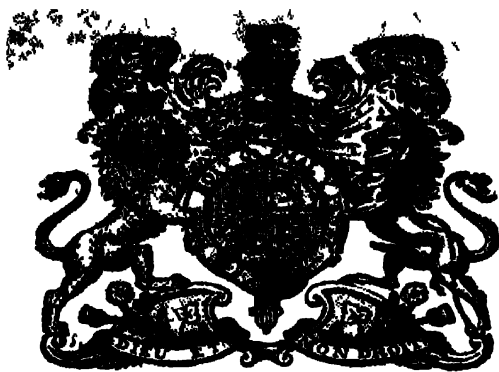
#### PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HENRY STEWART ATTFIELD, who died at Chittagong on 27th July 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance Esq, Accountant at Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 18th November next to the said MESSRS GRINDLAY & CO, CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J E VALLANCE,  
Administrator to Estate, H S Attfield, deceased

CALCUTTA,  
The 3rd October, 1902





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902

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## PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE  
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892  
(24 & 25 VICT, C 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT, C 14)

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 10th October,  
1902

### PRESENT

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P C, G M S.I, G M I E, Viceroy and Governor  
General of India, *presiding*

His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G C I E, K C B, Com-  
mander-in-Chief in India

The Hon'ble Mr T Raleigh, C S I

The Hon'ble Sir E FG Law, K.C M G

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E R Elles, K C B

The Hon'ble Mr. A T Arundel, C S I

The Hon'ble Mr Denzil Ibbetson, C S I

The Hon'ble Mr L P Pugh

The Hon'ble Mr C L. Tupper, C S I

The Hon'ble Mr R F. Rampini

### INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL

The Hon'ble MR IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883. He said —“ We have made a number of minor alterations, which are, almost without exception, based upon suggestions received from Local Governments. And we have made one substantive alteration of some importance, by including domestic service,

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subject to certain limitations, among the occupations to be protected by the new Chapter XIV. We do not propose to interfere with the *bond fide* engagement of a domestic servant by his intending employer. But, after the Bill had been introduced in Council, a case was reported from Bombay, in which a speculator from South Africa proposed to take back with him a number of natives of India, with the view of placing them out in Africa as domestic servants. It seemed that, in such a case, those for whom the speculator might fail to find service would very probably fare badly, and that protection was as much needed as in the other cases already provided for under the chapter.

"I propose, at our next meeting, to ask the Council to take the Report into consideration and to pass the Bill into law."

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE-SANITATION BILL

The Hon'ble MR IBBETSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces. He said — "The amendments which we have proposed are almost entirely formal, and are for the most part based upon suggestions made by the Hon'ble Mr Bose, who represents the Central Provinces in this Council. I have also had the advantage of discussing them with the Hon'ble Mr Fraser, the Chief Commissioner of the province, who accepts them all as improvements."

"I propose, at our next meeting, to ask the Council to take the Report into consideration, and to pass the Bill into law."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th October, 1902

SIMLA,  
The 11th October, 1902

J M MACPHERSON,  
Secretary to the Government of India,  
Legislative Department.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 43.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

### NOTIFICATION

*Simla, the 21st October, 1902*

No 992 M—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will reach Calcutta on Saturday, the 6th December 1902, arriving at Howrah Railway Station at 9 12 A.M., railway time (9 45 A.M., Calcutta time)

His Excellency's arrival at Calcutta will be private, and there will therefore be no guard of honour. The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah will meet His Excellency at Howrah Railway Station. No other Government officials are required to attend either at Howrah Railway Station or at Government House.

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A Viceregal salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train

A cavalry detachment will escort His Excellency from Howrah to Government House

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, Fairlie Place, Dalhousie Square, North, and Old Court House Street

By Command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lieut-Colonel,*  
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy*

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## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 24th October, 1902*

No 21—Mr H W C Carnduff, I C S, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations in combination with three months and twenty three days' special leave, under Articles 264a and 348 of the same Regulations, with effect from the 29th instant

No 22—Mr R Greeven, I C S, Barrister at-Law, on special duty in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary in that Department during the absence on leave of Mr H W C Carnduff, I C S, or until further orders

J M MACPHERSON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## HOME DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

### ESTABLISHMENTS

*Simla, the 21st October, 1902*

No 615—The services of Captain F C Nicolas, 7th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission

No. 618—The services of Mr E D MacLagan, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 15th October 1902

*The 22nd October 1902*

No 622—The services of Mr H T Morgan, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties

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## MEDICAL

*The 21st October, 1902*

No. 1293—The services of Colonel W McConaghy, M D, I M S (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay

*The 24th October, 1902*

No 1299.—The services of Captain J Penny, I M S (Madras), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma

**No 1301**—The services of Captain J Stephenson, M B, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 30th July 1902

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**SANITARY  
PLAGUE**

*The 24th October, 1902*

**No 2267**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhya in the Fyzabad District of the United Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem Bellary North Arcot, Anantapur and South Canara Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the Monghyr and Saran Districts in Bengal, the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad of the Hyderabad State and the Districts of Akola and Buldana in Berar are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Katki fair

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Fyzabad, Ajodhya, Ajodhya Ghat and Darshannagar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and to Nawabganj, Katra, and Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) on the Bengal and North Western Railway, shall be sold from the 8th to the 15th November 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot, Anantapur and South Canara Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the Monghyr and Saran Districts in Bengal, the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad of the Hyderabad State and the Districts of Akola and Buldana in Berar to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Katki fair at Ajodhya

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**JUDICIAL**

*The 21st October, 1902*

**No 1567**—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H B Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Executive Sanitary Officer and Special Magistrate for the Delhi Camp

*The 22nd October, 1902*

**No 1572**—The services of Captain W A L Cowie, 15th Sikh Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate

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**POLICE**

*The 22nd October, 1902*

**No 879**—The services of Mr L B Goad, Assistant Inspector General of Police, United Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

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**ECCLESIASTICAL**

*The 21st October, 1902*

**No 433**—The Reverend L Klugh, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 30th October 1902

*The 22nd October, 1902*

**No 437**—The Reverend Maurice Wilfred Ragg has been appointed a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy

*The 24th October, 1902*

**No 445**—The Reverend C R Longfield, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 5th October 1902

H H. RISLEY,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATION.

## GENERAL

*Simla, the 24th October, 1902*

No 3689—164 42 —The services of Mr S H Butler, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th October 1902

J O MILLER,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 20th October, 1902*

No 1753 G —The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A H C Danc M D, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India

*The 23rd October, 1902*

No 1760-G —Major P Carr-White, M B, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th November, 1902, and is also granted furlough for nine months, under Articles 264 A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave

No 1762-G —Mr A Warden, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Okhamandal District, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H Harrison, or until further orders

No 1764 G —Major E F Marriott, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, 4th grade, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Captain E O'Brien, or until further orders

*The 24th October, 1902*

No 1773 G —Major M A Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as Political Agent in Malwa

No 1775-G —Major S H Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral

No 1776 G —Captain A B Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Zhob

No 1779 G —Major C Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th November, 1902, and is also granted furlough for ten months, under Articles 264-A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave

No 1782-G —Major C H Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and is posted as Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk

No 2168 E —With reference to the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos 1389 E A and 181 E A, dated respectively the 2nd September, 1897, and 19th January, 1900, the following Order of His Majesty the King in Council is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 15th August, 1902, for general information

**A**T the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *August*, 1902

## PRESENT

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council .

**W**HEREAS the territories of Africa situate within the limits of this Order are under the protection of His Majesty the King, and are known as the East Africa Protectorate,

And whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the said territories \*

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers on this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890 or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows

### *Preliminary*

1 This Order may be cited as "The East Africa Order in Council, 1902"

The limits of this Order are the territories comprised in East Africa Protectorate, which includes the territories bounded on the east and north east by the Indian Ocean, the Juba River, the south western boundary of the Italian sphere, on the north by the Abyssinian frontier, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and on the south by the German sphere, and includes all adjacent islands between the mouths of the Rivers Juba and Uмба

The said territories are in this Order referred to as "East Africa" and "the Protectorate"

If His Majesty is pleased to direct that any other territories, for the time being under the protection of His Majesty, shall form part of the East Africa Protectorate, those territories shall, from and after a date to be fixed by an order of the Secretary of State, be deemed to be within the limits of this Order. In like manner, if His Majesty is pleased to direct that any territories for the time being forming part of the East Africa Protectorate shall cease to form part thereof, those territories shall, from and after a date to be fixed by an order of the Secretary of State, cease to be within the limits of this Order

2 In this Order—

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,

"Crown lands" means all public lands in East Africa which are subject to the control of His Majesty by virtue of any Treaty, Convention, or Agreement, or of His Majesty's Protectorate, and all lands which shall have been acquired by His Majesty for the public service or otherwise howsoever,

"Gazette" means the Gazette of the East Africa Protectorate,

"Person" includes Corporation,

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require)

3 (1) Where this Order or any Ordinance confers a power or imposes a duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires

(2) Where this Order or any Ordinance confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder of the office for the time being, or by a person duly appointed to act for him

(3) Where this Order or any Ordinance confers a power to make rules, regulations, or orders, then, unless a contrary intention appears the power shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like approval and conditions (if any) to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the rules, regulations, or orders

(4) Expressions defined in this Order shall have the same respective meanings in any Ordinances, rules, or regulations made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears

### *Administration*

4 (1) His Majesty may by Commission under His Sign Manual and Signet appoint a fit person to administer the Government of East Africa under the designation of Commissioner or such other designation as His Majesty thinks fit, and the person so appointed is hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner

(2) In the event of the death, incapacity, removal or absence from East Africa of the Commissioner for the time being, all and every of the powers and authorities by this Order granted to him shall, until His Majesty's further pleasure is signified through the Secretary of State, be vested in the Deputy Commissioner or other principal officer of the Protectorate Government for the time being in East Africa

(3) The Commissioner shall administer the Government of East Africa in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and shall do and execute in due manner all things that shall belong to his said command and to the trust thereby reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed to him by virtue of this Order and of his Commission and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by order of His Majesty in Council, or by His Majesty through a Secretary of State, and according to such laws as are or shall hereafter be in force in the Protectorate

5 The Commissioner shall have an official seal, bearing the style of his office, and such device as a Secretary of State from time to time approves, and such seal shall be

deemed the public seal of East Africa, and may be kept and used by the Commissioner for the sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the public seal. And, until a public seal shall be provided, the seal of the Commissioner may be used as the public seal.

6 (1) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, by Proclamation, define any boundaries of the territories for the time being within the limits of this Order, and divide those territories into provinces or districts in such manner and with such sub-divisions as may be convenient for purposes of administration, describing the boundaries thereof and assigning names thereto.

(2) If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Protectorate, or within any province, and such question does not appear to be determined by any such Proclamation or other evidence, it shall be referred to the Commissioner, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof.

7 (1) All rights of His Majesty in or in relation to any Crown lands shall vest in and may be exercised by the Commissioner for the time being in trust for His Majesty, or if the Secretary of State at any time with respect to all or any such lands by order under his hand so directs, in such other trustee or trustees for His Majesty as the Secretary of State may appoint.

(2) The Secretary of State may, when he thinks fit, by a like order remove any trustee so appointed, and may appoint any new or additional trustee or trustees.

(3) The Commissioner, or such other trustee or trustees, may make grants or leases of any Crown lands, or may permit them to be temporarily occupied, on such terms and conditions as he or they may think fit, subject to the provisions of any Ordinance.

(4) All mines and minerals being in, under, or upon any lands in the occupation of any native tribe, or any members thereof or of any person not possessed of the right to work such mines and minerals, shall vest in the Commissioner, or such trustee or trustees, in like manner as the mines and minerals being in, under, or upon any Crown lands.

8 The Commissioner may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on His behalf, grant to any offender convicted of any offence in any Court in East Africa, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions as may be lawfully thereunto annexed, or remit or commute any sentence in whole or in part.

9 The Commissioner may, as he shall see occasion, in His Majesty's name and on His behalf, remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue or become payable to His Majesty.

10 (1) A Secretary of State, or the Commissioner, subject to the directions of a Secretary of State, may, on behalf of His Majesty, appoint, or authorize the appointment of such public officers for the administration of East Africa, under such designations as he may think fit, and may prescribe their duties.

(2) The Commissioner may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office in East Africa any such public officer, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until His Majesty's pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to the Commissioner.

(3) Subject to the provisions of any Ordinance, the Commissioner may appoint, or authorize Heads of Departments to appoint, such clerks and other subordinate officers as may be required, and unless other provision is made, all subordinate officers shall be removable by the respective officers by whom they were appointed.

11 All Ordinances, Proclamations, Regulations, Rules or other public notifications shall be published in the Gazette, and also in such other manner, if any, as the Commissioner may direct in the case of any particular notification.

### *Legislation*

12 (1) The Commissioner may make Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons in East Africa.

(2) The Commissioner shall observe any general or special instructions of the Secretary of State with respect to the previous submission to the Secretary of State of draft Ordinances, to the making of Ordinances for particular purposes, to the amendment of Ordinances or draft Ordinances, and to other matters in relation thereto, but nothing in this provision shall affect the validity of any Ordinance.

(3) In making Ordinances, the Commissioner shall respect existing native laws and customs except so far as the same may be opposed to justice or morality.

(4) The Commissioner shall sign every Ordinance made by him and shall at the first available opportunity transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the Secretary of State.

(5) The Secretary of State may disallow any Ordinance, wholly or in part, and upon such disallowance being publicly notified in the Gazette, the provisions so disallowed shall thereupon cease to have effect, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done or suffered thereunder

(6) The Ordinances of each year shall be numbered consecutively, and each may be cited by its number and year, or by its short title, if any.

(7) Where a date for the commencement of an Ordinance is not fixed in the Ordinance, it shall come into force on the day on which it is promulgated by the Commissioner

(8) An Ordinance may apply to East Africa any Act or law of the United Kingdom or of any legislature of India or of any Colony, subject to any exceptions and modifications

(9) The Commissioner shall, at the first available opportunity after any rules or regulations are made under any Ordinance by any person or body authorized, transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the Secretary of State

(10) An Ordinance shall not be repealable by any rules or regulations made under an Ordinance

(11) An Ordinance varying or affecting any Order in Council relating to the Protectorate, which is not repealed by this Order, shall not come into force unless it has been previously approved by the Secretary of State, and such approval shall be recited therein

#### *Application of Law*

13 The enactments described in the First Schedule to the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, shall apply to East Africa as if it were a British Colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say

- (i) The Commissioner is hereby substituted for the Governor of a Colony or British possession, and the High Court is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a Colony or British possession
- (ii) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule shall be substituted Part XIII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894
- (iii) In section 51 of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the High Court is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony
- (iv) With respect to the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881—
  - (a) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process
  - (b) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant, shall be excepted
  - (c) The Commissioner shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession
  - (d) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Uganda Zanzibar, the East Africa Protectorate, and all British possessions and Protectorates in Africa south of the Equator shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions

14 Where under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or any amending Act, anything is authorized to be done by, to or before a British Consular officer, such thing may be done in any place in the Protectorate at which there is no Consular officer, by such officer of the Protectorate Government as the Commissioner may appoint

#### *Courts of Justice*

15 (1) There shall be a Court of Record styled "His Majesty's High Court of East Africa" (in this Order referred to as the High Court) with full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and over all matters in East Africa

(2) Such civil and criminal jurisdiction shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised in conformity with the Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes of India,

and the other Indian Acts which are in force in East Africa at the commencement of this Order, except so far as may be otherwise provided by law

(3) The High Court shall sit at such place or places as the Commissioner may appoint

(4) The High Court shall have a seal bearing the style of the Court and a device approved by the Secretary of State, but until such a seal is provided, a stamp bearing the words " High Court of East Africa " may be used instead thereof

16 (1) The High Court shall be a Court of Admiralty, and shall exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in all matters arising on the high seas or elsewhere or upon any lake or other navigable inland waters or otherwise relating to ships and shipping

(2) The following enactments of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, that is to say, section 2, sub sections (2) to (4), sections 5 and 6, section 16, sub section (3), shall apply to the High Court as if in the said sections the said Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty and the Protectorate were referred to in lieu of a British possession

(3) Admiralty jurisdiction may be conferred by Ordinance on any Court subordinate to the High Court

(4) Any Ordinance varying or affecting the Admiralty jurisdiction of any Court or conferring Admiralty jurisdiction on any Court shall not come into force unless it has been previously approved by the Secretary of State, and such approval shall be recited therein

17 (1) There shall be as many Judges of the High Court as may from time to time be required

(2) Every Judge shall be appointed by His Majesty, and shall hold office during pleasure

(3) When there are more Judges than one, the principal Judge shall have such distinguishing title as the Secretary of State may approve

(4) In any case of death, illness or absence, or in any other emergency the Commissioner may appoint an acting Judge

18 (1) Courts subordinate to the High Court and Courts of special jurisdiction, may be constituted by or under the provisions of any Ordinance as occasion requires

(2) Provision may be made by Ordinance for the hearing and determining of appeals from any such Court by the High Court or otherwise

19 Article 10 of this Order shall apply to the appointment of all Judges and Magistrates (other than Judges of the High Court) and to Registrars and other principal officers of the High Court in like manner as it applies to public officers, and the provisions of that Article relating to clerks and other subordinate officers shall apply to all Courts

20 In all cases, civil and criminal, to which natives are parties, every Court (a) shall be guided by native law so far as it is applicable and is not repugnant to justice and morality or inconsistent with any Order in Council or Ordinance, or any regulation or rule made under any Order in Council or Ordinance, and (b) shall decide all such cases according to substantial justice without undue regard to technicalities of procedure and without undue delay

21 If any sentence of death is pronounced by the High Court a copy of the evidence shall be transmitted to the Commissioner, and the sentence shall not be carried into effect until confirmed by him

22 Subject to the provisions of any Ordinance, the High Court may, with the approval of the Commissioner, make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the High Court and of all other Courts which may be established in East Africa

The power to make rules under this Article shall include (a) a power to fix fees and scales of remuneration, and (b) a power to regulate the conditions on which persons may be admitted to practise as advocates or solicitors in the Courts of East Africa

At the first available opportunity after any such rules are made, the Commissioner shall transmit an authenticated copy thereof to the Secretary of State

23 (1) A Court under this Order shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over the Commissioner or his official or other residences, or his official or other property

(2) This Article shall not operate in bar of any proceeding against the Commissioner in his official capacity, where it is sought to establish any liability of the Government of the Protectorate

#### *Removal and Deportation*

24 Where an offender convicted before any Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Commissioner, proceeding under section 7 of The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890,



authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect outside of the Protectorate the place shall be a place in some part of His Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article

25 (1) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that any person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in East Africa, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of East Africa and His Majesty, or is intriguing against His Majesty's power and authority in East Africa the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, by order under his hand and official seal order that person to be deported from the Protectorate to such place as the Commissioner may direct

(2) The place shall be a place in some part (if any) of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order, or to some place under the protection of His Majesty

(3) An appeal shall not lie against an order of deportation made under this Article

(4) If any person deported under this Order returns to the Protectorate without the permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give) he shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, with or without a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported

(5) The Commissioner, by order under his hand and official seal, may vary or rescind any order of deportation under this Article

(6) The Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made by him under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder

26 (1) Where under this Order a person is to be removed or deported from the Protectorate he shall, by warrant of the Commissioner under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then, if he is to be deported beyond sea, be put on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some other British or other-fit vessel

(2) The warrant of the Commissioner shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution and to the Commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant

(3) In case of removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Commissioner shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable or proper officer of police or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law

27 Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation, and of the sending of any person to Zanzibar, or to any part of His Majesty's dominions or Protectorates, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State directs

#### *Supplementary*

28 On the commencement of this Order, the following Orders in Council shall be repealed, that is to say

The East Africa Order in Council, 1897

The Africa (Acquisition of Lands) Order in Council, 1898

The Africa Protectorate (Capital Sentences) Order in Council, 1898

The East Africa Order in Council, 1899

The East Africa (Lands) Order in Council, 1901

Provided as follows

- (1) Where other provision is not made by Ordinance, any law practice or procedure established by or under the said repealed Orders and all Acts of any legislature in India now in force in East Africa, shall remain in force until such other provision is made
- (2) Every appointment of a Judge or other officer and every Court established and existing at the commencement of this Order shall, until other provision is made, continue to be as if this Order had not been passed
- (3) All legal proceedings begun under the said repealed Orders and pending at the commencement of this Order shall be continued as if this Order had not been passed



(4) All regulations and rules made under the said repealed Orders shall remain in force until otherwise provided by Ordinance.

29 This Order shall commence and have effect as follows

- (1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment, the framing of Ordinances and Rules of Procedure, the issue of instructions, and as to any other provisions necessary for bringing this Order into effect, immediately from and after the date of this Order
- (2) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately after this Order is first published in the Gazette, and the time of such publication shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Landsdowne, K G one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein

A W FitzRoy

No 2169 E—The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 15th August, 1902, for general information

**A**T the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *August*, 1902

### PRESENT

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

**W**HERFAS by Treaty, grant, usage sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the territories of Africa known as the East Africa Uganda, and British Central Africa Protectorates (in this Order referred to as "the said Protectorates"),

And whereas it is expedient that a Court should be established for the hearing and determining of appeals from His Majesty's Courts in the said Protectorates,

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows

1 This Order may be cited as "Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal), Order in Council, 1902"

2 A Court shall be constituted, called His Britannic Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa (in this Order referred to as "the Court of Appeal") which shall exercise such appellate jurisdiction and such other powers in relation to the High Courts and other Courts in the said Protectorates as may from time to time be conferred by Ordinances passed under the provisions of the Orders in Council relating to the said Protectorates respectively

3 The members of the Court of Appeal shall be the Judge or Judges for the time being of His Majesty's Court for Zanzibar, and the Judge or Judges for the time being of the High Courts of the said Protectorates respectively, and such other competent person or persons, if any, each being a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than five years' standing, as the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint

4 The precedence of the Judges of the Court of Appeal shall be determined according to instructions to be given from time to time by the Secretary of State

5 For the hearing and determining of appeals, three Judges of the Court of Appeal shall sit together, but provision may be made by Rules of Court for the hearing of any specified classes of cases by less than three Judges

6 The Court of Appeal may sit at such places in Zanzibar, or in any of the said Protectorates as may be fixed by Rules of Court

7 The Secretary of State may appoint a Registrar and such other officers of the Court of Appeal as may be necessary

8—(1) The Court of appeal may make Rules of Court with respect to all matters of procedure relating to the exercise of its jurisdiction

(2) Rules of Court when allowed by the Secretary of State shall have effect as if contained in this Order. Provided that in case of urgency declared in the Rules, the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are modified or altered by the Secretary of State, and are published by the Court of Appeal as so modified or altered

9 (1) When a final judgment or order of the Court of Appeal made in a civil action involves the amount or value of 10,000 rupees or upwards any party aggrieved thereby may, within such time as may be prescribed by Rules of Court or, if no time is prescribed, within three months after the same is made or given, apply by petition to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal to His Majesty the King in Council

(2) The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court of Appeal to an amount not exceeding the amount or value of 5,000 rupees for prosecution of the appeal, and for such costs in the event of the dismissal of the appeal for want of prosecution as the Court of Appeal may award and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by His Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council

(3) He shall also pay into the Court of Appeal a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record

(4) If security and payment are so given and made within such time as may be prescribed by Rules of Court then, and not otherwise the Court of Appeal shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to His Majesty in Council according to the Rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to His Majesty in Council from his Colonies, or such other Rules as His Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Court of Appeal

(5) In any case the Court of Appeal if it considers it just or expedient to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid

10 (1) Where leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is applied for by a person ordered to pay money or do any other act, the Court of Appeal shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal as the Court thinks just

(2) If the Court of Appeal directs the order to be carried into execution the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such Order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make

(3) If the Court of Appeal directs the execution of the order to be suspended, the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such Order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make

11 This Order shall not affect the right of His Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of any person aggrieved by a decision of the Court of Appeal, to admit his appeal on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just

And the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K G one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein

*A W FitzRoy*

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## INDIAN EMPIRE

### NOTIFICATION

*Simla the 24th October 1902*

No 65-I E—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 23rd September, 1902, is republished for general information

*India Office September 23 1902*

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant Colonel William Hutt Curzon Wylie, C I L M V O Indian Staff Corps (Retired), to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

By order,

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

## ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS

Simla, the 24th October, 1902

## No. 5695-A — Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India

September 1902

Lakhs of Rupees.

	IN SEPTEMBER		TO END OF SEPTEMBER		WHOLE YEAR	
	1902 1903	1901 1902	1902 1903	1901 1902	Budget 1902 1903	Actuals Preliminary 1901 1902
[For the explanation of these heads see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497]						
<b>Civil Revenue</b>						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1 03	1 03	9 84	10 75	27 94	28.64
Opium	59	63	3 13	3 73	6 34	7.28
Salt	64	65	4 65	4 47	8 96	8.89
Stamps	45	40	2 78	2 79	5 22	5.17
Excise	55	53	3 17	2 97	6 18	6.10
Provincial Rates	19	16	1 68	1 74	4 10	4.26
Customs	45	41	2 57	2 65	5 40	5.74
Assessed Taxes	22	22	92	88	1 91	1.91
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	21	22	50	47
Registration	3	4	25	27	47	47
Tributes from Native States	4	2	26	25	91	86
Other Civil Revenue	31	27	2 30	2,00	4 36	4.80
<b>TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS</b>	<b>4 54</b>	<b>4 40</b>	<b>32 76</b>	<b>33 3</b>	<b>72 29</b>	<b>74.59</b>
<b>Civil Expenditure</b>						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 10	— 5	— 2 05	— 1 98	— 3 89	— 3 88
Opium	— 33	— 32	— 2 5	— 2 20	— 2 65	— 2.40
Famine Relief	— 2	— 3	— 15	— 23	— 93	— 31
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2 13	— 2,40	— 13 10	— 13 73	— 30 84	— 28 37
<b>TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS</b>	<b>— 2 58</b>	<b>— 2 80</b>	<b>— 17 57</b>	<b>— 18 14</b>	<b>— 38 31</b>	<b>— 34.96</b>
<b>Receipts into Civil Treasuries from and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments</b>						
[The figures comprise Revenue Expenditure and Debt and Remittance Transactions]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less than Issues)	+ 6	+ 5	+ 52	+ 37	+ 66	+ 45
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	— 4	— 15	— 39	+ 10	— 39
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 6	+ 37	+ 3	+ 69	+ 86
Military Issues	— 1 41	— 1 40	— 8 57	— 8 19	— 18 38	— 17.90
Public Works Department—						
<i>Receipts</i>						
Ordinary Branches	+ 20	+ 18	+ 1 87	+ 1 56	+ 31.63	+ 3 25
State Railways	+ 1,53	+ 1,45	+ 10 75	+ 10 58		+ 28 44
East Indian Railway	+ 42	+ 44	+ 2 55	+ 3 3		+ 1.64
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 8	+ 7	+ 72	+ 87		+ 82
Telegraph	+ 5	+ 6	+ 33	+ 33	+ 76	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+ 2 28</b>	<b>+ 2 3</b>	<b>+ 16 62</b>	<b>+ 16 62</b>	<b>+ 34 58</b>	<b>+ 34.15</b>
<i>Issues</i>						
Ordinary Branches	— 72	— 60	— 4 54	— 4 16	— 28 96	— 9 15
State Railways	— 1 21	— 1 13	— 7 51	— 6 40		— 16.86
East Indian Railway	— 39	— 30	— 1 62	— 1 54		— 24
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc	— 11	— 14	— 11	— 21		— 77
Telegraph	— 6	— 6	— 37	— 36	— 86	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>— 2 19</b>	<b>— 2 29</b>	<b>— 14 15</b>	<b>— 13 17</b>	<b>— 30 04</b>	<b>— 27 02</b>
<b>TOTAL NON CIVIL DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>— 1 55</b>	<b>— 1 39</b>	<b>— 5 36</b>	<b>— 4 44</b>	<b>— 12.39</b>	<b>— 9.85</b>
<b>Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions</b>						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more — Receipts less than Payments)		+ 33	+ 1 44	+ 56	+ 1.36	+ 86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 33	+ 34	— 1 23	+ 1.19		+ 85
Currency Transfers for Gold in England			+ 6	+ 2		
Exchange on Remittance Accounts						
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	— 1 73	— 1 19	— 10 96	— 10 54	— 25.25	— 24.90
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 9	+ 5	— 1.27	— 2.09	+ 48	— 4.62
<b>TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>— 2 15</b>	<b>— 47</b>	<b>— 11 96</b>	<b>— 10 46</b>	<b>— 23 41</b>	<b>— 27.81</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES</b>	<b>— 1.74</b>	<b>— 26</b>	<b>— 2.63</b>	<b>+ 28</b>	<b>— 1.82</b>	<b>+ 1.97</b>
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16 93	16.44	17.82	15 90	18.07	15.90
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15.19	16.18	15.19	16.18	16.25	17.87

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE  
MINT

No 5676-A

The 24th October, 1902

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department

**I—WORKING OF THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1901-02**

1 Receipts of Gold—The tenders of gold at the Mints, though considerably less than those of the preceding twelve months, exceeded four crores of rupees in value. The fall in the value of bullion tendered by the public is remarkable. The statement below compares the value and composition of the tenders with those of past years.

YEAR	CALCUTTA				BOMBAY				TOTAL
	Value of sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight	Value of light and current sovereigns and half sovereigns	Value of bullion	Total	Value of sovereigns at half sovereigns of current weight	Value of light and current sovereigns and half sovereigns	Value of bullion	Total	Total value of gold tendered.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1899-00	1,72,83,586	13,184	39,00,467	2,12,03,239	2,03,68,105	3,32,000	4,41,31,650	6,53,25,755	8,65,28,994
1900-01	3,06,88,860	6,021	81,20,071	3,88,34,952	1,90,74,375	10,050	2,21,43,788	4,12,28,211	8,00,63,165
1901-02	2,04,09,405	15,435	8,426	2,04,33,266	1,97,12,640	20,789	15,02,096	2,12,95,525	4,17,28,791

The gold bullion received in the year under review consisted of—

	Calcutta Rs	Bombay Rs
Gold of the Indian mines		17,176
Bazaar gold and miscellaneous	8,426	15,44,920
Total	8,426	15,62,096

In May 1901 orders were issued reducing from 60 to 30 days the period for the payment of certificates for the amount of rupees to be given in exchange for coin or bullion. The result of these orders was the immediate resumption of tenders of gold bullion at Bombay, but tenders were not resumed at Calcutta.

2 Coinage of Gold and Silver—No gold was coined at either of the Mints. The silver coinage, exclusive of British dollars, was as follows:

	CALCUTTA	BOMBAY	TOTAL
	Value in rupees	Value in rupees	Value in rupees
Rupees	1,59,73,591	3,35,45,869	4,95,20,460
Quarter rupees	5,01,021		5,01,021
One-eighth rupees	11,13,016	2,13,235	13,26,251
Total	1,75,87,628	3,37,60,104	5,13,47,732

The greater number of rupees coined during the year were from the balance of bullion purchased to meet the demand for rupees in 1900-01. No silver was purchased during the year, and by June 1901 it was evident that the demand had been fully satisfied.

Orders were then issued for the recoinage of the first issue of 1840 rupees and in January 1902 it was decided to withdraw and recoin the second issue also. The two issues comprise all the rupees issued in the years 1840 to 1852 and their recoinage will occupy the Mints for the next few years. Some coinage was also undertaken on behalf of Native States desirous of converting their currencies and coined silver of an aggregate value of 52½ lakhs of rupees was received from the States of Kotah, Jhalawar and Camby for recoinage into British Indian rupees.

**3 Dollar Coinage**—The coinage of dollars during each of the last five years is stated in the following table.

Year	Silver coined into dollars 10 as (rupee standard)	Number of dollars coined
1897-98	45,300,826	21,256,427
1898-99	48,855,833	21,545,564
1899-1900	69,750,045	30,743,159
1900-01	21,488,248	9,609,991
1901-02	61,716,220	27,198,656

The number of these coins struck at the Calcutta Mint during the year was 1,513,685 only, the rest of the dollar coinage was done at the Bombay Mint.

**4 Copper Coinage**—Copper was coined at the Calcutta Mint only, and the coinage consisted of pie, half pie, pie pieces, Straits Settlement cents and quarter cents and Ceylon cents of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,61,416.

#### 5 Operative Losses—

*Silver*—The loss on the rupee coinage of the Calcutta Mint in February and March 1901 was adjusted during the year under report including this the total net loss gave a rate of Rs. 427 per lakh laminated. In the Bombay Mint after making the necessary adjustments there was a net gain of Rs. 1371 on Government coinage and a loss of Rs. 2203 on dollar coinage. The gain on the former was due to the credit of recoveries from losses which had not been worked up in the previous year.

*Copper*—In the Calcutta Mint the operative loss on copper coinage was 277 per cent in 1901-02 as against 401 per cent in the previous year.

**6 Premelting**—The practice of placing bar silver direct into circulation, which was introduced in April 1900 to enable the Mints to cope with the heavy demand for rupees, was discontinued in May 1901. The Government of India do not consider it desirable to dispense with premelting on ordinary occasions.

**7 Revenue and Expenditure**—The revenue and expenditure of the two Mints for the last five years are shown in the following table.

Year	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	Calcutta	Bombay	Total	Calcutta	Bombay	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	2,37,889	11,67,871	14,05,760	5,26,558	7,95,629	13,22,187
1898-99	8,625	7,60,543	8,41,168	7,72,255	8,88,216	16,60,471
1899-00	33,423	9,36,637	10,70,060	8,34,015	8,55,931	16,89,946
1900-01	1,48,10,320	3,27,79,064	4,75,89,384	10,44,801	12,81,725	23,26,526
1901-02	28,11,431	51,33,193	79,44,624	10,36,560	9,95,289	20,31,849

The receipts include Rs. 70,61,450 on account of the gross gain on silver coinage on Government account, including profit on rupees made over to Native States. There was a gain of Rs. 6,70,397 on account of seigniorage on dollar coinage. The net profit on the rupee coinage of the year, though taken as Mint revenue in the first instance, was subsequently transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year under review compares as follows with the expenditure of 1900-01

	CALCUTTA MINT			BOMBAY MINT			BOTH MINTS		
	1900-01	1901-02	Increase or decrease in 1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	Increase or decrease in 1901-02	1900-01	1901-02	Increase or decrease in 1901-02
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment	1,62,753	1,63,612	+ 859	1,63,442	1,83,677	+ 20,235	3,26,035	3,47,289	+ 21,254
Temporary establishment and overtime work	90,760	88,013	- 2,747	1,58,527	85,674	- 72,853	2,57,187	1,73,687	- 83,500
Total	57,553	2,51,625	- 1,942	3,01,969	69,351	- 2,32,618	5,553	5,20,976	- 34,377

The decrease of charges for temporary establishment and overtime work was due to the smaller coinage of the year.

**8 Miscellaneous Work**—The amount of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the table below

	CALCUTTA MINT			BOMBAY MINT			BOTH MINTS		
	Cost of work done	Amount paid	Profit	Cost of work done	Amount paid	Profit	Cost of work done	Amount paid	Profit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01	39,255	46,055	6,800	6,950	7,215	265	46,205	53,270	7,065
1901-02	43,353	57,667	14,314	5,732	5,970	238	49,085	63,637	14,552

Medals and decorations for the Military Department and for various public institutions, and seals and other miscellaneous work for Government Departments and the public are the chief items which constitute this class of work. The profit from this source in 1901-02 was much larger than in the preceding year.

**9 Offences connected with coinage**—The following figures show the number of offences against the coinage during the last four years

	Number of counterfeit coins brought to trial	Number of persons brought to trial	Number of persons convicted
1898	795	995	582
1899	953	1,155	680
1900	1,370	1,704	1,056
1901	1,006	1,224	677

Although fewer cases were brought to trial during 1901 than in the preceding year, the number of counterfeit coins cut at treasuries was much larger. The subject of counterfeiting continues to receive the close attention of Government.

## II—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1901-02

**10 Number of assays made**—Apart from a number of miscellaneous assays, the gold and silver assays made during the years 1900-01 and 1901-02 were as follows

YEAR	CALCUTTA ASSAY OFFICE		BOMBAY ASSAY OFFICE	
	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1900-01	1,094	8,641	6,141	58,233
1901-02	849	14,319	4,586	37,063

11 **Meltings for standard coinage**—The average fineness per mille of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows

	Calcutta	Bombay
Rupees	916 041	915 989
Quarter rupees	915 903	
One-eighth rupees ...	915 669	915 573
British dollars	899 016	898 998

12 **Parting assays of silver coins**—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins of the Calcutta mintage was 529 per mille for rupees, 653 for quarter rupees, 1 112 for one eighth rupees and 278 for dollars. Eliminating dollars from the calculation, the silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint is computed to have contained 3,758 Troy ounces of gold of the value of £15,934 approximately. In the Bombay Mint the proportion was 310 per mille for rupees, 384 for one-eighth rupees, and 124 for British dollars.

13 **Pyx trials of silver coins**—The results of the pyx trials in the Calcutta and Bombay Assay Offices are summarised in a tabular form as follows

	TRIALS FOR WEIGHT			TRIALS FOR FINENESS				
	Number of trials made	Total number of coins weighed	Average weight in grains	Number of trials made	TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED		AVERAGE FINENESS PER MILLE OF COINS ASSAYED	
					Singly	In groups of five	Singly	In groups of five
CALCUTTA								
Rupees	193	1930	1810.4	197	1970	1840	916.480	916.842
Quarter rupees	16	16	45.017	10	160	1700	916.665	916.316
One eighth rupees	59	590	22.513	59	590	11800	915.710	915.901
Dollars	38	760	416.014	8	190	570	899.677	900.210
BOMBAY								
Rupees	343	6860	179.997	343	1715	8575	916.912	916.815
One eighth rupees				8		1600		916.813
British dollars	200	5240	415.987	200	1300	3500	899.852	899.925

In Calcutta one rupee only was found beyond the legal remedy for weight, but in five different trials single coins were found outside the legal remedy for fineness. In each case the result of a second pyx proved favourable and the coins were passed. In Bombay no rupee was found in any trial to be beyond the legal remedy for weight, but in one trial a rupee was found to be beyond the legal remedy for fineness. A fresh trial in this case however, gave a satisfactory result and the coins were passed.

14 **Pyx trials in England for 1900 01 and 1901 02**—The result of the pyx trials made in England for both these years showed that the average weight and fineness of the British Indian coins from the Calcutta and Bombay Mints and of British dollars from the Bombay Mint were closely in accordance with the standards laid down for the two classes of coins.

Ordered that this Resolution, together with the Reports\* from the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, be published in

\* Reports published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India in Calcutta.

the Gazette of India

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

*The 24th October 1902*

No 5483 P—Mr T C Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 18th of October 1902, and the following arrangements are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders

Mr W A Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller and

Mr J C Jore to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office

## PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

*The 15th October, 1902*

No 5480 P—The following papers relating to the operations of the Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowance Schemes during the year 1901-02, are published for general information

No 119 L S dated Simla the 24th September 1902

From—A U TANSHAW Esq. C.S.I. Director General of the Post Office of India

To—The Secretary to the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund for the year 1901-02

2 During the year 893 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of Rs 14,08,400 as compared with 87 issued in the previous year, for sums amounting in all to Rs 14,85,400. Of these 893 policies 156 of the aggregate value of Rs 2,31,500 were Life Insurance policies, while 737 of the aggregate value of Rs 11,76,900 were policies of Endowment Assurance. As in the three previous years the number of Endowment Assurance policies issued in the year 1901-02 largely exceeds the number of Life Insurance policies.

3 The distribution among the different departments of Government of the 893 policies issued during the year is shown in Appendix I A. Of the 893 persons holding these policies, 810 were public Assistants by race. During the year under report a policy was issued in favour of a woman employed under Government, this being the second instance only of the kind since the creation of the Postal Insurance Fund.

4 Two applications for Life Insurance and nine for Endowment Assurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the applicants.

5 The total sum realised on account of premium on both old and new policies amounted during the year to Rs 4,05,086 as compared with Rs 3,52,292 in the previous year. Claims to the extent of Rs 1,21,086 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to Rs 1,22,742 during the preceding year, and 19 Life Insurance policies representing a gross assurance of Rs 25,400 together with 26 Endowment Assurance policies representing Rs 45,700 as compared with 33 Life Insurance policies representing Rs 5,200 and 20 Endowment Assurance policies representing Rs 28,800 in 1901-02, either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised below

Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance		Up to 31st March 1901	Up to 31st March 1902
Number of lives insured		6,221	7,114
		R	R
Amount received in premium		17,47,147	21,52,733
Amount of insurance		97,50,350	1,11,67,750
Amount of claims met		5,41,059	6,62,145



6 The active policies existing on 31st March 1902 were 6,177 in number representing an aggregate insurance of R 98 60,350 as detailed below

	R	
1 Life Insurance policy for	3 000	effected by single payment of premium
761 Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	11 51 850	effected by payment of monthly premium up to the age of 50.
1,071 Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	15 07,350	effected by payment of monthly premium up to the age of 55
1 080 Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	16 25 600	effected by payment of monthly premium for life
3 264 Endowment Assurance policies for the aggregate sum of	55 72 550	effected by payment of monthly premium up to ages varying from 45 to 55
6 177	98 60 350	

7 Of the 893 policies issued during the year 811 policies representing a total insurance of R 12,85,000 are subject to the payment of premium during a fixed period, while 82 policies representing a total insurance of R 1,23,400 are subject to the payment of premium during life

8 Twelve new contracts for monthly allowances were entered into during the year under report, as compared with 17 in the previous year. There were at the end of the year 70 contracts for monthly allowances in existence, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being R 678-7-9

9 The financial results of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year under report are exhibited in Appendix VII

10 The statement in Appendix VIII gives the ages at which policies were surrendered or lapsed or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured, and that in Appendix IX shows the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed or discharged by payment up to the close of the year under report. The first statement has been prepared in its present form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum, dated the 20th July, 1892, and the second statement contains information of a similar character relating to monthly allowance contracts

11 The percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities of the Fund, according to the valuations prepared by the Actuary of the India Office, had risen from 3.6 in 1887-88 to rather over 9 per cent in 1897-98, but owing to the introduction in February 1898 of the new system of Endowment Assurances, the percentage was reduced in 1898-99 to about 6.3 per cent, in 1899-1900 to about 6 per cent, and in 1900-01 still further to about 5.8 per cent. For the year under report the percentage has been found, on a calculation made in my office, to be 6.9

12 During the year under review, ten Life Annuities of the total value of R 97-10-8 were purchased under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations, of these, seven of the total value of R 68-9-10 were purchased with the sanction of the Punjab Government, and three of the total value of R 29-0-10 with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar

13 The appendices attached are in the same form as those which accompanied last year's report

## STATEMENT I

Statement showing the operation of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances during the year 1901-02, compared with 1900-01

## A—Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance

	LIFE INSURANCE										ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE				GRAND TOTAL			
	BY PAYMENT OF PREMIA IN ONE SUM					BY PAYMENT OF PREMIA DURING LIFE					TOT L							
	BY PAYMENT OF PREMIA IN ONE SUM					BY PAYMENT OF PREMIA DURING LIFE					TOT L							
	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium	Amount of claims met	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium (including fees)	Amount of claims met	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium (including fees)	Amount of claims met	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium (including fees)	Amount of claims met	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium (including fees)	Amount of claims met	Number of lives insured	Amount received in premium (including fees)	Amount of claims met
Postal Department	21	30,000	44,345 10 4	21 145 6 8	17 300	24,054 2 0	17 133 8 4	37 800	68,403 13 4	38 378 15 0	20,550	26 789 0 6	20,550	26 789 0 6	4,758 13 1	226	2,36,780	95,191 12 10
Telegraph "	1	3,000	27,755 13 2	24,807 9 0	15,000	9,369 2 4	6 314 8 4	17,000	37,035 15 6	31 042 1 4	51	13,792 4 4	13,792	13 792 4 4	2 830 5 9	58	20,900	50,818 3 80
Public Works "	4	6,500	3,290 4 10	72 4 0	11,000	3,247 7 4	58 4 0	17,500	5,637 12 2	120 8 0	63	130,500	130,500	36 506 13 6	2 818 9 2	71	18,000	45,144 9 8
Local Fund "	1	500	244 11 0	11 8 0	3,000	68 8 8	18 10 0	3,900	312 3 8	30 2 0	18	22,000	22,000	1,897 15 2	97 8 0	21	25,500	2,211 2 30
Other Civil Department	43	70,000	14,797 9 11	1,650 4 0	63,000	18,553 5 10	7 323 3 6	33,600	33,259 15 9	9 003 7 6	378	1,66,792 5 6	1,66,792	24,056 10 9	24,056 10 9	462	7,97,250	1,00,052 5 3
Military Department	4	8,500	1,538 8 8	63 8 0	14,200	2,116 0 4	2 092 8 8	22,700	5,644 9 0	2,156 0 8	42	57,500	57,500	11 023 14 0	5,483 14 0	55	80,200	14,608 7 0
Total	(a) 74	1,08,000	90,876 9 11	47,780 7 8	1,08,000	57,407 10 6	15,860 10 10	1,08,000	1,08,000	80,641 2 6	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	40,445 12 9	893	1,08,000	1,08,000
Total of 1900-01	74	1,14,600	94,705 11 3	57,900 7 4	1,08,000	57,440 0 2	35 75 9 5	1,08,000	1,08,000	93,746 0 9	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	28,996 7 0	867	1,08,000	1,08,000
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	167 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,449 5 9	26	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) 1901-02

70

Non-Asiatic

(b) 1901-02

70

Asiatic

(c) 1901-02

661

Asiatic

783





## STATEMENT III—continued

## B—Endowment Assurance

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1902 of persons to whom Endowment Assurance policies have been issued, (2) number of insured persons of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premium payable for stated periods, and (4) the amount assured during the periods from February 1898 to March 1902

## ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE EFFECTED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS

UNTIL THE AGE OF 45			UNTIL THE AGE OF 46			UNTIL THE AGE OF 47			UNTIL THE AGE OF 48			UNTIL THE AGE OF 49			UNTIL THE AGE OF 50			UNTIL THE AGE OF 51			UNTIL THE AGE OF 52			UNTIL THE AGE OF 53			UNTIL THE AGE OF 54			UNTIL THE AGE OF 55		
Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.	Present ages of insured persons.	Number of insured persons.	Amount of premium paid lumped together.
33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4	33	13	4
34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5	34	15	5
35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6	35	17	6
36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7	36	19	7
37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8	37	21	8
38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9	38	23	9
39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10	39	25	10
40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11	40	27	11
41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12	41	29	12
42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13	42	31	13
43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14	43	33	14
44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15	44	35	15
45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16	45	37	16
46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17	46	39	17
47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18	47	41	18
48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19	48	43	19
49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20	49	45	20
50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21	50	47	21
51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22	51	49	22
52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23	52	51	23
53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24	53	53	24
54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25	54	55	25
55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26	55	57	26
56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27	56	59	27
57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28	57	61	28
58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29	58	63	29
59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30	59	65	30
60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31	60	67	31
61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32	61	69	32
62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33	62	71	33
63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34	63	73	34
64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35	64	75	35
65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36	65	77	36
66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37	66	79	37
67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38	67	81	38
68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39	68	83	39
69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40	69	85	40
70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41	70	87	41
71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42	71	89	42
72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43	72	91	43
73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44	73	93	44
74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45	74	95	45
75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46	75	97	46
76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47	76	99	47
77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48	77	101	48
78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49	78	103	49
79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50	79	105	50
80	107	51	80	107	51	80	107	51	80	107	51	80	107																			

## STATEMENT III—concluded

## C—Monthly Allowances

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1902) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (stating when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1902

IMMEDIATE MONTHLY ALLOWANCES SECURED BY PAYMENT OF SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION										DEFERRED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES SECURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION									
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances		Number of those of the same age	Amount (lump sum paid in lump sum)	Amount of monthly allowances secured	Present age of subscribers	Number of subscribers of the same age	Amount of subscription payable monthly	Amount of monthly allowances secured	Period for which subscription is payable	Age when subscription will cease	Date when monthly allowances commenced or are to commence								
21	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	27	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	31	June 1905									
22	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	28	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	32	August 1904									
23	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	29	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	33	October 1903									
24	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	30	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	34	December 1902									
25	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	31	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	35	February 1902									
26	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	32	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	36	April 1901									
27	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	33	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	37	June 1900									
28	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	34	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	38	August 1899									
29	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	35	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	39	October 1898									
30	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	36	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	40	December 1897									
31	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	37	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	41	February 1896									
32	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	38	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	42	April 1895									
33	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	39	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	43	June 1894									
34	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	40	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	44	August 1893									
35	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	41	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	45	October 1892									
36	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	42	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	46	December 1891									
37	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	43	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	47	February 1890									
38	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	44	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	48	April 1889									
39	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	45	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	49	June 1888									
40	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	46	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	50	August 1887									
41	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	47	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	51	October 1886									
42	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	48	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	52	December 1885									
43	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	49	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	53	February 1884									
44	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	50	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	54	April 1883									
45	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	51	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	55	June 1882									
46	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	52	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	56	August 1881									
47	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	53	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	57	October 1880									
48	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	54	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	58	December 1879									
49	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	55	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	59	February 1878									
50	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	56	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	60	April 1877									
51	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	57	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	61	June 1876									
52	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	58	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	62	August 1875									
53	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	59	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	63	October 1874									
54	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	60	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	64	December 1873									
55	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	61	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	65	February 1872									
56	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	62	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	66	April 1871									
57	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	63	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	67	June 1870									
58	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	64	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	68	August 1869									
59	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	65	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	69	October 1868									
60	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	66	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	70	December 1867									
61	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	67	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	71	February 1866									
62	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	68	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	72	April 1865									
63	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	69	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	73	June 1864									
64	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	70	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	74	August 1863									
65	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	71	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	75	October 1862									
66	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	72	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	76	December 1861									
67	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	73	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	77	February 1860									
68	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	74	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	78	April 1859									
69	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	75	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	79	June 1858									
70	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	76	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	80	August 1857									
71	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	77	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	81	October 1856									
72	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	78	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	82	December 1855									
73	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	79	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	83	February 1854									
74	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	80	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	84	April 1853									
75	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	81	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	85	June 1852									
76	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	82	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	86	August 1851									
77	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	83	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	87	October 1850									
78	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	84	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	88	December 1849									
79	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	85	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	89	February 1848									
80	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	86	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	90	April 1847									
81	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	87	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	91	June 1846									
82	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	88	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	92	August 1845									
83	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	89	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	93	October 1844									
84	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	90	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	94	December 1843									
85	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	91	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	95	February 1842									
86	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	92	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	96	April 1841									
87	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	93	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	97	June 1840									
88	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	94	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	98	August 1839									
89	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	95	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	99	October 1838									
90	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	96	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	100	December 1837									
91	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	97	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	101	February 1836									
92	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	98	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	102	April 1835									
93	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	99	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	103	June 1834									
94	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	100	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	104	August 1833									
95	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	101	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	105	October 1832									
96	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	102	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	106	December 1831									
97	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	103	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	107	February 1830									
98	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	104	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	108	April 1829									
99	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	105	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	109	June 1828									
100	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	106	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	110	August 1827									
101	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	107	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	111	October 1826									
102	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	108	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	112	December 1825									
103	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	109	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	113	February 1824									
104	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	110	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	114	April 1823									
105	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	111	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	115	June 1822									
106	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	112	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	116	August 1821									
107	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	113	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	117	October 1820									
108	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	114	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	118	December 1819									
109	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	115	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	119	February 1818									
110	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	116	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	120	April 1817									
111	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	117	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	121	June 1816									
112	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	118	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	122	August 1815									
113	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	119	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	123	October 1814									
114	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	120	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	124	December 1813									
115	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	121	1	2 11 4	10 0 0	5 years	125	February 1812									
116	1	100 6 8	5 0 0	122	1	2 11 4	10 0 0												

**Statement showing the number and amount of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies issued during 1901-1902 classified according to amounts of policies issued and race of insureds**

	For \$50				For \$100				For \$150-500				For \$500-1,000				For \$1,000-5,000				For \$5,000-10,000				For \$10,000-25,000				For \$25,000-50,000				For \$50,000-100,000				Total			
	Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Total							
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount								
	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Non-Asiatic	Asiatic									
Postal Department																																								
Telegraph Department																																								
Public Works Department																																								
Local Fund																																								
Other Civil Departments																																								
Military Department																																								
Total																																								

STATEMENT V

Statement of the number of active policies existing on 31st March 1902, showing the ages of the insureds at the time the policies were originally taken out and a classification according to amounts

	Rs 50		Rs 100		Rs 150-200		Rs 250-300		Rs 350-400		Rs 450-500		Rs 550-600		Rs 650-700		Rs 750-800		Rs 850-900		Rs 950-1,000		Rs 1,050-1,100		Rs 1,150-1,200		Rs 1,250-1,300		Rs 1,350-1,400		Rs 1,450-1,500		Rs 1,550-1,600		Rs 1,650-1,700		Rs 1,750-1,800		Rs 1,850-1,900		Rs 1,950-2,000		Rs 2,050-2,100		Rs 2,150-2,200		Rs 2,250-2,300		Rs 2,350-2,400		Rs 2,450-2,500		Rs 2,550-2,600		Rs 2,650-2,700		Rs 2,750-2,800		Rs 2,850-2,900		Rs 2,950-3,000		Rs 3,050-3,100		Rs 3,150-3,200		Rs 3,250-3,300		Rs 3,350-3,400		Rs 3,450-3,500		Rs 3,550-3,600		Rs 3,650-3,700		Rs 3,750-3,800		Rs 3,850-3,900		Rs 3,950-4,000		Rs 4,050-4,100		Rs 4,150-4,200		Rs 4,250-4,300		Rs 4,350-4,400		Rs 4,450-4,500		Rs 4,550-4,600		Rs 4,650-4,700		Rs 4,750-4,800		Rs 4,850-4,900		Rs 4,950-5,000		Rs 5,050-5,100		Rs 5,150-5,200		Rs 5,250-5,300		Rs 5,350-5,400		Rs 5,450-5,500		Rs 5,550-5,600		Rs 5,650-5,700		Rs 5,750-5,800		Rs 5,850-5,900		Rs 5,950-6,000		Rs 6,050-6,100		Rs 6,150-6,200		Rs 6,250-6,300		Rs 6,350-6,400		Rs 6,450-6,500		Rs 6,550-6,600		Rs 6,650-6,700		Rs 6,750-6,800		Rs 6,850-6,900		Rs 6,950-7,000		Rs 7,050-7,100		Rs 7,150-7,200		Rs 7,250-7,300		Rs 7,350-7,400		Rs 7,450-7,500		Rs 7,550-7,600		Rs 7,650-7,700		Rs 7,750-7,800		Rs 7,850-7,900		Rs 7,950-8,000		Rs 8,050-8,100		Rs 8,150-8,200		Rs 8,250-8,300		Rs 8,350-8,400		Rs 8,450-8,500		Rs 8,550-8,600		Rs 8,650-8,700		Rs 8,750-8,800		Rs 8,850-8,900		Rs 8,950-9,000		Rs 9,050-9,100		Rs 9,150-9,200		Rs 9,250-9,300		Rs 9,350-9,400		Rs 9,450-9,500		Rs 9,550-9,600		Rs 9,650-9,700		Rs 9,750-9,800		Rs 9,850-9,900		Rs 9,950-10,000		Rs 10,050-10,100		Rs 10,150-10,200		Rs 10,250-10,300		Rs 10,350-10,400		Rs 10,450-10,500		Rs 10,550-10,600		Rs 10,650-10,700		Rs 10,750-10,800		Rs 10,850-10,900		Rs 10,950-11,000		Rs 11,050-11,100		Rs 11,150-11,200		Rs 11,250-11,300		Rs 11,350-11,400		Rs 11,450-11,500		Rs 11,550-11,600		Rs 11,650-11,700		Rs 11,750-11,800		Rs 11,850-11,900		Rs 11,950-12,000		Rs 12,050-12,100		Rs 12,150-12,200		Rs 12,250-12,300		Rs 12,350-12,400		Rs 12,450-12,500		Rs 12,550-12,600		Rs 12,650-12,700		Rs 12,750-12,800		Rs 12,850-12,900		Rs 12,950-13,000		Rs 13,050-13,100		Rs 13,150-13,200		Rs 13,250-13,300		Rs 13,350-13,400		Rs 13,450-13,500		Rs 13,550-13,600		Rs 13,650-13,700		Rs 13,750-13,800		Rs 13,850-13,900		Rs 13,950-14,000		Rs 14,050-14,100		Rs 14,150-14,200		Rs 14,250-14,300		Rs 14,350-14,400		Rs 14,450-14,500		Rs 14,550-14,600		Rs 14,650-14,700		Rs 14,750-14,800		Rs 14,850-14,900		Rs 14,950-15,000		Rs 15,050-15,100		Rs 15,150-15,200		Rs 15,250-15,300		Rs 15,350-15,400		Rs 15,450-15,500		Rs 15,550-15,600		Rs 15,650-15,700		Rs 15,750-15,800		Rs 15,850-15,900		Rs 15,950-16,000		Rs 16,050-16,100		Rs 16,150-16,200		Rs 16,250-16,300		Rs 16,350-16,400		Rs 16,450-16,500		Rs 16,550-16,600		Rs 16,650-16,700		Rs 16,750-16,800		Rs 16,850-16,900		Rs 16,950-17,000		Rs 17,050-17,100		Rs 17,150-17,200		Rs 17,250-17,300		Rs 17,350-17,400		Rs 17,450-17,500		Rs 17,550-17,600		Rs 17,650-17,700		Rs 17,750-17,800		Rs 17,850-17,900		Rs 17,950-18,000		Rs 18,050-18,100		Rs 18,150-18,200		Rs 18,250-18,300		Rs 18,350-18,400		Rs 18,450-18,500		Rs 18,550-18,600		Rs 18,650-18,700		Rs 18,750-18,800		Rs 18,850-18,900		Rs 18,950-19,000		Rs 19,050-19,100		Rs 19,150-19,200		Rs 19,250-19,300		Rs 19,350-19,400		Rs 19,450-19,500		Rs 19,550-19,600		Rs 19,650-19,700		Rs 19,750-19,800		Rs 19,850-19,900		Rs 19,950-20,000		Rs 20,050-20,100		Rs 20,150-20,200		Rs 20,250-20,300		Rs 20,350-20,400		Rs 20,450-20,500		Rs 20,550-20,600		Rs 20,650-20,700		Rs 20,750-20,800		Rs 20,850-20,900		Rs 20,950-21,000		Rs 21,050-21,100		Rs 21,150-21,200		Rs 21,250-21,300		Rs 21,350-21,400		Rs 21,450-21,500		Rs 21,550-21,600		Rs 21,650-21,700		Rs 21,750-21,800		Rs 21,850-21,900		Rs 21,950-22,000		Rs 22,050-22,100		Rs 22,150-22,200		Rs 22,250-22,300		Rs 22,350-22,400		Rs 22,450-22,500		Rs 22,550-22,600		Rs 22,650-22,700		Rs 22,750-22,800		Rs 22,850-22,900		Rs 22,950-23,000		Rs 23,050-23,100		Rs 23,150-23,200		Rs 23,250-23,300		Rs 23,350-23,400		Rs 23,450-23,500		Rs 23,550-23,600		Rs 23,650-23,700		Rs 23,750-23,800		Rs 23,850-23,900		Rs 23,950-24,000		Rs 24,050-24,100		Rs 24,150-24,200		Rs 24,250-24,300		Rs 24,350-24,400		Rs 24,450-24,500		Rs 24,550-24,600		Rs 24,650-24,700		Rs 24,750-24,800		Rs 24,850-24,900		Rs 24,950-25,000		Rs 25,050-25,100		Rs 25,150-25,200		Rs 25,250-25,300		Rs 25,350-25,400		Rs 25,450-25,500		Rs 25,550-25,600		Rs 25,650-25,700		Rs 25,750-25,800		Rs 25,850-25,900		Rs 25,950-26,000		Rs 26,050-26,100		Rs 26,150-26,200		Rs 26,250-26,300		Rs 26,350-26,400		Rs 26,450-26,500		Rs 26,550-26,600		Rs 26,650-26,700		Rs 26,750-26,800		Rs 26,850-26,900		Rs 26,950-27,000		Rs 27,050-27,100		Rs 27,150-27,200		Rs 27,250-27,300		Rs 27,350-27,400		Rs 27,450-27,500		Rs 27,550-27,600		Rs 27,650-27,700		Rs 27,750-27,800		Rs 27,850-27,900		Rs 27,950-28,000		Rs 28,050-28,100		Rs 28,150-28,200		Rs 28,250-28,300		Rs 28,350-28,400		Rs 28,450-28,500		Rs 28,550-28,600		Rs 28,650-28,700		Rs 28,750-28,800		Rs 28,850-28,900		Rs 28,950-29,000		Rs 29,050-29,100		Rs 29,150-29,200		Rs 29,250-29,300		Rs 29,350-29,400		Rs 29,450-29,500		Rs 29,550-29,600		Rs 29,650-29,700		Rs 29,750-29,800		Rs 29,850-29,900		Rs 29,950-30,000		Rs 30,050-30,100		Rs 30,150-30,200		Rs 30,250-30,300		Rs 30,350-30,400		Rs 30,450-30,500		Rs 30,550-30,600		Rs 30,650-30,700		Rs 30,750-30,800		Rs 30,850-30,900		Rs 30,950-31,000		Rs 31,050-31,100		Rs 31,150-31,200		Rs 31,250-31,300		Rs 31,350-31,400		Rs 31,450-31,500		Rs 31,550-31,600		Rs 31,650-31,700		Rs 31,750-31,800		Rs 31,850-31,900		Rs 31,950-32,000		Rs 32,050-32,100		Rs 32,150-32,200		Rs 32,250-32,300		Rs 32,350-32,400		Rs 32,450-32,500		Rs 32,550-32,600		Rs 32,6
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STATEMENT VI

Statement showing the number and amount of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies issued during 1901-1902 classified according to race of the insured persons and salary drawn by them at the time of insurance and according to the Departments in which they serve

Salary drawn at the time of Insurance	POSTAL				TELEGRAPH				PUBLIC WORKS				LOCAL FUND				OTHER CIVIL DEPARTMENTS				MILITARY				TOTAL					
	Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance		Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance			
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number			
	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic	Asiatic	Non Asiatic		
Up to Rs 50 :	3	159	1	1,51,550	4	8,000	20	25,200	3	5,000	27	41,000	1	1,000	12	11,500	45	51,600	216	2,58,550	4	6,500	6	26,000	93	99,300	45	1	5,13,800	
From Rs 51 to Rs 100	5	19	1	37,000	1	3,000	7	5,000	5	8,500	17	1,39,500	2	2,500	3	6,500	11	34,500	19	60,500	2	4,000	3	15,000	35	66,200	130	13	2,72,600	
" Rs 101 to Rs 150	2	2	5,000	2,500	2	2,500	2	9,000	11	34,500	19	60,500	2	4,000	6	60,500	3	7,000	6	60,500	2	4,000	3	7,000	16	2	38,500	26	18	1,04,000
" Rs 151 to Rs 200	1	1	4,000	29,000	1	6,000	2	29,000	2	6,000	2	6,000	1	9,500	24	89,000	1	2,000	6	89,000	1	2,000	3	5,500	3	1	11,500	26	19	1,33,500
" Rs 201 to Rs 300	1	1	2,000	2,000	1	4,000	2	2,000	2	4,000	2	18,000	1	2,000	8	67,000	1	2,000	10	67,000	1	2,000	2	4,000	2	2	12,000	12	13	87,000
" Rs 301 to Rs 500	1	1	2,000	2,000	1	16,000	2	16,000	2	16,000	2	16,000	1	4,000	3	21,000	1	4,000	3	21,000	1	4,000	1	4,000	1	1	4,000	6	5	43,000
" Rs 501 to Rs 700	1	1	2,000	2,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	4,000	1	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000	1	1	12,000	1	5	18,000
" Rs 701 to Rs 1,000	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1	1,000	1	1	1,000
" Rs 1,001 to Rs 1,500	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1	1,000	1	1	1,000
" Rs 1,501 to Rs 3,000	1	1	1,000	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1,000	1	1	1,000	1	1	1,000
TOTAL	40	181	5	1,99,550	5	17,000	23,103,700	9	17,500	50	1,30,100	3	3,500	1	22,000	79	3,31,600	344	6,61,450	13	22,700	41	57,500	149	2,31,500	661	76	11,76,000		

## STATEMENT VII

Statement showing the financial result of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year 1901-02

Life Insurance		Endowment Assurance.		Monthly Allowances.	
Receipts—	R s p	Receipts—	R s p	Receipts—	R s p
Balance on 1st April 1901	10,46,999 9 9	Balance on 1st April 1901	3,89,822 3 7	Balance on 1st April 1901	40,311 8 3
Premium realised on Life Insurance policies during 1901-1902	1,48,189 9 5	Premium realised on Endowment Assurance policies during 1901-1902	2,56,737 3 0	Subscription realised during 1901-1902	1,334 7 4
Fines realised during 1901-1902	26 12 9	Fines realised during 1901-1902	13 2 0	Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowance.	8,823 6 9
Medical fees realised during 1901-1902	67 14 3	Medical fees realised during 1901-1902	52 0 0	Fines realised during 1901-1902	2 0 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,95,283 14 2</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,46,624 8 7</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,471 6 4</b>
Payments—		Payments—		Payments—	
Life Insurance policies paid	75,400 0 0	Endowment Assurance policies paid	34,000 0 0	Allowances paid	5,003 0 0
Surrender values paid	089 0 0	Surrender values paid	627 15 8	Surrender values paid	524 11 5
Medical fees paid	1,216 0 0	Medical fees paid	2,456 0 0	Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's Office	61 13 5
Refunds	384 4 6	Refunds	501 3 1		
Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's Office	2,551 14 0	Cost of establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's Office	2,860 10 0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,641 2 6</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,445 12 9</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,99 8 10</b>
Interest on balance	11,14,642 11 8	Interest on balance	6,06,178 11 10	Interest on balance	44,881 13 6
	37,828 10 11		17,530 0 4		1,484 4 2
Balance on 31st March 1902	11,52,471 6 -	Balance on 31st March 1902	6,23,698 12 2	Balance on 31st March 1902	46,366 1 8

## STATEMENT VIII

Statement showing the ages at which policies were surrendered or lapsed or were discharged by payment up to the close of the year 1901-1902

Ages at the time of surrender, lapse or discharge of each policy	SURRENDERED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN				LAPSED AT THE AGES MEN- TIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN				DISCHARGED BY PAYMENT ON DEATH AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN				TOTAL				NUMBER OF POLICIES OBTAINED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN				REMARKS.	
	From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-1902		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-1902		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-1902		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-1902		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-1902			
	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance	Life Insurance	Endowment As- surance		
21 years	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	
22	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	
23	24	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	
24	12	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	161	
25	15	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	204	
26	9	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	225	
27	17	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	244	
28	12	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	253	
29	13	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	207	
30	10	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	228	
31	12	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	01	
32	11	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	158	
33	10	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153	
34	12	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140	
35	10	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	
36	8	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95	
37	14	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	
38	4	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	
39	9	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	
40	7	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	
41	7	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	
42	6	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
43	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	
44	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	
45	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
46	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
47	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
48	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
49	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
51	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
52	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
53	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
54	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
55	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
56	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
57	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
58	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
59	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
60	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
61	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
62	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
63	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
64	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
65	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
66	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
67	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
68	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL	218	7	11	10	210	37	8	16	322	34	54	20	750	63	73	46	3,580	2,641	136	737	3,778	

STATEMENT IX.  
Statement showing the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed or discharged by payment up to the close of the year 1901-02

Age at the time of surrender, lapse, or discharge of each contract.	SURRENDERED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN				LAPSED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN				DISCHARGED ON DEATH AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN				TOTAL				NUMBER OF CONTRACTS OBTAINED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE FIRST COLUMN				REMARKS.
	From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-02		From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-02		From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-02		From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-02		From the introduction of the system up to 31st March 1901		During the year 1901-02		
	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	
	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	De- ferred	Im- me- diate	
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TOTAL	5	1	1		2				4	1	1		9	4	1	1	21	52	10	23	62

E N BAKER,

**(MILITARY DEPARTMENT.)***Simla, the 24th October, 1902***APPOINTMENTS****MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT**

**No 951** — Mr L E A Mansfield, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, is reverted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 15th October 1902

**STAFF CORPS**

**No 952** — The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

**Lieutenants—**

Kenneth Edward Anderson, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Double Company Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry Dated 13th September 1902

Robert Hodgins, 4th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 12th Burma Infantry Dated 14th September 1902.

**Second-Lieutenants—**

Bertie William Edgcome Dunsford, Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 19th Punjab Infantry Dated 10th September 1902

Gerald Alexander Gaselee Shepherd, Suffolk Regiment, Double Company Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry Dated 3rd September 1902

**SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS**

**No 953** — Captain A W D Harington, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, with effect from the 19th October 1902

**No 954** — Lieutenant F P P Rouse, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 16th June 1902

[Joined his appointment on the 10th September 1902]

**ORGANISATION**

**No 955** — Under the provisions of article 2 (1) of the Indian Articles of War, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that station masters and guards of the reserve section of the Military Railway Company, the formation of which was promulgated in clause 92 of India Army Circulars, dated 1st October 1902, will rank as Jemadars and Havildars, respectively, on being called up for active service

**PROMOTIONS**

**No 956** — The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval

**INDIAN STAFF CORPS***Lieutenants to be Captains*

21st October 1902

Stuart Girdlestone Halliday

Charles Robertson

Thomas James Willans

Alexander Guthrie Thomson

James Ronald Brown

(The promotion of Lieutenant T J Willans notified in G G O No 900 of 1902, is cancelled)

Lieutenant John Henry Sewell (Major, Retired List, British Army) to be Major, *vice* Bagley, transferred.

Lieutenant Charles Bartlett Barrie to be Captain, *vice* Carnell, promoted

Lieutenant Frederick Lovelace Biggwithner to be Captain, *vice* Torrens, transferred to the supernumerary list

Lieutenant John Henry White to be Captain, *vice* Porter, transferred to the supernumerary list

Lieutenant Bryan Stapleton (Indian Reserve of Officers) to be Captain, *vice* Murray, transferred to the supernumerary list

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Alexander Craig to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sewell, promoted

Second-Lieutenant Frederick McGuire Jones to be Lieutenant, *vice* Barrie, promoted

Second-Lieutenant Randle Archange Brereton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Biggwithner, promoted

Second-Lieutenant Hancombe Morgan Franks to be Lieutenant, *vice* White promoted

Second Lieutenant Clement Preston Colvin to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stapleton, promoted

Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Cantor to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Craig, promoted

Henry Hughes, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jones, promoted

William Conyngham Cantrell, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Brereton, promoted

Philip Cole Field, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Schwabe, resigned

Walter Philip Pratt, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Franks, promoted

Thomas Edward Hett Heywood, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Colvin, promoted

#### No 970 — *Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

William John Dwyer Burkitt, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st August 1902, *vice* Geddes, promoted

#### No 971 — *Yercaud Rifle Volunteers*—

Captain William Walter Hight, Commandant, resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st September 1902

#### No 972 — *2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant David Edwin Marshall to be Captain, with effect from the 22nd September 1902, *vice* Bell, transferred to the supernumerary list

### MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

No 973.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force

#### *East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*

Captain (Honorary Major) Henry Batten Huddleston

### MARINE DEPARTMENT

#### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 57 —The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India

Engineer G H Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, (m c) for two months

Engineer A Bonny, Royal Indian Marine, (m c) for four months

E G BARROW, *Major General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 24th October, 1902

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 4th and 24th October 1902

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps	Major Charles Ernest Mardall	8th October 1902	Ootacamund		"
Royal Field Artillery	2nd-Lieutenant Leslie Bampfylde Morse Porter	8th October 1902	Jhansi		
Supply and Transport Corps.	Major Charles Henry Clements	16th October 1902	Coonoor	"	...
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Captain Frank Dove	18th October 1902.	Indore		...
Royal Engineers	Captain Digby Lighton Mallaby	11th October 1902	Simla	"	"

## Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 4th and 24th October 1902

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
Noel Galloway Corry (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.	24th May 1902.	Intestate	Rs a p 1,024 5 5	

(a) Next-of-kin—Father—John Corry Esq., 30, Park Hill Road, Leyton, Surrey

Brother—Lieutenant John B Corry Bengal Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAYS

## NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 18th October, 1902

No 373—Mr B Stapleton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway

The 21st October, 1902

No 376—Babu Bhuggobutty Churn Ghose, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway

*Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

7th July 1902

James Beswell Egerton

14th July 1902

George Herbert Young

4th August 1902.

William Bryan Bailey

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

## BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

*To be Colonel*

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton, M.D., *vice* Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., retired  
Dated 1st October 1902

Colonel Hamilton's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 1st October 1902

## MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

*India*

No 957 — Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Edwards is absorbed in that grade,

Sub Conductor George James Turner to be Conductor,

Supernumerary Sub Conductor William O'Brien is absorbed in that grade,

Sergeant George Francis Fressenges to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 1st June 1902, on augmentation

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

*Northern Circle*

No 958 — Sub-Conductor James Hall, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 10th July 1902

*Southern Circle*

No 959 — Conductor Alfred Cheverton to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval

Sub-Conductor William Vanster Copley, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, to be Conductor, *seconded*,

Sub-Conductor Edwin Jones to be Conductor,

Store-Sergeant Ernest James Southgate to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 15th September 1902, *vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Legat, retired

No 960 — Sub-Conductor Thomas Tierney, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st March 1902

## NATIVE ARMY

No 961 — The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments

*17th Musalman Rajput Infantry (The Loyal Regiment)*

With reference to that portion of G. G. O. No 614 of 1902, which refers to the promotion of Dafadar Ata Mohammed, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to Jemadar, for 'with effect from date of joining' read "with effect from the 2nd March 1902"

*2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles*

Havildar Galthi Negi to be Jemadar, to complete establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1901.

*43rd Gurkha Rifles*

Jemadar Dhanbir Thapa to be Subadar, *vice* Ranjit Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th August 1902



*Meywar Bhil Corps*

Subadar Shri Narayan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Hala to be Subadar and Havildar Mana to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga, deceased, with effect from 20th September 1902

## RETIREMENTS

No 962—Surgeon General George Bainbridge, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th October 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

No 963—Colonel Frederick Guy Vivian, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 38th Dogra Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th January 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval

## REWARDS

## ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA

No 964—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Order of British India, with effect from the 11th April 1902

*To the First Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur"*

First class Senior Hospital Assistant Abdul Mahmud Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Bengal Establishment

First class Senior Hospital Assistant Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, *Khan Bahadur*, Bengal Establishment

First class Senior Hospital Assistant Mahbub Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Bengal Establishment

*To the second class with the title of "Bahadur"*

Second class Senior Hospital Assistant A. Streenevassa Pillay, Madras Command

Second class Senior Hospital Assistant Bhooraya Jullaya, *Rai Bahadur*, Bombay Command

First class Senior Hospital Assistant Bishun Nath, Bengal Establishment

First class Senior Hospital Assistant Jan Muhammad, *Khan Sahib*, Bengal Establishment

First class Senior Hospital Assistant Shaikh Kabirud-din, *Khan Bahadur*, Bengal Establishment

## VOLUNTEER CORPS

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No 965—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Lieutenant George Richard Duxbury resigns his commission, with effect from the 29th September 1902

No 966—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Lieutenant Walter Donald Smith to be Captain, with effect from the 6th September 1902, *vice* Bird, transferred to the supernumerary list

Second Lieutenant William Lamb to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th September 1902, *vice* Smith, promoted

No 967—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Augustus Clifford Batten is granted the rank of Honorary Major

No 968—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Burvill Holmes is granted the rank of Honorary Major

No 969—*Burma Railways Volunteer Corps*—

Captain Norman Medlicott Carnell, V D, to be Major, *vice* Cardew, promoted

**No. 378**—Mr C F Sykes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders

*The 23rd October, 1902*

**No 379**—Mr C J Cole, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the North-Western Railway

**No 380**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 359 Railways dated 8th October 1902, Mr H A F Currie, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence of Mr J Manson on privilege leave, or until further orders

**No 381**—Mr P A Hyde, District Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class II, Grade 3, to Class II, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1902

*The 24th October, 1902*

**No 384**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 410, dated 16th October 1901 Mr F D Couchman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is confirmed in the appointment as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department

**No 385**—Lieutenant T Gracey, R F, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway Company, is, on return to Government service, transferred temporarily to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, for employment as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic, for employment on the North-Western Railway

F J E SPRING,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

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**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS**

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**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Simla, the 18th October, 1902*

**No 374**—The services of Lala Baij Nath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Irrigation, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for work in connection with the Delhi Durbar, with effect from the 18th September 1902

T HIGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

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*The 24th October 1902*

**No 382**—The services of Sir Thomas Higham, K C I F, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector-General of Irrigation, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th October 1902, for employment on the Commission appointed under Resolution in the Revenue and Agricultural Department No 13, dated the 13th September 1901

**No 383**—Sir Thomas Higham, K C I E, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department under Article 718, Civil Service Regulations, is, under the provisions of the same regulation, reappointed Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, with effect from the 2nd November 1902

## TELEGRAPHS.

*The 21st October, 1902*

No 377 —The following officiating promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified, and until further orders

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr G T W Oliver	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Grade. 2nd	6th September 1902
Mr C T Williams	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade	Superintendent, Grade. 2nd	15th September 1902

F J E SPRING,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th October, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information

#### ACT NO X OF 1902

#### *An Act further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, and to make better provision for the departure by sea out of India of Natives of India engaged for certain purposes, It is hereby enacted as follows

1 (1) This Act may be called the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1902, and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2 To the preamble to the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the words "and to regulate their departure by sea out of India in certain cases" shall be added

3 In section 6 of the said Act, after the word "context" the following clause shall be inserted, namely

"(1) 'labour' means 'unskilled labour' and does not include any work or other occupation of the nature hereinafter referred to in Chapter XIV"

and the existing clauses (1) to (9) shall be renumbered clauses (2) to (10), respectively

4 For the proviso to clause (2), as renumbered, of the same section, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely

"Provided that, in case of any doubt or dispute as to whether any person should be deemed so to emigrate, the question shall be referred to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final"

5 In the proviso to section 105 of the said Act, clause (a) is hereby repealed

6 After Chapter XIII of the said Act the following Chapter shall be added, namely

Addition of Chapter after Chapter XIII, Act XXI, 1883

#### "CHAPTER XIV

"NATIVES OF INDIA ENGAGED AS ARTISANS OR FOR EXHIBITIONS, ENTERTAINMENTS OR SERVICE IN PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT OR DOMESTIC SERVICE ABROAD

"107 (1) Whoever desires to engage any Native of India to depart by sea out of India for the purpose—

- (a) of working as an artisan, or
- (b) of any exhibition or entertainment, or
- (c) of service in any restaurant, tea-house or other place of public resort, or
- (d) save as provided in sub section (2), of domestic service,

in any place beyond the limits of India other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements, shall apply for the permission of the Local Government having jurisdiction at the port from which such person is to depart (which shall be a

port from which emigration is lawful) and shall state in his application—

- (i) the number of the persons whom he proposes so to engage,
  - (ii) the place or places beyond the limits of India to which such persons and their dependents are to proceed,
  - (iii) the accommodation to be provided for such persons and their dependents until their departure out of India and during the voyage,
  - (iv) the provision to be made for the health and well being of such persons and their dependents during the period of the proposed engagement, and for their repatriation at the end of such period,
  - (v) the terms of the agreements under which such persons are to be engaged, and
  - (vi) the security in British India which he proposes to furnish for the due observance of such agreements and for the proper treatment of the persons to be engaged and their dependents
- (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to apply to any person who in good faith—
- (a) engages a Native of India to accompany him out of India as his personal domestic servant, or
  - (b) engages in compliance with the request of some other person, not being in India, a Native of India to depart out of India for the purpose of becoming the personal domestic servant of such other person

**Explanation**—For the purposes of this Chapter, the words “emigrant” and “emigrate” in the definition of “dependent” in section 6, clause (4), shall be read as referring to the departure by sea out of India of a person whom it is desired to engage under this Chapter

“108 On receiving an application under section 107, the Local Government may, after such inquiry as may be necessary, grant the permission applied for on such terms and conditions (if any) as it thinks fit, or withhold such permission, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final

“109 (1) Before any Native of India departs from India in accordance with permission granted under section 108, the person by whom he has been engaged shall appear before the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation with such Native of India, and with any persons intending to accompany him as his dependents

(2) If it appears to the Protector of Emigrants that permission to engage such Native of India has been duly obtained and that the terms of the agreement under which such Native of India has been engaged are in accordance with the terms of the permission granted, and that the conditions on which such permission was granted have been complied with, he shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such

particulars concerning such Native of India and his dependents (if any) and concerning the person engaging him in such form as the Governor General in Council by rules made under this Chapter prescribes

“110 Where such security as is referred to in section 107, sub-section (1), sub-clause (vi), has been furnished, the Local Government may, after such inquiry as may be necessary, pass orders in regard to the forfeiture of the security and the application of the same or of any part thereof, or may order the return of the security or of any part thereof to the person by whom it was furnished, or to his representative

Penalties and restriction on prosecutions

“111 (1) Whoever,—

- (a) without having first obtained the permission of the Local Government referred to in section 107, sub-section (1), enters or attempts to enter into an agreement purporting to bind any Native of India to depart by sea out of India for any of the purposes specified in the said sub-section, or
- (b) causes any Native of India engaged by him for any such purpose as aforesaid to depart from any port which is not a port from which emigration is lawful, or
- (c) causes any Native of India engaged by him after grant of the permission referred to in section 108, to depart by sea out of India without registration of the particulars required by section 109, sub-section (2),

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees for each Native of India in respect of whom the offence is committed

(2) Prosecutions under this section shall not be instituted except by the Protector of Emigrants or by an officer appointed for the purpose by any Local Government

“112 The Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette, authorize a Protector of Emigrants to receive or dispose of applications made under this Chapter

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Local Government from every order passed by a Protector of Emigrants in exercise of the authority so conferred

“113 (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Chapter

(2) All rules under this section shall be made subject to the condition of previous publication”

J M MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT**

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th October, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information

**Act No XI OF 1902**

*An Act to make further provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces, It is hereby enacted as follows

**1** (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Village sanitation Act, 1902

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

Extension of Act to insanitary villages **2** (1) Where the sanitary condition—

(a) of a village, or

(b) of two or more villages having inhabited sites adjacent to one another,

containing not less than five hundred inhabited houses and not being wholly or partly within the limits of a municipality, is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the village or villages is or are situate, such as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, the Deputy Commissioner may, by notice in writing, published in such manner as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe, declare that the local area concerned is in an insanitary state

(2) After the publication of a notice under sub section (1) the Local Government may,—

(a) on the application of a mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the local area, or,

(b) where no such application is made within three months after the date of the publication of the notice, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner,

by notification in the local official Gazette, extend to the local area the provisions of this Act with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification

**3** In every local area to which this Act is extended by notification under section 2 a panchayat shall be formed, consisting of the mukaddam of each village and such number not being less than four, of representatives of the village community or village-communities in the local area, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe who shall be chosen by election from among the inhabitants of the local area

**4** Subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, the panchayat shall determine—

(a) the sum which is annually required for the conservancy of the local area and

(b) the sum which may from time to time be required for the improvement of the water-supply or of the village roads or for any other work of public utility in the local area

Provided that, where arrangements can be made for the maintenance of a staff of scavengers by the direct payment to them of fees by the inhabitants of, or persons trading in a bazar in, the local area, the cost of such staff shall be omitted from consideration in determining the sum annually required for the conservancy of the local area

**5** Subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government, the sums determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 to be

required for the purposes indicated therein may be raised by one or more of the following measures, namely

- (a) an assessment on the houses and lands within the local area with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners or occupiers of such houses or lands,
- (b) the levy of license fees on professional weighmen or measurers weighing or measuring for hire goods brought for sale into the local area,
- (c) the levy of tolls on carts, pack animals and porters bringing goods for sale into the local area, and on animals brought for sale and actually sold therein,
- (d) the levy of rents, not exceeding three rupees and four annas per annum in each case, from dealers temporarily occupying open ground in the local area, or
- (e) the levy of fees, not exceeding two per centum of the sale-price on the voluntary registration of cattle sales effected in the local area

Provided, first that no tax or charge imposed under this section shall be valid until it has been sanctioned by the Commissioner and that no assessment under clause (a) shall exceed the sum determined under section 4 to be required in respect of the year for which the assessment is to be levied and

Provided, secondly, that the tolls levied under clause (c) may vary according to the class of the goods brought for sale or of the animals brought for sale and actually sold, but shall in no case exceed four annas per cart load of goods or one per centum of the sale-price of animals, as the case may be

6 The rates chargeable by weighmen or measurers licensed under clause (b) of section 5 shall not exceed three quarters per centum of the sale-price of the goods weighed or measured

7 (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) define the limits of local areas for the purposes of this Act
- (b) regulate the mode of election and the proceedings of panchayats, the term of office of the members of a panchayat and the circumstances in which, and the authority by whom, such members may be removed,
- (c) regulate the rates and amounts of any taxes or charges imposed under section 5, their assessment and collection, the exemptions

(if any) to be granted, the safe custody and application of the proceeds and the auditing of the accounts thereof, and

- (d) regulate conservancy and define and prohibit public nuisances

(3) In making any rules under this section, the Local Government may direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees

8 Arrears of taxes and charges imposed under this Act, and arrears of Recovery of taxes and charges and scavengers fees any fees made directly payable to scavengers under such an arrangement as is contemplated by the proviso to section 4, may, subject to the rules (if any) made under section 7, be realized by the Deputy Commissioner as arrears of land-revenue.

9 Where a panchayat has licensed persons to measure or weigh for hire goods with reference to clause (b), or has appointed persons to register cattle-sales with reference to clause (c), of section 5, any person who has not been so licensed or appointed and who charges any fees for measuring or weighing goods or for registering cattle sales, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues

10 A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act or a rule thereunder except on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner or of the panchayat or of some person authorised specially by the Deputy Commissioner or the panchayat in each case

11 The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Act shall cease to have operation in any local area from a date to be fixed by the Local Government, and may make over any moneys in the hands of the panchayat to the District Council or Local Board having authority under the Central Provinces Local Self government Act, 1883

12 While the provisions of this Act are in force in any local area, the authority of the District Council or Local Board under section 9 of the Central Provinces Local Self government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the management of the panchayat.

13 The Central Provinces Village-sanitation Act, 1889, is hereby repealed

J M MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

I of 1883.

I of 1883

XIX of 1889



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART V

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October, 1902

NO 11 OF 1902

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889*

**X of 1889.** WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889, It is hereby enacted as follows

**1** This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1902  
Short title.

**X of 1889.** **2** In section 47 of the Indian Ports Act 1889, the proviso shall be omitted, and for section 48 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely

Amendment of section 47 and substitution of new section for section 48, Act X, 1889.

Port dues not to be chargeable in certain cases

“ 48 No port due shall be chargeable in respect of—

(a) any pleasure-yacht, nor

(b) any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage, nor

(c) any vessel which, having entered any port within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, leaves it within forty eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo ”

**3** For the first entry in the fourth column of Part I of the First Schedule to the said Act, the following entry shall be substituted, namely

Substitution of new entry for entry in column 4 Part I First Schedule Act X 1889

“ Whenever the vessel enters the port except in the case of mail steamers and coasting-vessels, which shall not be chargeable more than once in sixty days ”

**4** To *Explanation I* of Part II of the said Schedule to the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely

Addition of proviso to explanation I Part II First Schedule Act X 1889

“ Provided that, for the purpose of the levy of port-dues, a vessel shall not be deemed, during one and the same voyage, to be both a coasting ship or steamer and a foreign ship or steamer, but port dues shall, in respect of such voyage, be leviable on such vessel either as a coasting or as a foreign ship or steamer, whichever rate is the higher ”



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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

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THE present Bill aims at correcting three defects of a formal character which have been brought to notice in the working of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889)

(1) The exemption allowed by the proviso to section 47 might, in spite of the generality of the term "vessel," be regarded as not including vessels "in ballast," which are dealt with separately in section 46. As there is no reason for excluding vessels in ballast from the exemption, it is considered safer to re-enact the proviso as part of an independent section

(2) The first entry in the fourth column of Part I of the First Schedule opposite the port of Calcutta requires revision in order to bring it into accordance with actual practice under which port-dues are levied on coasting-vessels entering that port only once in sixty days. The existing exception of "dhonies and country vessels" is not adapted to modern conditions. The new entry proposed by the Bill will substitute a more liberal provision on the lines of the corresponding entry against Chittagong under which both mail-steamers and coasting-vessels will only have to pay port-dues once in sixty days

(3) The necessity for the addition of a proviso to *Explanation I* to Part II of the same Schedule, under which it is possible for a vessel to be classified as "foreign" and also as "coasting" during one and the same voyage, was suggested by an opinion of the Advocate General of Madras, in pursuance of which it is sought to render it clear that such a vessel is liable to the levy of port dues on either scale, whichever is the higher, but not on both scales cumulatively

*The 15th October, 1902*

E FG LAW.

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J M MACPHERSON,  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME DEPARTMENTSANITARY  
PLAGUE

Simla, the 27th October, 1902

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 18th October 1902, is published for general information

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B B C C I & G I P	127	111
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B G J P	1†	1†
		Ahmedabad District		3†	2†
		Broach District	B, B & C I		
		Kaira	"	368	214
		Mahikantha State	"		
		Palanpur	"		
		Panch Mahals District	"	175	172
		Rewakantha State	"	75	49
		Surat Town and Port	"	82	82
		Bulser Port	"	8	9
		Surat District		81	49
		Randia Port		6	5
		Utari		1	1
		Kelva		3	3
		Mahim	B P & C I		
		Bhiwadi		12	10
	Central	Basra	B B & C I		
		Kalyan	C I P	28	20
		Thane	"	4	4
		Thane District	" B B & C I	3†	24
		Ahmednagar	Dhond and Manmad (G I P)	4-	30
		Khandesh	B B & C I & G I P	89†	834
		Nasik	C I P & N C	492	413
		Poona City	S M & G I P	10†	11†
		Poona District		213†	159†
		Satara	S M	2033	1448
	Southern	Sholapur Town	C I I		
		Sholapur District	" S M & Barsi	120	81
		Alibag Port			
		Panvel		37*	34*
		Fshot "	"		
		Revdanda "			
		Kolaba District	G I P	4†	3†
		Ratnagiri Port	"	3	3
		Dabhal "		1	
		Ratnagiri District		3	3
		Belgaum "	S M	1416	1,068
		Dharwar District	"	1961	1,401
		Akola Port	"		
		Kanara District	S M	42	41
		Savantvadi State	"		
		Bijapur District	S M & G I P	22	15

\* Figures for 2 weeks.

† Figures for week ending 18th October 1902.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.	
Bombay Presidency and Sindh--(contd.)	Sind.	Karachi District	N W	"	"	
		Karachi City and Port	"	11	7	
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B	"	"	
		Hyderabad District	" "	19	11	
		Thar and Parkar District	J B	"	"	
		Khairpur State	N W	"	"	
		Akalkot	"	17	11	
		Aundh	"	57	55	
		Cutch	"	"	"	
		Savanur	"	116	68	
		Mangrol Port	"	"	"	
	Political charges.	Kathiawar State	B B & C I, Morvi & B G J P	"	"	
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S M	1 199	779	
		Nachin State	B, B & C I	9	7	
		Srivardhan Port	"	"	"	
		Murad	"	"	"	
		Janjira	"	"	"	
		Janjira State	"	"	"	
		Kodinar Port	"	"	"	
		Billimora	B, B & C I	2	4	
		Baroda Town	"	7	7	
		Baroda State	"	275	220	
		Dharampur	"	"	"	
		Jath	"	"	"	
		Madras Presidency	"	TOTAL		
Salem Town	Madras			"	"	"
Salem District	"			"	31‡	23‡
Bellary Town	S M			"	1‡	"
Bellary Cantonment	"			"	"	"
Bellary District	" & Madras			"	151‡	131‡
Coimbatore	Madras, S I & Nilgiri			"	8*	10*
North Arcot	S I & Madras			"	4‡	1‡
South Arcot	"			"	2	1
Tinnevelly	S I			"	"	"
Anantapur	" Madras & S M			"	"	1
Malabar	Madras			"	"	"
Cuddapah	S I & Madras			"	"	"
Kurnool	S M & "			"	1‡	1‡
Mangalore Port	"			"	13	14
Lrmala	"			"	"	"
South Canara District	"			"	5‡	7‡
Madras City	Madras and South Indian			"	1‡	1‡
TOTAL				217	190	

\* Including 1 imported seizure  
 ‡ 9 " seizures and 8 imported deaths  
 † 6 " " 3 " "  
 ‡ 3 " " 3 " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bengal	Bhagalpur	Calcutta	E I E R S A B N	9	9
		{ Monghyr Town	E I	6	6
		{ Sonthal Parganas District	E I	1	1
	Patna	Chupra Town	B & N W		
		Saran District	B & N W	130	88
		Patna	E I	4	4
		Muzaffarpur "	B & N W	16*	12
		TOTAL		166	120
U. P. of Agra & Oodh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	6†	5†
		Allahabad District	,	10	10
		Cawnpur City	E I, O & R, B, B & C I, & G I P (I M sec)	972‡	882‡
		Cawnpur District	G I P	16	14
		Jhansi City	"	5	3
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W and O & R	...	...
		Benares District	B & N W and E I		
		Ballia "	B & N W	63	63
		Jaunpur City	O & R	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	25	25
		Chazpur "	E I & B & N W		...
	Fyzabad	Mirzapur City	E I	...	...
		Partabgarh District	O & R	5	4
		Fyzabad "	,		
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh "	B & N W & O & R	51‡	33‡
		Gorakhpur City	B & N W		
		Gorakhpur District	"	18‡	13‡
		Basti "		...	...
	Meerut	Meerut City (including Cantonment)	N W	8	6
		Hardwar Saharanpur District	O & R, & N W	1‡	
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R	...	...
		Hardoi		...	...
	Agra	Farrukhabad City	B B & C I	...	...
		TOTAL		1 180	1,058
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur Cantonment	,	50	21
		Jullundur District	,		
		Hoshiarpur	...	129	82
	Lahore	Ferozepur "	N W & B, B & C I		
		Gujranwala District	N W		...
		Amritsar City	"	27	16
		Amritsar District	"		...
		Gurdaspur	"	12	7
		Lahore "	"	23	12
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "	"	50	16
		Sialkot "	"		
		Shahpur "	,	...	...
		Jhang	"	1	1
	Delhi	Umballa Cantonment	" and E I	...	...
		Umballa City	"	...	...
		Umballa District	" and E I	99	49
		Ludhiana	"	50	30

\* Including 6 seizures of previous week

† " 3 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week

‡ " 28 seizures and 28 deaths of previous week.

§ Including 2 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week

|| In week ending 4th October 1902, there were 553 deaths in Cawnpore City and not 653 as reported before

¶ Imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Tons of goods	Passenger numbers
Punjab—Central	Delhi	Simla District	" " "	"	"
		Kasauli Cantonment	" "	"	"
		Patna City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)	35	25
		Patna State	N W, E I, B, B & C I & J B	23	18
		Maler Kotla	N W		
		Total		499	278
Central Provinces	Narbada	Purnea Town (Narbada District)	C I P	3*	1*
		Nalpur City	B N & G I P		
		Kharkee Cantonment	B N	1*	1*
		Total		4	2
Madras	Madr	Bangalore City	S M & Madras	83	56
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station		220	139
		Bangalore District		255	187
		Mysore City		338	268
		Mysore District		255	190
		Kolar	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields		85	57
		Tumkur District	S M	24	16
		Shimoga		136	97
		Chitaldrug		11	3
		Kadur		106	87
		Hassan		52	19
		Total		1545	1139
Hyderabad State	Hydrabad	Lingapur District	S M	7†	7†
		Aurangabad	N G S	35†	28†
		Oosmabad District	G I P & Bars	350†	255†
		Total		392	290
Berar	Berar	Akola District	C I P	65	53
		Bildana	" "	189	26
		Total		25	184
Rajputana	Jaipur	Abu Road	B B & C I		
		Jaipur State			
		Total			
Central India	Indore	Indore City	B B & C I	1*	
		Indore State	" "	20	20
		Total		21	20
Kashmir	Poonch	Poonch District	"		
		Total			
Baluchistan	Sonmiani	Sonmiani	"		
		Total			
		GRAND TOTAL		14286	10,750

\* Imported

† Between 7th and 15th October 1902

H. H. RISLEY,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**

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**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd. October 1922, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.**

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A shallow depression apparently entered India from the west on the 18th and gave light to moderate rain in the Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas on the 19th and 20th. Amounts ranging from one to one and a half inches were received at Umballa, Chakrata, Mussooree, Meerut and Bareilly. Scattered showers have been received during the week in Burma and North East India, the most important being 2.97 inches at Gorakhpur on the 19th and 1.35 inches at Yanmetchin on the 20th.

Rainfall in the Peninsula has been restricted almost entirely to the south and during the greater part of the week was very light even in that area. It increased in South India on the 23rd, due to the approach of a cyclonic storm from the Bay of Cocanada and Cuddalore both reported 2½ inches, Tinnevely 2 inches and Madras 1½ inches.

Weather was disturbed in Baluchistan, at the end of the week, and half an inch of rain was reported on the 23rd from both Chaman and Quetta.

The rainfall of the week has been equal to or in excess of the normal in Burma (Dry), the Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas (West), the Indo Gangetic Plain (West), the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan, the East Coast (South), and the subdivisions of Madura, Calicut, Jaipur, Burdwan, Bahraich and Darbhanga. The deficiency in the remaining divisions was largest in the East Coast (North).

The past week's rainfall has considerably reduced the percentage of deficiency in the seasonal rainfall in Baluchistan, but over the remainder of the country there has been no important change. The rainfall of the season continues normal or in slight excess except in the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Burdwan, Waltair, Raipur, Jabulpore, Jaipur, Indore, Bellary and Hyderabad (Deccan).

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD OCTOBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY TO 23RD OCTOBER 1902			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week	Last week.
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Naravanganj Calcutta	1 15	1 06	— 0 81	138 85	147 24	— 8 39	— 6	— 5
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0 44	0 91	— 0 47	56 30	58 30	— 1 91	— 3	— 3
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		1 30	0 70	+ 0 60	27 88	29 33	— 1 45	— 5	— 7
4 Delta of Bengal		0 10	0 04	— 0 04	01 92	76 23	+ 15 09	+ 21	+ 22
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0 30	0 01	— 0 04	59 19	57 00	+ 2 19	+ 4	+ 5
		0 32	0 00	— 0 58	94 35	80 28	+ 14 07	+ 18	+ 18
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Bahraich Burdwan Patna	0 08	0 70	— 0 62	103 36	90 18	+ 13 18	+ 15	+ 15
		1 67	0 60	+ 1 01	47 75	48 85	— 1 10	— 2	— 4
		0 09	0 26	+ 0 43	42 17	45 00	— 2 83	— 6	— 7
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain East		0 57	0 63	— 0 06	39 08	51 14	— 12 06	— 23	— 24
		0 24	0 57	— 0 33	20 94	42 78	— 5 84	— 14	— 13
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0 80	0 21	+ 0 59	41 47	48 11	— 6 64	— 14	— 15
		0 51	0 06	+ 0 45	30 80	36 56	— 5 76	— 16	— 17
		0 18	0 18	0	28 78	32 14	— 3 36	— 10	— 11
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain West		0 04	0 03	+ 0 01	18 78	20 05	— 1 27	— 9	— 9
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0 07	0 01	+ 0 06	7 18	8 06	— 0 88	— 11	— 12
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 48	0 05	+ 0 43	0 84	1 41	— 0 57	— 40	— 74
12 East Coast North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	0 71	2 23	— 1 52	24 32	32 49	— 8 17	— 25	— 22
		0 17	1 21	— 0 84	49 31	50 10	— 6 85	— 12	— 11
		0 17	0 45	— 0 28	46 17	52 66	— 6 49	— 12	— 12
13 East Satpuras		0	0 8	— 0 48	27 80	49 58	— 21 78	— 44	— 43
		0 05	0 48	— 0 43	34 81	57 69	— 22 88	— 40	— 39
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0 03	0 25	— 0 22	34 25	41 98	— 7 73	— 18	— 18
		0 06	0 05	+ 0 01	16 24	21 33	— 5 09	— 24	— 24
		0 01	0 10	— 0 15	27 90	40 50	— 12 60	— 31	— 31
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	2 21	2 71	— 0 50	94 16	86 16	+ 8 00	+ 9	+ 10
		0 36	1 33	— 0 97	110 40	96 97	+ 13 43	+ 14	+ 15
		0	0 33	— 0 33	40 85	37 72	+ 3 13	+ 8	+ 9
16 Gujarat		0	0 13	— 0 13	17 29	20 23	— 2 94	— 15	— 14
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0	0 64	— 0 64	24 49	32 34	— 7 85	— 24	— 23
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	0 01	0 90	— 0 89	16 47	21 97	— 5 50	— 25	— 23
		0 01	0 96	— 0 95	23 98	27 72	— 3 74	— 13	— 10
		0	0 78	— 0 78	20 02	27 54	— 7 52	— 27	— 25
19 South India		0	0 81	— 0 81	23 30	24 00	— 0 70	— 3	0
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		1 67	1 81	— 0 14	24 24	19 98	+ 4 26	+ 21	+ 24
		2 46	2 71	— 0 25	18 70	21 03	— 2 33	— 11	— 11

W. A. BION,

for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA,

The 23rd October, 1902.

J O MILLER,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th October, 1902

**Madras**—Rainfall nil in the Circars, light in Kurnool and Cuddapah and fair to good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam, Kurnool, the Carnatic, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but require more rain in Ganjam, Vizianagaram, Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot. The early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are generally easier.

**Bombay**—There was good rain during the week in parts of Dharwar, moderate falls in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Belgaum and Kinara, slight in parts of Thana, Poona and Baroda, and very slight in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. More rain is needed in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Baroda. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Larkana and Ihar and Parkar, by rats in parts of Hyderabad and Panch Mahals, and by insects in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Belgaum. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Karachi, elsewhere they are generally in good condition. The harvesting of autumn crops generally continues in all districts. Preparation of lands for spring cultivation continues in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, Surat and Nasik, and sowing continues in parts of Karachi, Larkana, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Rajkot and Baroda, and is almost over in Sholapur. The cotton crop is in good condition in Hyderabad, Ihar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Bijapur, and sowing is almost completed in Dharwar. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, except in parts of Larkana and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient, except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The water supply is deficient in parts of Sukkur and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in nine districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to normal remained substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were as follows—Ahmedabad, 36, Kaira, 32, Panch Mahals, 47½, Surat, 35, Sholapur, 39½, Ahmednagar, 39½, Poona, 32, Bijapur, 35½, Belgaum, 42, Kithiawar, 31½, Palanpur, 29, Rewakantha, 40½, Mahikantha, 37½, Jamkhandi, 30, Mudhol, 29.

The following were the daily average numbers on relief—**BRITISH DISTRICTS**—On test-works, 1,204, on relief works, 16,908, dependants, 4,645, total on works 22,757. In poor-houses, 2,796, on village relief, 72,242, total on gratuitous relief 75,038. Figures for Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. **NATIVE STATES**—On relief works 4,894, dependants, 165, total on works, 5,059. In poor-houses, 2,746, on village relief, 254, total on gratuitous relief 3,010. Figures for Palanpur, Mahikantha and Miraj Junior are incomplete. Grand total, 105,864.

**Bengal**—The rainfall during the week was light and scattered. No rain fell in Orissa and the fall in Chota Nagpur was scanty. The districts of the Burdwan, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions and also the districts of the 24-Parganas, Siran and Sonthal Parganas require more rain. Sowing of spring crops is progressing. Winter rice is doing well and the outturn is expected to be average if the rest of the season be favourable. The outturn of indigo for which the season was not favourable is estimated at 50 per cent. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in fifteen, and is stationary in the remaining twenty-five.

**United Provinces**—Fifteen districts report light rain. Gorakhpur, Sitapur and parts of Kheri have received over half an inch and in the two latter districts the rain has caused slight injury to the crops. More rain is said to be needed for late rice in Benares and Ballia, and in Mirzapur and Banda for crops on uplands. Hail is reported from Kheri, Basti and Gorakhpur. *Juar* has been injured by insects in certain tahsils of Cawnpore. The sowing of gram, barley and linseed is in progress and preparation of fields for sugarcane and poppy has commenced in places. Fodder and supplies are ample and prices are stationary or falling.

**Punjab**—Good rain has fallen in parts of Jullundur and slight falls are reported from some other districts. The autumn crops are being reaped. Cotton pickings are in progress.



in some districts. Sowings of spring crops continue, but very little sowing has been done in Hissar for want of rain. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated lands is good. The crops on unirrigated lands have mostly failed in Hissar and are suffering for want of rain in Amritsar. The outturn on irrigated lands is expected to be average and that on unirrigated below average. Cotton and great millet have been attacked by insects in Mooltan, and the crops on riverain lands have been injured by field rats in parts of Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Hissar, Rohtak and Mooltan. Prices of wheat are rising in Gurgaon, Karnal and Jullundur, falling in Shahpur, and are unchanged elsewhere. The prices of the cheapest food grains at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon are as follows—Hissar, *bujhar* (mixed barley and gram), 21 seers, Rohtak, barley, 21 seers, Gurgaon, *bujra* (bulrush, millet), 21 to 26 seers. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar was 968.

**North West Frontier Province**—The rainfall averaged  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in all districts, but Dera Ismail Khan. The autumn crop is being reaped and spring sowings are in progress. The autumn outturn on irrigated lands is generally good, on dry lands average or below. Fodder is procurable, but not abundant. The water-supply in canals, except the Bara is sufficient, but the rivers are running low in Peshawar. Snow has fallen unusually early in the northern hills. The price of wheat in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan was 15½ and 12½ seers per rupee, respectively.

**Burma**—**LOWER BURMA**—Reaping of early wet weather paddy has commenced in Sandoway. More rain is wanted in the Loungoo subdivision of Toungoo. Prospects continue generally favourable. **Upper Burma**—The transplanting of wet-weather paddy is still in progress in some districts. Sowing of early wet-weather paddy has been completed in the Upper Chindwin. Cultivation of paddy on alluvial lands continues and plucking of cotton has commenced in the Yinmabin subdivision of Lower Chindwin and continues in districts previously reported. The gathering of sessamum and sowing of beans are progressing. More rain is required in parts of the Yeu subdivision of Shwebo to mature crops. Crop prospects are fair. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Myaungmya, elsewhere it is practically stationary.

**Central Provinces**—The weather has been warm and occasionally cloudy. The rainfall has been quite insignificant or *nil* everywhere, except in Damoh and the Arki tahsil of Wardha, where local showers approximating to half an inch have benefited the standing crops. Immediate rain, of which there seems little prospect, is needed for the rice crop and to a less extent for *juar* and for light soil crops not yet matured. In the rice districts of Bilaspur, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat the condition of the crop is now almost hopeless and the prospects of other autumn crops are generally not good, elsewhere crops are generally in fair condition, but require early rain. The harvesting of early autumn crops continues. Land is generally under preparation for winter sowings which have commenced in many places, but are retarded for lack of moisture. An insufficiency of water for cattle is reported from the Warora tahsil of Chanda and from parts of Bhandara. Damage by grasshoppers and other insects is reported from Chhattisgarh, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat. The prices of wheat and gram show a tendency to fall, while rice has slightly risen in Seoni and Chanda. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—Wheat, 16, gram, 21, rice, 15½, and *juar*, 22½. The highest prices are—Wheat, 10, gram, 12½, rice, 9, and *juar*, 16. In Raipur the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) are—adults, 114, children, 81, total 195.

**Assam**—The weather is seasonable. The harvesting of early rice still continues in Kamrup and Darrang. The outturn is poor in Lower Assam and fair elsewhere. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulse, and ploughing for mustard are in progress, though floods have retarded operations in Barpeta. The prospects of tea are good in the Surma Valley and Tezpur and fair in other districts, those of winter rice and sugarcane are poor in Nowgong, moderate in Kamrup and elsewhere fair to good. Fodder is scarce in places. Common rice, Silchar, 13½, Tezpur and Sibsagar, 12, Sylhet, 11½, Gauhati, 11, Dibrugarh, 10, Nowgong, 9, and Dhubri, 8½ seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—There was a fall of 1 inch and 1 cent in the Civil and Military station and good rain fell throughout the province, but more is wanted in parts of Mysore and Tumkur. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Shimoga. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Coorg**—Rainfall of the week 42 cents. The picking of cardamom and reaping of *ragi* continue. Coffee berries are ripening. Prices of food-grains are stationary. The water and fodder supply are sufficient.

**Berar**—The average rainfall of the week was 13 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. The standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is required. Sowings for winter crops continue. Preparation of land and weeding operations are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of *juar* has risen in parts of four districts.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall of the week was 7 cents. The autumn harvest and spring sowings continue. The early rice sowings are limited. The tank water supply is fair, but

rain is required in parts for all kinds of crops and its absence is causing anxiety Prices — Wheat, 6½, rice, 8½, and *juar*, 19½ seers per *halla* rupee

**Rajputana**—There was slight rain in places during the week The autumn crops are being harvested Ploughing and sowing for spring crops are in progress The condition of cattle is good fodder is sufficient Prices are rising in three States, falling in seven, and are steady elsewhere The cheapest price was—Bundi, 32 seers, highest, Kherwara, 14½ seers The following were the numbers on relief —Native States—on relief works, 112, on gratuitous relief, 1,603, total, 1,715

**Central India**—Slight rain fell during the week in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar and Indore Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere Rice and other crops have been slightly damaged by the early cessation of rains in Baghelkhand, and *juar* by insects in parts of Dhar Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, falling in Bhopal, normal in Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa Average prices—15-4 to 25-11 in Gwalior, 19½ to 26½ in Bundelkhand, 17-10 in Bhopal, 21 in Malwa, 16½ to 33 in Bhopawar, and 11½ to 23 in Indore

**Baroda**—The numbers on relief have decreased The condition of cattle is good Fodder and water are sufficient The import of grain is adequate Prices of food-grains are falling slightly, except in the Navsari division, where they are steady The numbers on relief were —On works, 4,545, on gratuitous relief, 7,193, total, 11,738

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and is becoming cooler The rice crop is being reaped Prices are getting more above normal Rice is selling at 13 seers per rupee **JAMMU**—Nora in during the week Prices are normal Wheat is selling from 12 to 22, maize 15 to 34 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is fair Fodder is sufficient

**Nepal**—Rainfall 0.11 cents The weather has been changeable and cold The standing crops are in good condition Price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	31 217	82,944	114,161	22 757	75 039	97 795	— 16 366
Punjab		976	976		968	968	— 8
Central Provinces		195	195		195	195	
Ajmer-Merwara	1 19	1 519	2,711				— 2 711
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	32 409	85 634	118 043	22 757	76 201	98 958	— 19 085
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	115	1 831	1 946	117	1 603	1 715	— 231
Central India States	—	53	53				— 53
Baroda	6 846	8 618	15 464	4 545	7 193	11 738	— 3,726
Bombay Native States	8 324	4 370	12,694	5 059	3 010	8,069	— 4 625
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	15 385	14 872	30 257	9 716	11 806	21 522	— 8,735
GRAND TOTAL	47,694	100 506	148 200	32 473	88 007	120 480	— 27 720

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.  
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under gratuitous Relief

No	Name of Province and District.	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH OCTOBER 1902.		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	<b>Bombay</b>													
1	Ahmedabad	795 967	31,342	48 108	79,700	16 580	52,607	69 187	6 021	48 802	55 493	3 012	43,459	46 471
2	Kaira	716 332	6 073	3 627	9 700	3 925	3 437	7,362	1 805	3 008	4 914	680	2 169	2,854
3	Panch Mahals	261 020	1 888	36 442	38 330	1 620	35,760	37 394	1,138	30 671	31 709	634	600	1,434
4	Surat	637 017		157	157		182	182		169	169		157	157
5	Sholapur	720 977	13,569	6 017	19 586	12,502	6 272	18 824	1 114	6 417	17,531	10,241	6 478	16 719
6	Ahmednagar	837,690	13 122	14,285	27 407	8 507	14,428	22 985	4,720	13,939	18,659	2 428	12 649	15,077
7	Poona	995 330	2,416	4 269	6,685	2 134	3 816	5,950	1,890	3 829	5 719	1,700	3,844	5,544
8	Nasik	816 504	509	532	1 041	572	68	640	589	41	633	407		407
9	Bijapur	735 435	12 014	10 718	22 732	11 365	10,826	22 191	10 60	10 970	21,576	9 214	10,834	20,048
10	Belgaum	993 976	2 640	2,002	4 642	2 598	2 277	4 875	2 684	2 598	5,282	2,496	2 649	5 345
11	Thar and Parkar	963 894		208	288		140	140		140	140		105	105
	<b>TOTAL BOMBAY</b>	<b>7 874,147</b>	<b>83,623</b>	<b>126 525</b>	<b>210 148</b>	<b>59,912</b>	<b>125 820</b>	<b>185 732</b>	<b>41 212</b>	<b>120 607</b>	<b>161 819</b>	<b>31,217</b>	<b>82 944</b>	<b>114 161</b>
	<b>Punjab</b>													
1	Hissar	781 575		1 453	1 453		1,230	1 230		890	890		976	976
	<b>TOTAL PUNJAB</b>	<b>781 575</b>		<b>1 453</b>	<b>1 453</b>		<b>1,230</b>	<b>1 230</b>		<b>890</b>	<b>890</b>		<b>976</b>	<b>976</b>
	<b>Central Provinces</b>													
1	Raipur	1 442 778		195	195		95	195		195	195		195	195
	<b>TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES</b>	<b>1 442 778</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>		<b>195</b>	<b>195</b>
	<b>Ajmer Merwara</b>													
1	Merwara	109 530	13 655	2 018	15,673	9 347	1,876	11 223	2 476	1 521	4 000	1 192	1,477	2 669
2	Ajmer	366 800		250	250		154	154		16	16		42	42
	<b>TOTAL AJMER MERWARA</b>	<b>476 330</b>	<b>13 655</b>	<b>2 273</b>	<b>15 928</b>	<b>9,347</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>4 016</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>2,711</b>
	<b>TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES</b>	<b>10 574,830</b>	<b>97 278</b>	<b>130 446</b>	<b>227 724</b>	<b>69 259</b>	<b>133,275</b>	<b>202 534</b>	<b>44 684</b>	<b>123 222</b>	<b>166 910</b>	<b>32,409</b>	<b>85 634</b>	<b>118,043</b>
	<b>Rajputana States</b>													
1	Marwar	1,935 865	218	1 222	1,440	222	1 674	1 896	190	1 131	1,330	110	1,146	1,256
2	Banswara	149 128		542	542		412	412		319	319		324	324
3	Kishangarh	90,970	917	980	1 897	40	761	801	41	463	504	5	461	466
	<b>TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES</b>	<b>2,175,963</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>2 744</b>	<b>3 879</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2 847</b>	<b>3 109</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,946</b>

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 20th September 1902			For the week ending the 27th September 1902			For the week ending the 4th October 1902			For the week ending the 11th October 1902		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	<b>Central India States.</b>													
1	Batlam	83,000		581	581		350	350		340	340			
2	Indore	275,000		135	135		123	123		90	90			
3	Sulana	35,000		61	61		57	57		55	55		53	53
	<b>TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES</b>	<b>383,000</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>777</b>		<b>530</b>	<b>530</b>		<b>485</b>	<b>485</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>
1	<b>Baroda</b>	<b>1,950,927</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>11,816</b>	<b>24,461</b>	<b>10,946</b>	<b>10,625</b>	<b>21,571</b>	<b>9,003</b>	<b>9,876</b>	<b>18,879</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>8,618</b>	<b>15,464</b>
	<b>Bombay Native States.</b>													
1	Kathiawar	2,329,196	9,014	6,238	15,242	8,510	5,121	13,631	5,674	3,723	9,397	4,823	3,157	7,980
2	Palanpur	467,271	2,823	1,573	4,396	2,523	1,216	3,739	789	590	1,379	236	205	501
3	Bawa Kantha	479,085	392	265	657	442	239	681		225	225		101	101
4	Mahr Kantha	361,540	6,957	771	7,728	6,051	545	6,596	4,110	361	4,471	2,908	273	3,181
5	Jamkhadi	105,357	551	262	813	574	204	838		264	264		261	261
6	Miraj (Junior)	35,806	158	5	163	130	5	135	136	5	141	114	5	129
7	Sangli	236,128		364	364		362	362		350	350		306	306
8	Mudhol	63,001	209		209	259		259	259		259	243		243
	<b>TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES</b>	<b>4,067,369</b>	<b>20,104</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>29,572</b>	<b>18,489</b>	<b>7,752</b>	<b>26,241</b>	<b>10,968</b>	<b>5,518</b>	<b>16,486</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>13,294</b>
	<b>TOTAL NATIVE STATES</b>	<b>8,576,959</b>	<b>34,862</b>	<b>26,255</b>	<b>61,117</b>	<b>29,697</b>	<b>22,262</b>	<b>51,959</b>	<b>20,211</b>	<b>17,792</b>	<b>38,003</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>14,872</b>	<b>30,187</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES</b>	<b>19,151,789</b>	<b>132,140</b>	<b>156,701</b>	<b>288,841</b>	<b>98,956</b>	<b>155,537</b>	<b>254,493</b>	<b>63,899</b>	<b>141,014</b>	<b>204,913</b>	<b>47,691</b>	<b>100,506</b>	<b>148,300</b>

NOTE — Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.



*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

CIRCULAR LETTER DEALING WITH CERTAIN POINTS IN THE REPORT OF THE  
INDIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

EDUCATION

The following letter is published for general information

H H RISLEY,  
*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

Nos 854—863 dated Simla, the 24th October 1902

From—H H RISLEY, ESQ, C I L, Offg Secretary to the Government of India,

To—Local Governments and Administrations

In continuation of the letter from the Government of India, Nos 664—673, dated the 2nd August 1902, forwarding copies of the Report of the Indian Universities Commission, I am directed to communicate the following observations of the Governor General in Council on certain points dealt with in the Report and to state that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be furnished at an early date with <sup>the views of the Commission</sup> <sub>your views</sub> on the recommendations of the Commission

2 During the last three years the attention of the Government of India has been specially directed to the problems connected with University education in this country. A consensus of opinion has pronounced that the system adopted experimentally in India nearly half a century ago, while it has been responsible for great strides in higher education, has also developed anomalies and even abuses, arising in the main from too close an adherence to lines of working, which are not altogether suited to the conditions of the present day, and from which the best educational thought of the time has shown an increasing tendency to separate itself. In order to carry the examination of this problem to a practical issue, a Commission was appointed by a Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 27th January 1902, to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India, to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be, made for improving their constitution and working, and to recommend to the Governor General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching, and to promote the advancement of learning

3 The Commission travelled and held sittings between the 18th February and the 18th April 1902, and within that period 156 witnesses were examined and many colleges and institutions affiliated to the Universities were visited. The Report of the Commission, which has already been published has been read by the Governor General in Council with much interest and advantage. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council it covers with accuracy and fulness (but with sufficient condensation) the entire ground which they were invited to traverse

It exposes faithfully, but without undue severity, the defects of the present system of University education, it outlines a comprehensive scheme of administrative and legislative reform, and it testifies to a laborious and minute investigation of the subject by the President and his colleagues which His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging. The position occupied by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Banerjee and his high authority in educational matters lend great weight, not only to his Note of Dissent, but also to the many recommendations of the Commission in which he agrees.

4 In the present communication the Governor General in Council considers it desirable in the first instance to disclaim emphatically any intention of receding from the policy set forth in the Educational Despatch of 1854, and affirmed by the Education Commission of 1882, that it is important to encourage private enterprise in the matter of education, both because to do so shifts a larger proportion of the cost on to the shoulders of those who should properly bear it, and because private enterprise is peculiarly competent to adapt education to the varying needs and conditions of different places and different times. This policy was deliberately accepted at the time by the Government of India, and their adherence to it remains unshaken.

5 But the sole condition upon which private enterprise can be encouraged is, that the education which it offers is reasonably efficient, by which is meant, not that it follows any prescribed set of rules or courses of study, but that discipline is enforced, good morals inculcated, and adequate provision made for instruction. Inferior education at cheap rates is in all countries a snare to parents, and a danger to their children, and it is especially so in India, where Western education is of such recent origin. It is the bounden duty of Government, with regard to schools, and of the Universities (which derive their authority from Government) with regard to colleges, to do all that lies in their power to discourage methods of tuition that sacrifice efficiency to popularity, and that lower, instead of progressively elevating, the educational ideals of the nation.

6 In the existing circumstances of education in India, the standard of efficiency which it is proper and possible to enforce is admittedly not so high as that which is attained in more advanced countries. But it should be the constant endeavour of Government to raise it, not so as to deprive the children of the country of the means of education, but to protect them, so far as may be, against wasting the only years of their lives during which education is possible. The most dangerous enemy to legitimate private enterprise in matters educational is the school or college which reduces expenditure to a point at which efficiency is impossible, and thus tempts parents to take their boys from soundly conducted institutions, and to send them where the training they receive is both inferior and cheap. To discourage such institutions is the most practically effectual method of encouraging all such private enterprise as is deserving of encouragement, and it is to this end that many of the most important changes now proposed are directed.

7 The Government of India confidently anticipate that the majority of the changes recommended by the Commission will have the effect of improving the quality and enlarging the scope of all forms of higher education in India, that they will open to the youth of the country lines of activity and prospects of employment for which their present training fails to equip them, that they will directly promote the intellectual advancement of the upper classes, and will both directly and indirectly lead to the development of the resources and industries of India.

8 In recommending to the Secretary of State and in ordering, with his approval, the publication of the Report as soon as possible after its submission, the intention of the Government of India was to evoke the fullest and freest expression of opinion, not only from

Full criticism invited



Governments and officials, but also from individuals, representative bodies, and the public press, so that before arriving at a final decision they might be in possession of the views of all persons interested in the future of education in India. Of the criticisms which have so far come before them, the most numerous and the most vigorous are directed against the proposal to fix a minimum rate of fees to be levied in affiliated colleges, and the proposals in respect of the institutions known as second grade colleges. I am accordingly, in the first place, to direct attention to these subjects.

9 The proposals of the Commission in respect of fees are contained in paragraphs 71 and 75 of their Report and are examined by the Hon'ble Mr

The question of minimum fees

Justice Banerjee in paragraphs 13 to 15 of his Note of Dissent. The Government of India are disposed to think that there has been some misapprehension as to the views of the Commission. It seems to have been imagined that one of the objects of their proposals was to exclude poor students as such from the benefits of higher education. But in paragraph 71 of the Report they observe that no poor but really able student should be excluded by reason of his poverty from the advantages of the highest education, and in paragraph 73 they lay stress on the necessity, when fixing a minimum rate of fee, of taking into account not only the local circumstances and the demand for higher education, but also the ability of the students to pay adequate fees for the higher forms of instruction. The question is not free from difficulty and will require careful consideration. In the opinion of the Government General in Council the main argument in favour of fixing a minimum scale of fees is to be sought in the facts set forth in paragraph 73 of the Report. At some of the unaided colleges it was found that the Professors and teachers were inadequately paid, that the buildings and class rooms were unsuitable, that the educational appliances for general teaching were inadequate, and that the apparatus and laboratories for science and other special teaching were of the most primitive description, and not even suited to the requirements of an ordinary board or primary school in England, or in Europe generally. In the case of Government and aided schools, the avowed policy of Government is gradually to raise the fee until the student pays a reasonable proportion of the cost of an education which has a high commercial value, due provision being made by means of scholarships for the case of poor but clever students. The minimum scale of fees is fixed somewhat lower in aided than in Government institutions so as to prevent the latter from competing unfairly with the former. Now it will not be contended that aided colleges (a very substantial proportion of the expenditure on which is borne by Government) have in all cases reached an extravagant standard of efficiency. And if this be so, it follows that in colleges which are unaided and undowered, which enjoy no Government grant, and which have a lower scale of fees, the efficiency must be still lower. Nor can it be admitted for a moment that unaided colleges as such are entitled to claim unqualified freedom of action in a matter of this kind. By granting them affiliation, and by admitting their students to examinations leading up to degrees, the Universities confer upon such colleges the most valuable of academic privileges, and thus establish their right to impose such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent the competitive underselling of educational advantages. That such underselling exists, in a greater or less degree, in several parts of India is beyond dispute, and it is hard to see how it can be prevented without placing some restriction on the undue lowering of fees. It may indeed be argued that efficiency can be insisted on by the threat of disaffiliation. But efficiency is difficult to measure, its estimation is open to dispute, and the principle that, with a fee scale below a certain limit, efficiency in a college without considerable endowments or subscriptions is impossible, and may, therefore, be presumed not to be attained, is one for which there is much to be said. In inviting the opinion of <sup>the Government in Council</sup> ~~His Honour the Lieutenant Governor~~ I am to repeat that nothing can be further from the intentions of the Government of India or of the Commission than to initiate a policy which would tend to make education the monopoly of the rich. It is

obvious that all education cannot be equally good some colleges and schools will always be better than others. But there is a certain minimum standard of efficiency with which all institutions ought to conform. The maintenance of that standard involves expenditure which cannot be reduced beyond a certain point and which entails the charging of fees which some of the would be students may find difficulty in paying. The needs of this class may be met in two ways (i) by the provision of scholarships for the more able boys, (ii) by means of endowed schools and colleges which will cheapen education for all poor students irrespective of their ability. Of the latter form of aid there are numerous examples in Europe, and the Governor General in Council trusts that one result of the Commission will be to promote the foundation of similar beneficent institutions in this country. India as a country is not rich, but there are many rich men in India, and they can devote their wealth to no more excellent purpose than the provision of some measure of higher education for the poorer students who, from whatever cause, are left behind in the race for scholarships.

10 In paragraph 77 of their Report the Commission explain that the so-called second grade colleges are for the most part only high schools which have added to their course two college classes teaching up to the standard of the F A Examination but no further. With the object of marking more clearly the dividing line between school and college life, and securing the generally desirable object that University students should receive their education in colleges properly so called, and that school boys and college students should not receive instruction in the same building and under the same set of rules the Commission recommend that no new second grade colleges should be affiliated, and that those existing colleges which cannot hope to rise to the first grade by adding classes teaching up to the B A degree should revert to the position of high schools. They do not however, suggest that the latter change should be made at once. They would leave it to each University to determine a reasonable time within which it can be effected, and they suggest that due regard should be paid to existing interests. In fact they contemplate their policy being carried out very gradually, and after careful consultation with the local authorities.

11 However gradual the process may be, and however cautiously it may be undertaken, the Government of India cannot but recognise that the change proposed will be a large one and that many interests will be affected. No doubt some reform is required. There is abundant evidence that under present conditions great mischief is wrought, especially in Bengal, by rivalry between schools, with the result that in many places the true interests of education suffer and the prospects of students are impaired by the maintenance of several small college departments where there ought to be one good college. But there is something to be said on the other side. The Government of India are not at present convinced that the practice by which a flourishing school extends the scope of its efforts so as to include the F A, of itself deserves condemnation, provided always that the teaching and equipment of the college classes is thoroughly efficient up to the limits of the course which they teach. Under the peculiar conditions which prevail in India such classes may indeed serve a useful purpose in several ways. Not only do they cheapen a particular stage of education which many students are unable to pursue further, they also in many cases defer the separation of a student from his family, a point to which Indian parents rightly attach much importance. It must be borne in mind that the student enters upon his college course at a younger age in India than in England, in the absence of proper hostels no effective supervision is provided for him in strange and trying surroundings, and the anxiety of his parents to postpone the day of his departure for a large town at a distance is therefore reasonable in itself and deserves sympathetic consideration on the part of Government. To enforce with strictness the recommendations of the Commission might in many cases lead to the substitution of an inferior first grade for a good second grade college. And a second grade

college is often only an intermediate and necessary step towards the formation of a first grade college. The fact which lies at the root of the matter is, that owing to the special conditions of India, the two years of the First Arts Course, which are in other countries the last two years of school life, have been here included in the college course. In time it should be possible to remedy this defect. Meanwhile, the Government of India incline to the opinion that, so long as efficiency is strictly insisted upon, second grade colleges occupy a definite place in the educational machinery of the country, and fulfil a useful function.

12 I am to ask that the Government of India may be favoured with a full expression of <sup>the opinion of</sup> ~~the Governor in Council~~ <sup>His Honour the Lieutenant Governor</sup> ~~your opinion~~ on this important subject, with special reference to the circumstances of <sup>Madras</sup> ~~Bombay~~ etc., and of particular localities.

13 The question of the retention of second grade colleges really forms part of the larger question of the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges generally. The proposals of the Commission on this important subject may conveniently be brought together here. They recommend that before affiliation is granted, a college should be required to conform to the following tests

- (a) Desirability of the institution to be certified by the Director of Public Instruction
- (b) Assurance to be given as to its financial stability
- (c) Creation of a properly constituted governing body
- (d) Provision of an adequate teaching staff with a common room for their meetings
- (e) Provision of suitable and healthy buildings
- (f) Where possible (though of course this cannot be made a condition of affiliation) residence of the Principals and Professors in close proximity to the college
- (g) Adequate provision for the residence of students in college lodgings or in hostels, and for their supervision by a resident Superintendent
- (h) Satisfactory guarantees as to the subjects and courses of study
- (i) Introduction of a scale of minimum fees, free studentships being as a general rule debarred, and State and private scholarships encouraged
- (j) Existence and enforcement of proper transfer rules
- (k) No new second grade college to be affiliated.

14 On all of these points except one—the introduction of a scale of minimum fees—the recommendations of the Commission are unanimous, and their unanimity carries immense weight. They have laid down in clear and unequivocal terms the standard of efficiency which all Indian colleges may reasonably be expected to maintain. How is conformity with that standard to be secured (a) in the case of new institutions, (b) in the case of existing colleges? The former case presents no difficulty. The Commission agree that the question of admitting new institutions to affiliation is, in the first instance, one for the Syndicate, who will make the necessary enquiries and will procure an independent report from the Director of Public Instruction or some other competent authority. They will then submit the application to Government with their recommendation and the grounds for it, and Government will pass final orders. The Government of India regard the suggestion that affiliation should in future be granted in specified courses or subjects, as especially valuable. As regards colleges on which the privilege of affiliation has already been conferred, the Commission are unanimous in recommending that no such institution should be allowed to fall below the standard of efficiency required, and they refer to cases brought before them of colleges which obtained affiliation on statements showing an adequate staff which was afterwards

allowed to deteriorate. When once the standard of efficiency has been clearly defined, the question must arise how far existing institutions comply with it in respect of each of the various courses which they teach. The determination of this important question will be an undertaking of some magnitude, and it does not follow that it can be approached in the same manner everywhere. It is possible that in some of the Universities it may most conveniently be dealt with by the Syndicate on the basis of information furnished by the Director of Public Instruction and supplemented by their own inspections and inquiries. This mode of procedure has the advantage of being in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, and with the position which they propose to assign to the Syndicate in future. But it seems probable that the task of examining into the circumstances of all existing institutions will prove too heavy for the Syndicate to accomplish unaided within any reasonable time. In that case it seems to the Governor General in Council that the best plan will be for the Chancellor of each University to appoint a strong and representative Committee of the Senate to consider and report direct to him what institutions, whether of the first or second grade, are qualified to retain their privilege of affiliation in respect of all or some of the courses which they teach, and to make such recommendations as they consider to be called for in each case as to the improvements which are necessary and the period within which they should be introduced. The mere appointment of such a Committee would of itself exercise great influence and would probably induce most of the institutions which now fall short of the standard to comply with its requirements of their own motion. The remaining cases would be dealt with by the Committee on the merits, and their recommendations would be considered by the Chancellor, and eventually by Government, the fullest allowance being made for the circumstances of each institution, and for the fact that a new departure is now being taken and a more exacting standard of efficiency prescribed. The Government of India are above all things anxious that the reforms now proposed should be introduced with the utmost circumspection, and that all reasonable concessions should be made in order to avoid dealing harshly with institutions which have in the past made *bonâ fide* attempts to work up to the standards that have hitherto obtained.

15 The ground having been thus cleared by the enquiries and recommendations of the Syndicate or proposed Committee, and the action taken upon them by the Chancellor, it may be hoped that the question of withdrawing the privilege of affiliation will seldom arise in the future, and that if the Syndicate make wise use of their power of inspection, a warning from them will be sufficient to induce a college to carry out the improvements required. Should it, in an exceptional case, be necessary to resort to extreme measures, the Government of India are disposed to think that the case, with the recommendation of the Syndicate upon it, should be brought before the Senate, and that their opinion should be submitted to Government by the Syndicate, with such further comments and explanations as the latter body may consider to be necessary in order to present a complete view of the case. The Governor General in Council will be glad to be favoured with

the opinion of <sup>the Chancellor in Council</sup> His High the Lieutenant Governor on the points discussed above

16 In paragraph 78 of the Report the Commission recommend that, in admitting schools to the privilege of sending up their boys for the Entrance Examination, the Universities should be guided by the Education Department and should recognize only those schools which have obtained the recognition of the Department under the rules for the time being in force. Exception has been taken to this proposal in the case of unaided private schools, on the ground that it would amount to an undue interference with their freedom of action and would tend to reduce the school education of each Province to a dead level of uniformity. It is at the same time admitted that before recognizing such schools the University must satisfy itself as to their conduct, efficiency and discipline, and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Banerjee observes with much force that "the University has no adequate machinery for ascertaining these matters, and even if it were to determine the question of recognition of a school for itself, it must depend upon the Director of Public Instruction for information." This being so, it appears

to the Governor General in Council that the objects which the Commission have in view will be sufficiently attained if it is laid down that no school shall be recognized unless the local Education Department can certify that it conforms, not with the departmental rules, which may not be in all respects applicable, but with rules framed by the Syndicate for this purpose. Under this arrangement the recognition or non recognition of a school will be the act of the University, and the functions of the Education Department will be limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable it to exercise its controlling authority. I am to ask whether this suggestion commends itself to

the Governor in Council  
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor  
you

17 The recommendations of the Commission for the better and more scientific teaching of law are set forth in paragraphs 118—122 of their Report and are examined in paragraphs 27—30 of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Banerjee's Note of Dissent. They have attracted a good deal of criticism which has not always rested upon a full understanding of the Commission's proposals. It seems

The teaching of law

to be supposed that the Commission wish to confine the teaching of law to Central

Colleges established in the University towns, and that they recommend the abolition of all independent institutions, and more especially of the various law classes and law departments attached to Arts Colleges. This is an entire misapprehension. No such centralization, and no such monopoly were contemplated by the Commission, nor would so sweeping a change commend itself to the Government of India. That some reform is called for in the interest of a branch of education which is of peculiar importance in India will, the Governor General in Council believes, be generally admitted. No one will attempt to justify a system under which it is possible for the legal education of students to be entrusted to a single teacher who is supposed to deliver formal lectures on all the subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Law, while no library is provided for the students to consult, and no attempt is made to ascertain by means of essays or exercises how far they have assimilated the modicum of information that the Lecturer is capable of imparting. That teaching of this kind is not teaching at all is, indeed, admitted in substance by those who argue in defence of the present system that the students do not go to law lectures to learn law, but in order to obtain the certificate required by the University of having attended so many lectures, and that they can master all their subjects in six months' private reading.

18 The Government of India are disposed to think that the principles which have been suggested in the case of second grade colleges may be found to be equally applicable to the case of the law classes and departments. Efficiency should be strictly insisted on up to the point to which they teach, and, that once secured, their teaching should be accepted as part of the course which the candidates must undergo. Institutions which comply with this essential condition will be entitled to be treated as "*bona fide* legal teaching" and will be able to obtain affiliation to the University in law. As an illustration of what is meant by *bona fide* legal teaching, the Commission refer to the case of the Aligarh College where it is recognized that one teacher cannot do justice to all the subjects comprised in the law course, and the Professor is assisted by a small staff of local practitioners, old students of the college. Local teaching of this kind, provided always that it comes up to an approved standard, reduces the cost of a legal education to the students of the locality, and need not be condemned because it necessarily falls short of the higher ideal aimed at in a Central College which is intended to serve as a model to all similar institutions in the Province. The same principle applies in the main to the colleges affiliated in law which are situated in University towns. Some of these, notably the Calcutta colleges, command the services of teachers who are well qualified in point of learning. The question for them will be whether they will co-operate in the creation of a Central College, or will elect to retain their independence and to maintain a *bona fide* centre of legal teaching within their own walls. At the same time, the Government of India are inclined to agree that, as in the case of Arts, a Central Law College, with fees pitched at a rate commensurate with the commercial value of the education imparted, should be established at each

University centre, and, if necessary, by Government. But its object should be to serve as a model, and it should possess no monopoly other than its own merits may secure to it.

19 I am to ask for <sup>the opinion of</sup> <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> <sup>His Honour the Lieutenant Governor</sup> on the proposals of the Commission on this subject and their application to the circumstances of <sup>the</sup> <sup>Madras</sup> <sup>Hombay</sup> <sup>Presidency</sup> <sup>Bengal</sup> <sup>etc</sup>. In particular I am to enquire as to the desirability of establishing a Central College of Law and the possibility of making it self-supporting. Where a Law College already exists, the Government of India would be glad to be informed what action should be taken to bring its teaching and equipment up to the standard laid down by the Commission and to make it in every respect a model institution of its kind.

20 In paragraphs 33—43 of the Report the Commission refer to the defects in the Senates of the Universities as now constituted and propose a variety of reforms. <sup>Reform of the Senates</sup> Their proposals under this head are criticised by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Banerjee (paragraphs 2—8 of his Note) who expresses entire agreement in the opinion entertained almost unanimously by the witnesses who were examined by the Commission that the present Senates have become unwieldy bodies by reason of their consisting of unduly large numbers of Fellows, all of whom are not qualified or not inclined to take part in the work of a University. But while admitting that the Senates must be reduced to more reasonable dimensions with only qualified members, Mr Banerjee is unable to accept the method of reduction recommended by his colleagues and puts forward an alternative scheme which is explained at length in his note.

21 It will be seen from paragraph 33 of the Report that academic opinion is practically at one in holding that the existing Senates are too large, and that steps must be taken to reduce the number of Fellows, to raise the standard of qualification, and to secure more regular attention to University business. The Government of India agree in accepting the principles affirmed by the consensus of so many competent authorities. But in giving effect to these principles they have no desire to enforce compliance with a rigidly uniform plan. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes that the Indian Universities have developed on independent lines, and have formed traditions of their own, and that the differences which have thus arisen may properly be taken into consideration in settling the details of their constitution within the limit of the broad principles already accepted. I am accordingly to ask for an expression of <sup>the opinion of</sup> <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> <sup>His Honour the Lieutenant Governor</sup> (i) as to the adequacy of the number of Fellows

proposed by the Commission for the Senate of the <sup>Madras</sup> <sup>Hombay</sup> <sup>Calcutta</sup> <sup>Ahmedabad</sup> <sup>Punjab</sup> University, (ii)

as to the proportion of Fellows to be elected in the newly constituted Senate, (iii) as to the persons by whom the privilege of election should be exercised, (iv) as to the period for which a Fellowship should in future be tenable, with special reference to the apprehension, which the Government of India do not share, that a five years' tenure will not be favourable to independence, (v) as to the best method of securing the regular attendance of Fellows at meetings of the Senate. In this last matter it has been suggested that the precedent of the Indian Museum Act might be followed, and that any Fellow who failed to attend for a year should be liable at the discretion of the Chancellor to be removed from the Senate. All the above are questions upon which the Government of India have no desire or intention to surrender their final responsibility, but upon which they desire fully to consult local opinion before exerting it.

22 The Government of India desire to add some further observations on the important question of the election of Fellows. In 1891 the privilege of election on a limited scale was conceded by Lord Lansdowne to the graduates of the Calcutta University. This was admittedly an experiment, and that phrase was applied to it by Lord Lansdowne both in official letters and in public speech. No pledge of continuance was given, and the exercise of the privilege was subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council to whom the names of the



Fellows elected are submitted for final sanction. The same privilege was extended somewhat later under similar conditions to the Universities of Madras and Bombay. In the Universities of Allahabad and Lahore the Act of Incorporation provides for the election of Fellows by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Chancellor. The Commission propose that the privilege experimentally conferred upon the older Universities should be retained, and that power should further be taken to introduce election by the Senates in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and election by graduates at Allahabad and Lahore. The Government of India are prepared to accept the proposals of the Commission, but it must be borne in mind that these involve a very liberal concession and a substantial advance in the direction of popular representation. In the case of the older Universities a privilege hitherto conditional and tentative will now receive statutory recognition, while in the others the constituent authority will be empowered to place the existing practice on a wider and more popular basis.

23 Where the graduates are to elect, the composition of the electorate will require careful consideration. In paragraph 40 of their Report the Commission propose that the electors should be graduates of five years' standing. In making this recommendation the Commission seem to have been influenced by the precedent of the English Universities, and the Government of India entertain some doubts whether their proposal would not result in the creation of an electorate of unwieldy dimensions, scattered over a vast area of country, devoid of any common ground of action or opportunities for consultation, and therefore peculiarly liable to be led astray by the arts of the canvasser and the wire-puller. It is doubtless possible that the rule as to registration on payment of an annual fee, suggested in paragraph 55 of the Report, would tend to restrict the number of graduates qualified to vote, and that the rules for election might be so framed as to operate in the same direction, while it may also be urged that as election will take place by Faculties, the Faculty of Arts is the only one in which an unduly large electorate need be apprehended. But after giving their full weight to these considerations, His Excellency in Council is still disposed to think that the Commission's proposals go too far, and that the better plan would be to adopt the Bombay system and to restrict the right of voting to the following three classes:

- (a) Graduates, of whatever standing, who have obtained the highest existing degree in any faculty,
- (b) graduates of whatever standing, who have obtained two degrees, one of which must be in the Faculty of Arts,
- (c) graduates, of not less than ten years' standing, who have obtained only one degree.

24 The Government of India approve of the suggestion that a register of graduates should be kept up in each University, that an annual fee should be paid by those whose names and addresses are entered in it, and that persons whose names are not on the register should not be allowed to vote. The amount of the fee might, it is suggested, be fixed at Rs 2. The Commission make no mention of the method of voting, but it is understood that they are in favour of continuing the existing system of voting papers. This no doubt has grave disadvantages in the opening which it gives for canvassing and organized pressure, but, having regard to the scattered character of the electorate, His Excellency in Council is disposed to think that these disadvantages are on the whole outweighed by the greater evils which would ensue if the right of election became the virtual monopoly of the residents in the capital towns. I am to invite expression

of the opinion of <sup>the Governor or in Council</sup> His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the suggestions detailed above

25 I am next to draw attention to the courses in Arts and Science which are outlined in paragraph 117 of the Report. Here it may be explained that in these and their other proposals relating to teaching, the Commission must not be understood to recommend that the courses of studies in all Universities should be arranged on a uniform plan. They have rather endeavoured to state the principles by which University authorities should be guided in such matters, to draw

attention to the defects which they have observed in methods of teaching, and to indicate the steps which should be taken to simplify and complete the programme of instruction. In pursuance of this view of the matter, which has the cordial assent of the Government of India, it has been suggested that, owing to the metaphysical and introspective bent of the Indian mind, the intellectual discipline which is the object of all University teaching can perhaps be better imparted by substituting History for deductive Logic and elementary Psychology in the intermediate course, and Geography for Political Economy in the B A course. There seems to be positive advantage in a suggestion which will tend to attract the Indian mind to the study of the concrete phenomena of society, politics and the natural world rather than to abstract thought or philosophical investigation. On similar grounds, while recognising the difficulties which at present attend instruction in Science, and the unsatisfactory nature of much of the school teaching in the subject, the Government of India are of opinion that it is of the greatest value, as bringing the student into contact with the practical facts which surround him. Moreover, as industrial development by means of native capital advances in India, the demand for scientific training among natives of the country will inevitably increase, and the Government of India would regret any changes which might tend to discourage them from turning their attention to these branches of study, I am to ask for <sup>the opinion of</sup> <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> <sup>His Honour the Lieutenant Governor</sup> on the subject

26 In paragraph 51 (b) of their Report the Commission propose that the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex officio* a member and Vice Chairman of the Syndicate. I am to enquire whether <sup>they</sup><sub>he</sub> concur(s) in this proposal, or whether <sup>they</sup><sub>he</sub> desire(s) to suggest some alternative arrangement, such as that the Vice Chairman of the Syndicate should be elected for the year, or should be appointed for the same period by the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor.

27 In paragraphs 163 and 164 of their Report the Commission discuss the question of the age limit for matriculation and arrive at the conclusion that on the whole it will be sufficient to fix the minimum limit of age at 15 as has recently been recommended by a Committee of the Senate at Calcutta. They consider that this limit should be adopted at all Universities. Their recommendation in favour of a minimum limit of 15 seems to rest to some extent on the ground that if 16 were adopted, a medical student, whose course of study is necessarily a prolonged one, would not be able to obtain his degree or diploma until he was 23.

28 The Government of India are unable to admit that the convenience of the comparatively small class of medical students should be permitted to override the educational interests of the students at large. And it appears to them that the natural precocity of the Indian youth, the deplorable physical and mental consequences of over pressure upon young boys, and the dangers attending their premature entry upon collegiate life furnish weighty arguments in favour of fixing the minimum age at which a candidate may present himself for examination at 16 rather than 15. The Commission have shown that if a continuous record of a boy's age is maintained from the time when he first goes to school, there will be little difficulty in guarding against the evasion of the rule. It may be added that the inducement to overstate age with the object of matriculating earlier would be greatly reduced if it were made an absolute rule that any declaration of age for public purposes, express or implied, should, in the case of Government servants, be deemed conclusive, and that no revision of such a declaration should be allowed to be made at a later period for any such purpose as avoiding compulsory retirement from the service. I am to ask for <sup>the opinion of</sup> <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> <sup>His Honour the Lieutenant Governor</sup> on the general question on the minimum age to be adopted and as to the desirability of prohibiting any alteration in the recorded ages of Government servants.

29 In paragraph 78 of the Report the Commission point out that their proposals as to the affiliation of colleges and the recognition of schools will involve a revision of the rules in regard to the admission of private students to



**University Examinations** In paragraphs 166—68 they examine this question more fully. As regards candidates for matriculation, they suggest the general adoption of the rule in force at Calcutta which requires every private student to produce a certificate from the Educational Inspector of the circle in which he lives to the effect that it is reasonably probable that he will pass the University Examination. In the case of the Intermediate Examination and the examination for the degree of B. A. or B. Sc., the Commission recommend that private students should be admitted only by an order of the Senate, to be justified by reasons recorded in each case at the time of making the order. The Government of India think it clearly desirable that, so far as the Entrance Examination is concerned, some provision should be made for the admission of private students. But they doubt whether it is advisable or convenient to impose on Government Inspectors the duty of testing such students, and they are disposed to think that a certificate from the head master of a recognized school of suitable status might be accepted as sufficient. After matriculation students should as far as possible, receive their training in the colleges of the Universities, and the Government of India agree in thinking that exemptions from this rule should very rarely be allowed. It seems to them, however, that the proposal to refer all such cases to the Senate is somewhat out of proportion to their importance, and is inconsistent with the position which it is proposed to assign to the Syndicate. I am to invite an expression of

the opinion of <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> ~~the Governor in Council~~ on these points

30 The question of introducing or continuing a separate Honours' Course

**Question of an Honours Course** is one of some difficulty. The Commission discuss it in paragraph 173 and recommend with some hesitation that there should be no separate course for Honours but that the examination for the degree of M. A. should be regarded as the Honours' Examination. In arriving at this conclusion they seem to have been mainly influenced by the fact that the introduction of Honours' courses at Calcutta has depreciated the pass degree of B. A. The Commission were, it is understood, of opinion that the Indian Colleges do not at present possess the staff and resources requisite to enable them to make adequate arrangements for both Honours men and pass men. They feared that if the Calcutta system were extended generally, the best teachers in a college would concentrate their efforts on the Honours' men, and that the general standard might be lowered in consequence. The advocates of Honours' courses are found for the most part among those who favour the early specialization of studies, while the Commission consider that an Indian student is not fit to take up a special subject until he has finished his B. A. course. On the other side it may be said that it is possible to attach too much weight to the alleged depreciation of the pass degree. The more that degree declines in value, the more will men resort to the Honours' course, and the greater will be the distinction between the ambitious and the inert or indifferent student which it is the object of all education to accentuate. The suggestion, that the M. A. Examination should be regarded as the Honours' course, meets the case only of the small minority who go on to that degree, and the Governor General in Council sees no reason why the great body of students who do not proceed beyond the B. A. degree should all be included in one and the same category if some of their number desire the opportunity of showing that they have attained a somewhat higher standard. It has been suggested that this legitimate ambition might be satisfied by dividing the B. A. Examination into three classes, the standard of marks demanded for inclusion in the first and second classes being high enough to constitute a real distinction, while the third class would comprise the large number of students who merely qualify for a pass. The highest rank of Honours would still be reserved for the M. A. Examination. I am to ask for

the views of <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> ~~the Governor in Council~~ on these questions

31 The question of the effect of the Commission's proposals on the financial resources of the Universities and colleges is examined in paragraphs 189—

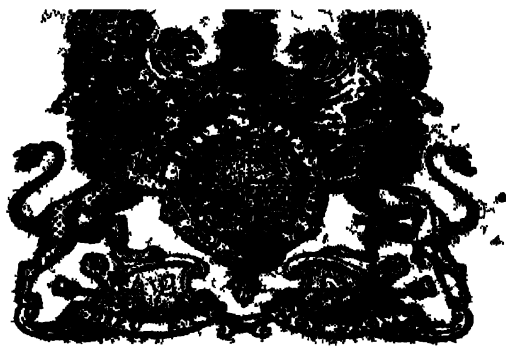
194 of the Report. The Government of India agree in thinking that the changes

proposed by the Commission, if carried out in anything approaching entirety, will impose upon the Universities fresh burdens, while at the same time they will probably reduce one of their chief sources of revenue by diminishing the number of students who will pay fees for permission to appear at the Entrance Examination. Unless, therefore, the financial position of the Universities can be materially strengthened by raising the fees for examinations, by contributions from colleges towards the cost of advanced teaching, and by assistance from private benefactors or from Government, the prospect of thorough reforms being effected must be indefinitely postponed. I am accordingly to ask for a full expression of

the opinion of <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> His Honour the Lieutenant Governor (1) as to the possibility of raising the fees for examination, (ii) as to the likelihood of substantial contributions towards the advancement of higher education being forthcoming from private sources, (iii) as to the extent to which aid can properly be given by Government, the form which it should take, whether that of a direct subsidy, of lending the services of Professors, or of providing equipment, and as to the measure of control which Government should exercise in each of these cases

2 In the foregoing paragraphs only those recommendations of the Commission have been discussed which the Government of India feel some hesitation about accepting in their entirety, or which, either from their intrinsic importance, or because of the special attention which they have attracted, it seemed undesirable to pass over in silence. Of those that have not been noticed, while some are definite proposals for reform, many are counsels which will no doubt carry that weight with the Universities to which the distinguished qualifications of their authors, and the special attention which they have given to the subject, entitle them. It is enough to say here that they have the general approval and support of the Government of India. There are certain points special to particular Provinces with which it has not been thought desirable to encumber this letter, and on these the Local Governments concerned will be separately addressed.

3 I am now to invite <sup>the opinion of</sup> <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> His Honour the Lieutenant Governor <sup>your opinion</sup> upon the various points that have been raised in the present letter, as well as upon the general recommendations of the Commission, in so far as these appear to <sup>His Excellency in Council</sup> His Honour the Lieutenant Governor <sup>you</sup> to call for separate or special notice



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY OCTOBER 25 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 24th October 1902

NOTIFICATIONS

No 3481 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act on the 18th October 1902 —

- No 401 of 1902 —J G M O'Hara, executive engineer, state railways, Saharanpur  
*A lock for the doors of railway wagons or other similar doors*
- No 402 of 1902 —Frank Dashwood Fowler, executive engineer in the Public Works Department and now officiating as deputy manager, O and R Railway, Lucknow *A device for fastening the doors of goods wagons, to be called 'Fowler's patent wagon lock'*
- No 403 of 1902 —Robert Chamberlin Hislop, manager of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Installation in the city of Bombay  
*An improved machine for soldering the joints of tins*
- No 404 of 1902 —J E Young, superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, Madras presidency *An improved means of applying power to machines used for various purposes*
- No 405 of 1902 —Roland Hayes Gahagan, of Messrs Geo Gahagan & Co, 271, Billasis road, Byculla, Bombay *An improved automatic sluice-gate*
- No 406 of 1902 —Carl Olof Lundholm, chemist, works manager of the Ardeer Factory, Stevenston, North Britain, and Nobel's Explosives Co, Ltd, of Nobel house, 195, West George street, Glasgow *Improvements in smokeless gunpowder*
- No 407 of 1902 —William John Greengrass, engineer, and at present representative of the Vacuum Oil Co, Rochester, New York, America, and residing at Byculla, Bombay *The substitution of a brush or pad for the cotton waste soaked in oil in general use for lubricating the journals of railway and other vehicles*
- No 408 of 1902 —Charles George Landseer Judge, journalist, of 5/1, Council house street, Calcutta, British India *A new or improved method of manufacturing green-tea, and apparatus therefor*
- No 409 of 1902 —Charles Stanton Flanagan, permanent way inspector, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Vikarabad, in British India *A new or improved combination permanent way measure*
- No 410 of 1902 —George Westinghouse manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements relating to the linings of vessels for metallurgical work*
- No 411 of 1902 —James Archibald Hutcheson, engineer, of 7th and Canal streets, city of Richmond county of Henrico, state of Virginia, United States of America *A machine for tobacco stripping*
- No 412 of 1902 —John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Co, Ltd, of 2, St Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Scotland *Improvements relating to water tube boilers*
- No 413 of 1902 —The Cotton Seed Co, Ltd, of 37, Old Jewry, in the city of London, England *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed*
- No 414 of 1902 —The Cotton Seed Co, Ltd, of 37, Old Jewry, in the city of London, England *Improvements in or relating to machines for cracking and disintegrating cotton seed*
- No 415 of 1902 —The American Tobacco Co, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey and having a place of business at 111, fifth avenue, city, county and state of New York, United States of America *Improvements in sealed cans, and means for opening the same*

No 416 of 1902 — William Walker, mining engineer, of Hawthorn house, Saltburn-by the Sea, Yorkshire *Improvements in railway chairs and their fastenings*

No 417 of 1902 — Georges Baum, machine maker, of Rorschach, in the republic of Switzerland, and Fernand Boyer, manufacturer, of Paris, in the republic of France *A loom designed for the manufacture of oriental carpets*

No 418 of 1902 — Vithal B Mishra, engineer at Jalgaon district Khandesh, Bombay presidency *A spherical direct-acting steam and explosive engine*

No 3482 P — THE under mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 16D of 1902 — Corangi Veeraswami cloth merchant, Fish market, Coconada  
*A design of a border representing jasmine flowers resting alongside one another*

No 17D of 1902 — Corangi Veeraswami, cloth merchant, Fish market, Coconada  
*A design consisting of a formation of square and round flowers between two border lines*

No 3483 P — SPECIFICATIONS of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 4 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 110 of 1902 — Nernst Electric Light, Ltd, Gilbert Scott Ram and Eustace Graham Sheppard, electricians, all of 82, Victoria street, Westminster, London, S W, England *Improvements in and relating to Nernst lamps* (Specification filed 3 October 1902)

No 122 of 1902 — William Richard Sumption Jones, civil engineer, 82, Whitehall court, Whitehall, in the county of London, England *Improvements in railway coupling apparatus* (Specification filed 26 September 1902)

No 226 of 1902 — Sidney George Brown, electrical engineer, of 9, Putney hill, Putney, in the county of London, England *Improvements relating to electric telegraphy* (Specification filed 4 October 1902)

No 237 of 1902 — Purna Chundra Ghose, iron-founder's assistant, of village and post office Gourhaty, district Hoogly and of 32/3, Wellington street, Bow Bazar, Calcutta *An improved padlock* (Specification filed 30 September 1902)

No 3484 P — THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 88 of 1898 — Emanuel Winter *Improvements in slate pencils, and in the manufacture thereof* (From 17 October 1902 to 17 October 1903)

No 244 of 1898 — Ferdinand Eugene Canda *Improvements in the manufacture of metal wheels* (From 17 October 1902 to 17 October 1903)

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at *Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act, 1888

### BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st October, 1902

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	R	a p		R	a p
Capital paid up	2 00 00 000	0 0	Government Securities	1 65,08,325	7 9
Reserve Fund	1,14 00 000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	66 70,610	0 0
Public Deposits	R a p		Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2 23 15,234	13 6
at Head Office	85,35,961	9 4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,68,14,154	11 4
Public Deposits			Bills discounted and purchased	2 13 95,040	15 10
at Branches	88,45,566	15 1	Balances with other Banks	17 80,424	14 9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8 48,82 695	0 10	Bullion	7,738	8 0
Bank Post Bills, etc	5,38,778	4 8	Dead Stock	16 13 374	4 4
Sundries	14,81,040	10 1	Stamps	10 902	6 9
			Sundries	7,50,987	2 9
				8,78,66 793	5 0
				R a p	
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,32,18 320	2 3
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,45,98,929	0 9
				4,78,17,249	3 0
				RUPREES	
				13,56 84 042	8 0

\* Includes Govt and S. vs value Rs 20 15 655 0 0  
† Do do do 82 717 8 0

R 20 98 372 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL  
Calcutta, the 23rd October, 1902

E J BIRCH,  
Chief Accountant  
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent  
Percentage 45 85

By order of the Directors,  
W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October, 1902

PARTICULARS	3½ PER CENT LOANS						4 PER CENT LOANS						3½ PER CENT LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.				
	3 PER CENT 47 1896-97	Of 1848-43	Of 1854-55	Of 1865	Of 1879	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-01	Total	Of 1833-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1848-43	Of 1854	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879		Total	Of 1870	Transfer of 1870, 4½ PER CENT PERPETUAL	Total
Balance f 30th September 1902	1 58 03,000	2 02,74,200	11 78,58 600	3 01 08 800	1 30,54,000	100	19 90,300	18,13,84,000	6 934	5 000	15 50	40 80	3 700	73 934	34 400	5,000	29,500	18,98 94,434	
444—Amount of transferred to in London	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th October 1902	"	"	55,000	1 000	"	"	1 00 000	1 95 000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 95,000	
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1902	"	"	"	"	"	"	30,000	30 000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30 000	
Debit—Amount written of in the London Registers	50 000	4,81 000	11 80,11 600	3,01 09 800	1,30 54,000	100	21 80,300	18 35 70,000	6 934	5,000	"	18,500	40 800	5 700	73,034	5,000	29,500	19,94 80,434	
Balance on 15th October 1902	1 37 34,000	1 97 95,200	11 78,61 600	3,01 09,800	1,30,39,000	100	21 80,300	13,29 17 000	6 934	5 000	15 5	40,800	5,700	73,034	34,500	5 000	29,500	19,97 77,434	

Note.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1902 enfaced from India 11 132 lakhs re-transferred from London 10 487 lakhs  
" 10th August 1902 " 31st " ditto 13  
" 1st Sept " 15th Sept " 30 " ditto 10  
" 16th " " 30th " 5 " ditto 5  
" 1st Oct " 15th Oct. " 7 " ditto 7  
11 154 lakhs 10,522 lakhs  
10,522 " 10,522 lakhs  
Balance against India 632 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,  
BANK OF BENGAL  
Calcutta, the 21st October, 1902

W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS

## NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India Price Rs 6 Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

## NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- |   |               |   |                          |
|---|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Engineers     | 5 | Press-workers            |
| 2 | Overscers     | 6 | Photo-Mechanical workers |
| 3 | Sub-Overseers | 7 | Mechanical apprentices   |
| 4 | Draftsmen     | 8 | Metal and wood carvers   |

**E ATKINSON, Captain, R E ,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.**

**DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY**

**Calcutta, the 20th October, 1902**

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the  
7th October, 1902**

[illegible]

**A F COX,**  
**Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.**



## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 21st October, 1902

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th October, 1902

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900	TOTAL
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,71,70,000	11,18,46,915	12,90,16,915	3,42,58,833	4,78,54,311			8,21,13,144
Allahabad		2,4,79,175	2,40,79,175	1,86,10,515	7,74,43			1,93,84,716
Lahore		2,53,41,000	2,53,44,000	1,10,81,631	15,40,100			1,26,70,440
Bombay	1,32,30,560	8,95,11,775	10,27,41,355	5,00,70,448	2,72,44,176			7,73,14,224
Karachi		1,05,53,250	1,08,53,50	24,74,020	21,50,555			46,24,075
Madras	32,04,80	3,14,16,390	3,46,21,270	56,43,750	53,41,380			1,39,85,730
Calicut		22,3,825	2,36,805	7,55,550	1,31,610			5,57,160
Rangoon		98,61,900	98,61,900	2,03,04,903	11,03,695			2,74,10,660
	3,36,05,450	30,51,49,910	33,87,55,360					
<i>Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue</i>			3,34,395					
	TOTAL ₹		33,84,20,965	15,22,02,784	8,62,16,215			23,84,21,019
<i>Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another</i>								Nil
							NIT TOTAL ₹	23,84,21,019
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,91,500 held under section 1, of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 188								9,99,99,246
							GRAND TOTAL ₹	33,84,20,965

A F COX

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

## SURVEY OF INDIA

## NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 4th October, 1902

No 227.—Mr A Desaubes, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade is granted privilege leave for six weeks under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th November, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same

S1 G GORE, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

## POST OFFICE

## NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 14th October, 1902

No. 1130 S.—*Ap* Mr L F V Kalbeier is appointed to be a Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, on probation for one year

A U FANSHAWE,  
Director General of the Post Office of India

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*Claimants who have attained their majority*

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing —

Name of Warrant and Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased	Claimants
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter) Dennis Brooks (son)
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ *John Brandon (son) Charles Brandon (son) *James Brandon (son)
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter)
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter) Joseph Carroll (son) Agnes Carroll (daughter)
Cosser, J., Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son)
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son)
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son)
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter)
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son)
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son) William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son)
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter) Richard Grimstone (son)
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W., Sub Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son)
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son) Frank Healey (son)
Keleker, J. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter)
Knowles, W. S., Half Pay Bugler, D Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son)
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son)
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son)
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter) John William McManus (son) Agnes Maude McManus (daughter)
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son)
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter)
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Roth (daughter)
Scully, E., Sub Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter) John Scully (son)
Smith, Michael, Color-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter)
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son)
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son) Ellen Sheepard (daughter)
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son) Thomas Wallace (son)
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son)

\* Claims received, but claimants have not yet appeared to receive payment

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE ;  
Madras, the 30th September, 1902

W FRYER, Major,  
Pay Examiner, Madras Command

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Mr A Macintosh, late of Darjeeling	Darjeeling	8th September 1902	The District Judge of Dinajpur on 17th September, 1902	No Will No application
Mr J S Duncan late an employé in Bengal Iron and Steel Works Basaker	In the District of Burdwan	21st July, 1902	The District Judge of Burdwan on 16th September 1902	Ditto Ditto
Mr Thomas Cullen late of the Almshouse	Presidency General Hospital	13th September 1902	The District Judge of 24 Parganas Alipore on 19th September 1902	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not. No application
Mr William Robertson late an Engineer and Millwright of No 32 Lalbala Lane Calcutta	Loong Soong Tea Estate in Assam	20th March 1902	The Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley Districts on 8th September, 1902	No Will A certificate under section 36 of Act II of 1874 has been granted to Mr Charles Windham Esq by the Administrator General of Bengal to administer the deceased's estate.
Mr C Faxton late a Railway Guard	Thomson Hospital Agra	19th August 1902	The Judge of Agra on 25th September 1902	No Will No application
Miss Alice Booth late of St Mary's Home	Presidency General Hospital	1st September, 1902	District Judge of 24 Pargannas Alipore on 9th September 1902	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not No application
Mrs Charlotte Lethorn late of St Mary's Home	Ditto	18th September 1902	Ditto on 24th September 1902	Ditto Ditto
Baby R A Grant, late of St Mary's Home.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	No application

HENRY T HYDE,  
Administrator General of Bengal

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET  
Calcutta, 22nd October, 1902

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**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**


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**NOTIFICATIONS**

Agra, the 20th October, 1902

**No. 196** -- Mr A Hollingbery, Superintendent of the Monghyr Circle in the Lower Division of the Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for one month and 22 days, with effect from the 1st September, 1902

**No. 197** -- In continuation of Notification, No 184; dated the 2nd October, 1902, Munshi Abdus Samad, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent 4th grade, in the Monghyr Circle of the Lower Division of the Internal Branch, with effect from the 1st September, 1902, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A Hollingbery, Superintendent, or until further orders

L WHITE KING,

Offg Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

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**EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY**


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**NOTIFICATION**

Calcutta, the 22nd October, 1902

**No. 11** -- Mr J H Murray, District Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under articles 264-A, 291 and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and nine days combined with furlough for nine months and twenty-one days with effect from the 19th November 1902, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same

J C MILLS,

for Manager

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**CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN**


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**NOTIFICATION**

Quetta, the 14th October, 1902

**No. 7018** -- The Chief Commissioner is pleased to cancel Notification, No 3965, dated the 22nd June, 1891, "investing the Munsiff of Sibi with powers to try original suits of value not exceeding Rs600"

By Order,

W S DAVIS,

First Assistant

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**NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY**


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**NOTIFICATION**

Lahore, the 17th October, 1902

**No. 26** -- Mr C L Sim, Special Engineer, is granted, under articles 264 A, 277, 291, 339 A, and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with furlough for twelve months, 11/12, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 28th October, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

E F JACOB,

Offg Manager, North Western Railway

## TREASURE TROVE

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878,

*Description of coins*  
 Gold ear ornament or earring pair  
 3 gold neck ornaments  
 10 small gold pieces  
 Pieces of silver rings  
 1 small black bead

*Value*

Rs a p.  
 5 0 0  
 10 0 0  
 3 0 0  
 0 4 0  
 0 4 0

TOTAL

18 8 0

that about the 18th of July, 1902, a treasure consisting of the articles enumerated in the margin and valued at Rs 18 8-0 was found in assessed waste fields 977, 978 B, of Kalappatti village, Coimbatore Taluk

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof as owners or finders, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore on Monday, the 23rd March, 1903, at Coimbatore, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to law

H H F M TYLER,  
 for Collector

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
 The 2nd October 1902

## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

## NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 16th October, 1902

No 30 — Mr E T Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 1st grade is, on return from leave, transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway

The 18th October, 1902.

No 31 — Mr F G R Dawson Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, transferred from the North Western Railway to the Agra Delhi Chord Railway

No 32 — Director of Railway Construction's Notification, No 29, dated 8th October, 1902, transferring Lieutenant E G Wace, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, from the Allahabad Fyzabad Chord Railway to the Agra Delhi Chord Railway, is hereby cancelled

F J E SPRING,  
 Officiating Director

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, viz —

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra
	Rs	Rs	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin,	Rs 17, or post-free,	Rs 17 8
½ "	Rs 8-8,	" Rs 8-14
¼ "	Rs 4-4,	" Rs 4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1902.

No. 34 — The following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each, and until further orders —

Names	From	To	Dates.
M E Nigel Jones	Assistant Superinten dent class VII, 1st grade	Assistant Superinten dent, class VI 2nd grade	31st July, 1902
C I Williams	Assistant Superinten dent, class VII, 1st grade	Assistant Superinten dent, class VI, 2nd grade	10th August, 1902
G F W Olver	Assistant Superinten dent, class VII, 1st grade	Assistant Superinten dent, class VI, 2nd grade	13th August, 1902

The 17th October, 1902

No. 35 — With reference to Telegraph Department Notification, No 11, dated the 21st May, 1902, it is notified that Mr H Mayston, Assistant Superintendent, class VI 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of two months, furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th November, 1902

F G MACLEAN,  
Director General of Telegraphs

Simla, the 21st October, 1902

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of September, 1902

Name of Office	Where situated	Date	REMARKS
<i>Government Telegraph Offices</i>			
Atrauli (Aligarh)	United Provinces	12th September	Opened
Bicholim	Portuguese Territory	26th "	Ditto
Duarabazar	Assam	15th "	Ditto
Ishamati (Sylhet)	Assam	22nd "	Ditto
Karty Boer Camp	Madras	25th "	Closed
Kolhapur Shahupuri	Bombay	19th "	Opened
Masein	Upper Burma	11th "	Ditto
Sholapur Station Road	Bombay	9th "	Ditto

NOTE — The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified —

Bangalore City instead of 'Bangalore Fort

Banigram instead of 'Sadhanpur

' Malegaon instead of Malegaon City

Malegaon Camp " instead of " Malegaon

<i>Railway Telegraph Offices</i>			
Alwal	Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway	15th September	Opened
Brace Bridge Junction	Eastern Bengal Railway	7th August	Closed
Chautala Road	Jodhpur Bikanir Railway	9th September	Opened
Dohwati	Jodhpur Bikanir Railway	9th "	Ditto
Hanumangarh	Jodhpur Bikanir Railway	9th "	Ditto
Kaurha	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st "	Ditto
Rahoki	North Western Railway	10th August	Closed
Sangat	Jodhpur Bikanir Railway	9th September	Opened
Subzimandi	Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway	15th "	Ditto
Unchdih	East Indian Railway	15th "	Ditto
Vevji	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	15th "	Ditto

NOTE — The following changes in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified —

' Oodlabari B D instead of ' Manabari B D "

" Pateswan E B " instead of " Sankosh E B."

M BRIND,  
Director, Traffic Branch.

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THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

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ERRATUM

Peshawar, the 14th October, 1902

No. 230 —In Notification, Nos 144 and 145, dated the 4th July, 1902, published at pages 764 and 765 of Part II of the *Gazette of India* dated the 12th July, 1902, for "Mohamad Khan" read "Mahmud Khan," and in the latter Notification for "Ressaldar Shah Na vaz Khan" read "Resaidar Shah Nawaz Khan"

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NOTIFICATIONS

The 20th October, 1902

No. 232 —On return from the privilege leave granted to him in this Government Notification, No 226, dated the 9th October, 1902, M Umr ud din resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Inspector of Schools, North West Frontier Province, on the forenoon of the 13th October, 1902, relieving Khalifa Inad-ud din, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mooltan Circle, whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government from that date

By Order,

R I R GLANCY,

Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province

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APPOINTMENT

The 14th October, 1902

No. 231 —M Ghulam Kadir Khan, Tahsildar, Bannu, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and assumed charge of his duties in the Shirani country on the afternoon of the 19th September, 1902, relieving Muhammad Azim Khan

By Order,

A H GRANT,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province

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SURVEY OF INDIA —REVENUE BRANCH

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NOTIFICATIONS

No. 10—R 48 96 —Babu Maya Das Puri, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

F B LONGE, Major, R E ,  
for Deputy Surveyor General  
In charge Revenue Branch

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 27th September, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS		DEATHS			CAUSE OF DEATH							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of popula- tion	Ratio of births per 1,000 of popula- tion	Number			
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Small pox	Cholera	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males				Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680	1		1															7		1	
2		Nawashahr	4 114		4	4	1	1						1							50	13	2	
3		Butia	7 029	2	4	6															45		3	
4		Haripur	5 578	1	3	4	1		1									1		1	37	9	4	
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91 070	32	21	53	42	21	21		5		2	1	3	12		5		8	30	24	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	30 590	6	4	10	13	4	9				9	1			3			3	17	22	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	14 171	6	10	16	8	5					4				4		2	1	3	59	29	7
8		Lakki	5 218		1	1																10		8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 575	6	10	16	19	11	8				13	1		5		4	6	10	26	31	9	
10		Kulachi	9 125	1		1	5	4	1				1	2		2		2	2	2	6	20	10	
		TOTAL	206 150	55	57	112	89	46	43		5		49	5	3		27	13	14	27	28	23		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 27th September 1902  
 Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns 112 births were registered (53 males and 59 females) giving a birth rate of 28 per mille of population 89 deaths were registered (46 males and 43 females), giving a death-rate of 23 per mille of population

W A SYKES, Lt-Col, I.M.S.,  
 Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province

Peshawar, the 15th October, 1902



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|---|---|

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

### HOME DEPARTMENT

Madras Census Report, 1901 In 3 Parts F'cap Board R9-12 or 14s 6d complete (R1 4a)

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September 1902

Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a (1a)

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System F'cap Limp cover R1 01 1s 6d (5a)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Ninth issue, 1902 Super Royal 4to Board R4 or 6s (12a)

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coastwise Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol 1, Foreign Trade Super Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12a)

### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, for 1900 1901 F'cap Paper cover 8a or 8d (2a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Corrected to 1st July 1902 Royal 8vo Board 8a or 9d (4a)

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Translation of the Ganj-i-Pukhto into the Khovar Dialect F'cap Board R2 9 or 3s 10d (3a)

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1901 F'cap Paper cover 3a or 3d (1a 6p)

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## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1902.

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- Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F G Wigley Esq Royal 8vo Cloth Rs 4 or 6s (7s)
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- Regulation V of 1901 A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1s 9p or 2d (1s)
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- Regulation VII of 1901 A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto 11s or 1s 3d (2s)
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- Madras Code Third Edition in two Volumes 1902 Super Royal 8vo Cloth Rs 6 or 9s (8s) each
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## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

- Forest Flora of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces, being a descriptive list of the indigenous woody plants of the Shaharanpur and Dehra Dun districts and the adjoining portions of the Tehri Garhwal State in the North Western Provinces, with Analyses Double Crown 16mo Full cloth Rs 8 or 2s (3s)
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Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending September, 1901 Compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900 No 2 of 1901 1902 Fcap Paper cover 8s or 9d (2s)

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" Part II, No 2 of 1901 @ R2

" Part III, No 2 of 1901 and Part III, No 1 of 1902, @ R2

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Al Muquddasi (English) Vol I, Fasc 2 @ 12a

## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1902

**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III** By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto Paper cover R3

**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV** By W L Dallas Quarto Paper cover R3

**Monthly Weather Review of India for December, 1901, and January, 1902** By W L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1 per month

**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February, 1902** By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1

**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March, 1902** By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1

**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902** By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1

**Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901 1902** By John Murray Paper cover As 4



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No 020041 of the 3 per cent loan of 1896 1897 for Rs.1,000, originally standing in the name of Kekhashroo Temooljee Mody, Esqr, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of advertisement

Name of the Proprietor,—KEKHASHROO TEMOOLJEE MODY,  
Residence,—C/ Hormusjee Ruttonjee Oourigur, No 27 Old Mody Khana at Fort Bombay

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No 057854 of 3½ per cent loan of 1842 43 for Rs.5,000, No 057855 of 3½ of 1842 43 for Rs.25,000 and No 009049 of 3½ per cent loan of 1879 for Rs.1,200, originally standing in the names of Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai, and Note No Bom 2174 of 3½ per cent loan of 1879 for Rs.800, originally standing in the name of Mankarbai and last endorsed to Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai, the survivors of Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors after two years from the date of last advertisement

Names of proprietors—LALBHAI DALPATBHAI,  
VADILAL LALUBHAI, and  
JAMNABHAI BHAGOOBHAI

Residence—Ahmedabad

### ESTATE H S ATTFIELD, DECEASED

#### PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HENRY STEWART ATTFIELD, who died at Chittagong on 27th July 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Esq, Accountant at Messrs Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 18th November next to the said MESSRS GRINDLAY & CO, CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same

J E VALLANCE,  
Administrator to Estate, H S Attfield, deceased

CALCUTTA,  
The 3rd October, 1902

### THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, 1901

RECEIPTS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1901			Quarter ended 30th September, 1901			Quarter ended 31st December, 1901			DISBURSEMENTS	Quarter ended 30th June 1901			Quarter ended 30th September, 1901			Quarter ended 31st December, 1901		
	R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	p		R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	p
General Sub	8 986	6	4	9 156	2	3	8,904	10	10	Annuity Government of India for Deposit on Reserve Fund Interest on Security Deposit Government Securities in Deposit with Government of India Advances Reco verable Valuation of Assets and Liabilities Relief Fund Management charges	6 220	8	3	6,360	13	9	6,500	7	6
scription																			
Interest	13 008	9	9	1 3 3			13 388	3	2										
Mis Receipts	202	3	3	9 3 0			5 6 0				22 539	9	9	9 286	6	3	22,264	12	0
Government of India	7,050	0	0	9,650	0	0	54,806	0	11					1 066	6	9	238	1	6
Abatement Fund	2 234	11	5								3 178	4	0						
Guarantee Fund	297	15	4																
Relief Fund	446	15	0											39	1	0			
Deposit	160	9	6	71 15 6			122 7 6												
Entrance Fees	28	0	0	14 0 0			18 0 0												
Advances Reco verable	379	2	8														50,000	0	0
Investment Account							2 472	6	8								140	15	7
Opening Bal-ances	1 273	7	6	1 215	4	3	3 014	3	9	Closing Balance	1 332	5	6	2 010	9	9	2 704	5	6
TOTAL RUPEES	34 068	0	9	20,117	12	3	82,731	6	10	TOTAL RUPEES	34,068	0	9	20 117	12	3	82 731	6	10

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89

ASUTOSH DHAR,

MANMATHA CHATTERJI,

Auditors

PRAN KISSEN BOSE,

Secretary

No 1 MIRZAPUR STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 27th September 1902



SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No 43 } CALCUTTA SATURDAY OCTOBER 25 1902

**OFFICIAL PAPERS**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public and such as may usefully be made known. The Minutes of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF  
SEPTEMBER 1902 OF**

RICE  
WHEAT AND FLOUR  
HARLEY  
JAWAR AND RAJRA  
RAGI  
KANGNI

MAIZE  
GRAM AND PULSE  
GHI  
SUGAR  
SALT  
TOBACCO

TURMERIC  
GRASS AND STRAW  
JAWAR STALKS  
KHUSA  
SHEEP GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Burma—(a)</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui			29 91	37 87								
Tavoy			27 59	29 91								
Moulmein and Amherst			28 32	28 32	55 65	55 65						
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
Rangoon			21 05	23 88	32	32 32						
Thongwa			21 86	32 90								
Bassein			27 95	30 92								
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada			27 47									
Toungoo			24 51	24 81								
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay			33 86	31 59	31 07	38 1					12 94	13 17
Bamo												
Pakokku			30 48	30 77								
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyn			30 36	40								
Akyab												
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	17 5	20	31 25	36 25								
Gauhati	33 12		31 5									
<b>Bengal—(a)</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			33 75	37 5								
Dacca			33 5	48 1	32 5	35			30	27 5		
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur			12 5	36 25								
Calcutta			37 5	42 5	35	35			23 75	23 75	23 75	23 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan			35 62	35								
Fabna			35 31	40	25 31	24 22						
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur			40	45	37 5	37 5						
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			28 12	31 57	32 81	33 10						
<i>Bihar south—</i>												
Patna			32 5	33 44	28 12	27 5			20	20 62	24 37	23 12
<i>Bihar north—</i>												
Bhagalpur			36 1	35 16	28 75	30			20	20		
Muzaffarpur			33 25	33 28	27 5	31 57				17 19		
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	20 36	20 99	33 33	35 62	27 5	25 28	34 27	32 6	20 26	22 34		
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	21 61	20	35 57	36 35	26 67	30 21	29 68	34 79	20	22 24	23 45	24 54
Jhansi	23 7		40 99		29 9	32 08			23 75	23 18		
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut			36 35	36 85	24 22	28 59	29 58	31 98	17 24	19 06	25	23 18
Agra	19 06	25	50	53 33	26 67	30 73	31 35	36 35	22 19	22 51		23 57
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	17 5	20	35 1	36 25	24 22	28 59			16 56	19 37	22 19	20
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow		22 24	36 98	35 07	25 78	31 09	33 33	36 35	18 65	20	20 32	22 24
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	20	20	41 7	43 28	27 34	31 98			19 37	22 29		

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice



(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MATR		GRAM		ABHAR DAI		GHI		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
						40 76	40 76	50	50			Mergui
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
						25 4	26 02	30 77	29 36			Pegu (deltate)—
						35 96	53 33					Rangoon
												Thongwa
												Bassein
								40 23	40 23			Pegu (inland)—
						3 1	34 1					Henzada
												Toungoo
				14 85	12 12	24 24	34 78	47 76	55 17			Upper Burma—
												Mandalay
												Bamo
						20	30 33	39 75	70 33			Pakokku
						40	42 11	57 14	61 4			Alakan—
												Kyaukpyn
												Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
												Goalpara
												Gauhati
												Bengal—
						8 40	38 7 71 87	4 40	52 4 5	325 400	4 0 4 0	East rn—
												Chittagong
												Dacca
												Deltate—
						25	30	40	47 5	300	410	Midnapur
25	32 5			22 5	26 25	25	37 5	40	37 5	300	400	Calcutta
						25	27 5 38 12	31 87 43 12	37 5 53 12	320 530	410 540	Central—
												Bardwan
												Pabna
				31 25	32 5	25	31 25	40	52 5	360	420	Northern—
												Rangpur
						3 44	28 76	25	27 06	387 5	397 5	Orissa—
												Cuttack
				17 19	20 62	29 37	25 94	18 12	25	300	350	Bihar south—
												Patna
				19 06 17 34	19 37 19 06	22 5 20	26 25 23 44	31 25 29 55	3 5 29 55	320 290 94	400 355 62	Bihar north—
		16 56	15 94									Bhagalpur
												Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
						18 7	23 33	27 66	27 13	293 83	370	Eastern—
												Benares
						21 04 22 24	23 34 25			245 25 248 53	376 46 350 68	Central—
												Cawnpore
												Jhansi
						22 97 21 61	22 34 22 97	26 67 36 35	29 8 40	266 87 250 94	400 376 67	Western—
25	21 04 23 97			22 19	19 06 21 61							Meerut
												Agra
22 19	22 19			16 56	16 12	19 53	20 94	20		{ 280 and 290 }	410	Submontane, west—
												Shahjahanpur
21 61	20 42			19 06		19 06	22 24	20 52		290	390	Oudh—
												Southern—
												Lucknow
						17 5	22 86			310	400	Northern—
												Hyderabad

**WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER** *continued*

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui			15 84	17 59								
Tavoy			2 4	2 54								
Moulmein and Amherst			15 77	18 77								
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			19 05	20								
Thongwa			20 19	21 33								
Bassein			22 61	22 61								
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			4 71	24 11								
Ioungoo			4 81	24 81								
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay			22 84	24 81								
Bamo			24 71	26 19								
Pakókku												
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu			40	25								
Akyab												
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	4 0	60										
Gauhati												
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	47 0	54 25	33 75	38 7 1	70	110						
Dacca	4 0	8 75	37	38 75	0	80			2 5	1 87		
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	{ 3 1 to 35 }	{ 85 to 40 }	35	36 87	{ 55 and 67 0 }	{ 50 and 75 }					2 66	5 24
Calcutta	42 5	40	33 75	35	90	90			8 75	8 59	7 5	8 75
Central—												
Bardwan	40	42 5	32 5	36 25							7 5	8 75
Fabna	38 12	45	37 0	38 12	65	70					10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	40	62 5	37 0	40	100	90			1 56	1 56	4 37	4 37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	40	40	30	31 25	42 5	42 5			4 37	5 31	4 37	5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	27 1	35	36 87	37 5	40	30			2 5	2 5		
Bihar north—												
Bhagalpur	40 6 26 06	53 12 35 25	36 25 40	37 0 40	80 60	80						
Muzaffarpur												
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	32 07	41 08										
Central—												
Cawnpore	36 35	44 43			65	62 5	70	100				
Jhansi	44 13	48 40					57 13					
Western—												
Meerut												
Agra	38 0 1	36 91			123 07	183 33	114 27	150	2 5	2 5	4 01	7 5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	18 75	00					{ 55 and 60 }	{ 110 and 140 }				
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	34 79	00			70	70			2 5	2 5		
Northern—												
Fyzabad	130 83	38 75										



## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmer	1 5	12 5			33 33	34 69			26 46	27 5	28 50	27 5
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	20	18 12	44 37	46 44	23 59	25	28 59	30 78	17 34	15 36	20	17 34
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	24 48	23 54	45 73	46 49	23 49	23 49	26 51	27 4	17 71	13 33	16 56	17 36
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	22 19	21 09	38 12	38 07	25 52	27 6	30 78	33 33	19 01	20	20	19 53
<i>Submontane</i>												
Amritsar	20	29 40	30 35	42 66	22 24	22 55	25	24 22		15 36	17 1	16 67
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	22 19	20	44 32 1	54 27	26 56	22 24	29 06	25	20 94	14 27	14 37	16 67
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	19 18	18 18	30 78	25	28 54	21 22	34 74	30 16	21 09	17 6	16 61	15 09
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi			36 25	35	30 31	28 12			26 25	22 5	22 81	
Shikarpur					27 19	25 62			23 75	18 12		
Quetta					33 75	25			31 09	20	20 25	13 75
					to	to	7 5	53 12		to	to	to
					35 62	28 12				38 12	7 5	20
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar												29 53
Sholapur			41 32		39 06							29 34
Poona												
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmednagar				37 76	33 38						28 02	29 22
Dhulia												
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—(a)</b>												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur			34	35	31	36	40	44			23	23
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore			34 75	38	27 5	29 62	33 25	34 75				
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur			31	33 25	30	32	33	38				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Basim					42 86	46 45					19 71	22 09
Akola			75	75	50	54 17	50	56 25			18 96	23 75
Ellichpur			86 67	80	47	50	53 38	57 14			24 24	22 86
Amratoti			47 5	40	40	37 5	45	45			18 75	19 37
<b>Madras—</b>												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore											20 2	27 8
Salem												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary											25 3	32 6
Chudappah	23 9	31 8									22 1	28 4
Karnul												
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellure												
<i>East (east, south—</i>												
Madras	22 7	27	41	48 3								
Tanjore	22 4	24 9	37 2	44 6								
Trichinopoly												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura											19 4	30 3
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	22 8	28 78	30 37	44 72	58 62	60 27	52	48 95			18 25	13 61
Bangalore	20 44	26 12	42 09	40 16	41 19	48 8	50 95	61 35			34 29	

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chawal

(The figures show prices in rupees per ton.)

RAJPUTANA		PANJAB		RAJPUTANA		PANJAB		RAJPUTANA		PANJAB		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
28 50	26 56			28 50	28 50	27 5	28 50			286 56	426 56	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
												Panjab—
21 09	15 31			18 12	15 94	19 06	18 17	40	40	295	500	Southern— Ferozpur
24 43	22 24			10 06	17 43	20 42	17 92	36 35	39 01	298 02	411 25	Central— Lahore
21 04	22 19			18 14	20	22 19	21 67	30 78	34 79	290 88	457 19	South-eastern— Delhi
	19 06					19 01	17 13			920		Submontane— Amritsar
21 56	19 58			16 57	19 06	23 12	20	36 5	38 13	280	336 87	Northern— Rawalpindi
21 09	19 06			22 19	18 18	25 36	21 67			290 88	426 56	Western— Multan
25 30	25 21 25					26 25 23 70	21 87 21 26	37 5	40	300 300 335	405 62 350	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
				21 20	21 18			40	47	345	455	Quetta
31 56						7 45						Bombay—
21 67 27 6	31 2 28 8						32 45			258 33		Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
												Ahmednagar— Dhulia
												Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
						6	29	34	44	350	466	Western— Nagpur
						22 57	26 60	33 20	36 37	2 5	340	Central— Jubbulpore
						29	40	17	42	280	350	Eastern— Raipur
29 17 26 67 22 5	27 08 26 81 22 5					11 20 31 2	35 40 27 5	19 55 47 37	24 17 33 33 22	404 76 320 0	400 293 31 360	Berar— Basm Akola Ellichpur Amravati
16 8	24 1	16 4	29 2			35 1	39 2			320 7 325 3	320 7 410 9	Madras— South central— Coimbatore Salem
19 8	27 1					33 6	43 5	25 2	25 3	3 0 9 296 1	396 8 329	Central— Bellary Oudupah Karnul
		17 9	27					35 6	35 7			East Coast central Nellore
		17 1	30			29 4	34 7			345 6	39	East Coast south— Madras Pondicherry Tiruchinopoly
23 4	29							29 9	2			Southern— Madras
		17 44 21 1	26 47 26 33			15 15 07	28 99 25 81	62 06 48 4	82 28 71 58	313 17 360	450 92 435 63	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, OCTOBER 23, 1902**

**WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued**

DISTRICTS	SUGAR RAW (Gds)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Ajmer	50	57 34								5	3 38	5
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Ferozpur	40	50			80	80	100	183 28	2 5	2 08	5	4 06
<b>Central—</b>												
Lahore	42 08	55 16			58 38	62 66	76 15	110	10	8 02	6 46	4 45
<b>South-eastern—</b>												
Delhi	42 08	53 33			100	80	80	130	3 91	4 48	4 43	4 43
<b>Submontane—</b>												
Amritsar	39 01										6 15	4 01
<b>Northern—</b>												
Rawalpindi	40	42 13			40	40	80	114 27	3 38	3 38	6 67	3 45
<b>Western—</b>												
Multan	58 33	61 56			80	80	30	160	4 46	3 33	6 2	3 49
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi	65											
Shikarpur		48 12										
Quetta												
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<b>Deccan—</b>												
Dharwar		77 34										
Sholapur		77 19										
Poona												
<b>Khandesh—</b>												
Ahmadnagar		80										
Dhule												
<b>Gujarat—</b>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—</b>												
<b>Western—</b>												
Nagpur												
<b>Central—</b>												
Jubbulpore			39	39	72 75	75	57	112			4	
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Raipur			35	40	140	125	65	110				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Basm	114 28	114 28			120	145	76 19	114 28	2 0	2 08		
Akola	85 89	88 89			200	200	100	177 78	18 38	20 25		
Ellichpur	60	70			120	120	80	120	8 23	3 00		
Amratoli												
<b>Madras—</b>												
<b>South central</b>												
Coimbatore	44 8	46 4			187	137	37 7	7 4			2 5	1 9
Salem											6 9	9
<b>Central—</b>												
Bellary	39 6	63 5									3 8	
Cuddapah							24 6	65 8				
Karnul					49 4	49 4	32 9	86 8				
<b>East Coast, central—</b>												
Nellore											4 4	4 4
<b>East Coast, south—</b>												
Madras	46 1	51 8			123 4	123 4	32 9	65 8				
Tanjore					113 1	113 1						
Trichinopoly												
<b>South—</b>												
Madura					106 8	106 8					4 3	4 3
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	48 89	55 12			274 28	318 75	68 57	108 61	4 5	10 7	4	8 25
Bangalore	40 71	51 37			308 57	344 5	68 57	146 75	9 1	14 14	7 31	9 14

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOW BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
3 33	5			140	140			80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
2 5				50	50			75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
"	"			100	100			112 5	112	Central— Lahore
4 43	4 01			65	65			100	100	South-eastern— Delhi
5 62	2 5			70	50			80	60	Submontane— Amritsar
10	"			50	50			70	70	Northern— Bawalpindi
										Western— Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
		15 62	5 08	40 to 140	40 to 140					Quetta
"										Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
										Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
										Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
				60	60			100	70	Central— Jubbulpore
				55	55			45	45	Eastern— Raipur
										Berar— Básim Akola Ellichpur Amratoli
6 6 8	3 3			60 40 70	60 40 80	"		90 150 70	100 150 105	Madras— South central— Quimbatore Salem
				75	80	75	80	50	50	Central— Bellary Ouddapah Karnul
				80	100	80	100	100	80	East Coast central— Nellore
				"	"					East Coast, south— Madras Panjore Irishinopoly
				60 80	55 80	60 80	55 80			Southern— Madura
								40	40	Mysore— Mysore
3 5	5			100	100	"		70 120 to 150	70 120 to 150	Bangalore
"				140	140					

J A ROBERTSON

Offy Director General of Statistics

E N BAKER

Offy. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR OUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
					Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month				
<b>Burma—</b>												
<b>Tenasserim—</b>												
Mergui					13 7	13 7	12 7	12 7				
Tavoy					12 6	12 6	14 1	14 1				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13					13 4	13 4				
<b>Pegu (delta)—</b>												
Pegu					10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14				
Rangoon	11 4	11 8			15 8	15 6	17 12	17 12				
Shongwa					11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10				
Bassein					10 15	10 8	13 9	12 5				
<b>Pegu (inland)—</b>												
Tharawadi					11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —				
Henzada					9 11	9 11	13 3	13 3				
Prome					9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4				
Toungoo					13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9				
Thayetmyo		12 12			11 3	11 3	13 13	13 13	28 —	28 —		
<b>Upper Burma—</b>												
Mandalay	12 9	12 9			11 6	11 9	11 9	11 13	29 —	29 —		
Bamo					11 8	11 8	14 3	14 3				
Pakokku					9 2	9 2	12 1	12 12				
Meiktila					14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	54 —	54 —		
<b>Arakan—</b>												
Sandoway					16 12	16 12	22 1	22 1				
Kyaukpada					12 1	12 1	13 5	12 1				
Akyab					9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
<b>Assam—</b>												
<b>Burma—</b>												
Sylhet	8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8				
Cochin					8 —	8 —	3 —	13 —				
<b>Hill tracts—</b>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 2	6 8			5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —				
Garo Hills							10 —	10 —				
Manipur					20 8	20 —	26 8	26 —				
Naga Hills					12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —				
<b>Brahmaputra—</b>												
Goalpara	15 —	15 —			5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8				
Kamrup	5 8	8 —			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —				
Darrang	4 —	6 8			7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —				
Nowgong					5 11	5 12	8 —	8 —				
Sibsagar					6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —				
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —				
<b>Bengal—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Backerganj							12 —	11 4				
Nonkhali							13 8	13 8				
Chittagong							12 11	12 11				
Tippura							14 —	13 —				
Dacca	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —			12 —	13 —				
Maimansingh	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 —			12 —	11 —				
<b>Delta—</b>												
Khulna							10 12	12 12				
24-Parganas							10 —	10 —				
Midnapur	10 —	10 —					12 8	12 —				
Howrah							11 —	11 —				
Calcutta	10 10	10 10	16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	14 8
Hughly	10 8	10 —					9 4	9 4				
Nadia (Krishnagar)	16 —	13 4	17 8	20 —			11 5	11 —				
Jessore	11 —	10 —	19 —	19 10			12 4	12 4				
Faridpur	16 8	16 —	24 —	20 —			11 8	11 4				



state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee :

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coronata</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM ORHUNA, CHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer aristatum</i> )		MAHER ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR TEHUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
				9 5	9 5			7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Burma—
										15 15	15 15	Tenasserim
										16 4	16 4	Mergui
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
				9 10	9 10			7 —	7 —	16 10	16 10	Pegu (delta)—
				15 6	15 6			12 —	12 —	15 12	15 12	Pegu
										14 4	14 4	Rangoon
				10 13	9 13					15 1	15 1	Thongwa
												Bassein
				8 8	8 8			7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
					9 14			7 —	7 —	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
				13 3	13 3					11 5	11 5	Hensada
				9 12	9 12					10 10	10 10	Promo
				8 —	8 —	28 3		8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
												Thayetmyo
				16 —	15 8	25 9	25 9	8 —	8 —	14 9	14 9	Upper Burma—
				5 5	5 5			7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
				15 13	20 —			9 5	9 5	14 8	14 8	Bamo
				18 11	15 11	32 —	32 —	5 13	5 13	11 6	11 6	Pakokku
												Meiktila
						14 —	14 —			11 2	11 3	Arakan—
										20 11	24 —	Sandoway
				9 —	9 —			6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyn
												Akyab
												Assam —
				12 4	12 4			10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Burma—
				12 —	12 —			9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
												Cachar
				8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
				8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	6 6	6 6	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
								5 —	5 —	5 6	5 6	Garo Hills
				6 —	6 —			6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Manipur
												Naga Hills
				10 —	10 —			5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Brakmaputra—
				11 —	11 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
				13 —	11 —			10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrup
				5 14	8 14			8 —	8 —	9 6	8 14	Darrang
				8 —	9 —			9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
				10 8	11 —			10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	Sibsagar
												Lakhimpur
												Bengal —
				12 —	12 —					10 —	10 —	Eastern —
				9 5	9 5					9 —	9 —	Bacherganj
				10 6	10 5			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Noakhali
										10 —	10 —	Chittag ng
										10 —	10 —	Tippura
				10 —	10 5			1 —	10 —	10 6	11 —	Dacca
				13 5	12 5			9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Maimensingh
												De tate —
				13 —	14 8			10 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
				14 —	13 1			11 12	11 5	1 10	10 10	4-Parganae
				14 8	14 8					10 8	10 8	Midnapur
				14 —	14 —			11 5	11 5	10 8	10 8	Howrah
		6 —	8 —	14 6	14 6	17 —	17 —	9 6	9 —	1 —	11 —	Calcutta
				12 —	12 —			5 —	5 —	10 5	10 5	Hughly
				20 —	20 —			11 5	10 —	12 8	12 4	Nadua (Kusabnagar)
				17 —	16 —			15 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
				16 —	16 —			15 —	15 —	10 10	10 10	Fardpur

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR OUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhodeum</i> )	
					Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 8					12 —	11 10				
Bardwan	12 12	12 4					10 14	10 8				
Birbhum	13 —	12 12					13 —	11 4				
Murshidabad	15 8	1 —	20 —	20 —			12 8	12 8				
Santhal Parganas	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —			12 —	12 —				—
Pabna	15 12	15 12	26 —	26 —			11 4	12 8				—
Bogra	10 8	10 8					12 —	11 4				—
Rajahahi	16 8	16 8	24 —	22 8			{ 12 — and 15 — }	12 —				
Malda	16 —	16 —					12 8	12 —				
Northern—												
Rangpur	10 8	10 8					9 8	10 8				—
Dinajpur		14 6					10 12	13 3				—
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 —					11 8	11 —				—
Hills—												
Darjeeling							10 —	9 8				
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 10					15 —	14 7				
Cuttack	11 2	11 13					14 7	13 2				—
Balasore	14 —	14 —					14 —	{ 13 8 and 14 — }				—
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —					13 —	12 —				
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —			13 8	13 4	20 —			
Ráncbi	{ 8 — to 10 8 }	{ 8 — to 10 8 }	11 —	14 —			14 —	14 —				
Paláman	11 4	10 15	14 1	14 1			12 6	10 6				
Hazaribágh	10 12	10 12	13 8	13 8			10 12	10 12				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	15 8	14 8	23 —	25 —			10 8	10 8				
Gaya	13 4	13 —	18 —	17 —			10 12	11 —				—
Patna	14 —	14 —	19 12	19 —			12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —		—
Shahabad	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —			11 3	11 8				—
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	14 —					{ 11 — and 15 — }	{ 10 8 and 1 — }				
Bhágálpur	13 14	13 14	19 —	19 —			11 10	12 6				
Darbhanga	13 8	14 4	19 12	19 12			12 9	12 —				
Muzaffarpur	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —			11 8	11 8				
Saran	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —			12 8	12 —				
Champáran	13 8	13 —	23 —	{ 22 — to 24 — }			13 8	14 —				
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	12 8	12 8	16 8	15 8	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	17 —	16 —	16 —	15 8
Benares	14 24	14 24	19 —	19 —	8 11	8 —	10 14	10 14	20 1	20 1	17 14	17 14
Ghazipur	12 10	12 10	17 8	17 8	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	17 2	17 2	16 4	16 4
Jaunpur	14 —	14 8	20 —	19 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —				
Allahabad	12 —	12 8	17 —	17 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 12	12 12	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	10 12	10 12	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Fatehpur	13 8	13 8	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —				
Hamirpur	13 8	13 8	17 6	17 4	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Jalaun	12 12	12 12	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	14 8	14 —	20 —	19 —			10 8	10 8				
Jhánai	13 1	13 —	17 —	16 12	7 —	7 —	9 12	11 4	16 12	17 4	18 2	17 8
Etawah	14 12	14 4	18 —	17 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	17 12	18 4	17 4	17 8
Farukhabad	15 6	14 11	19 12	18 6	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15				
Mainpuri	15 4	15 2	19 8	19 8			11 —	11 —				
Etah	13 8	15 8	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —				
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	15 8	20 8	20 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Agra	14 —	13 4	17 8	16 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 —	15 8	14 8
Muttra	15 —	14 8	19 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Aligarh	15 8	15 —	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —						
Bulandshahr	16 12	16 —	20 4	19 —	5 6	5 8	8 8	8 8		20 —		17 —
Submontane, east—												
Balla	13 8	13 8	18 —	17 —	5 6	5 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Asamgarh	14 4	14 4	19 12	19 12	5 14	5 4	9 4	9 4				
Gorakhpur	14 14	15 1	19 6	19 13	9 9	9 —	12 2	12 10	18 14	16 14		
Basti	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	19 —	19 —		

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Sesaria italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNKAGA ( <i>Oryza arabum</i> )		MAISE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ABHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half month	
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	48 —	...	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 8	Bengal—continued Central— Bankura Bardwan Birbhum Murshidabad Santhal Parganas Pabna Bogra
				15 12	16 —			12 —	12 —	11 4	11 4	
				16 —	16 —			16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	
				21 —	21 8			12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	
				14 —	14 —			18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	
..	..	..	..	15 —	15 —	32 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi Malda
				15 —	15 —			13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	
				22 8	21 —			12 12	12 12	10 5	10 5	
				20 —	21 —			18 —	18 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	
				16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	
15 —	16 —	..	..	17 1	16 3	13 —	13 —	10 12	11 6	10 8	10 8	Northern— Bangpur Dinajpur Jalpaiguri
				14 —	14 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	
				11 —	11 —			6 8	7 —	8 8	8 8	
				14 8	13 5			10 8	9 3	13 —	13 —	
				16 6(a)	15 12(a)			10 1	15 1	13 —	13 —	
..	..	..	..	13 8	14 6	20 —	...	10 —	10 12	11 —	11 —	Orissa— Puri Cuttack Balasore
				12 —	12 —			10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	
				16 —	15 8			12 —	11 8	10 12	10 10	
				12 4	12 8			6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	
				13 —	15 12			11 4	11 4	0 2	10 2	
30 —	28 —	..	..	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	Chota Nagpur— Singbhum Manbhum Ranchi Palamu Hazariabagh
				22 —	21 —			11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	
				17 12	18 —			15 12	15 12	11 —	11 —	
				0 —	17 —			20 —	17 —	10 12	10 4	
				20 —	19 —			12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	
19 —	16 —	14 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	21 8	21 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	Bihar south— Monghyr Gaya Patna Shahabad Bihar north— Purnea
				16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	
				17 12	17 12			12 10	12 10	10 12	10 12	
				18 11	18 11			13 3	14 4	11 —	11 —	
				19 —	19 —			13 —	13 8	10 —	10 —	
27 8	22 —	16 —	18 —	20 8	20 8	20 —	20 —	21 —	15 8	11 —	11 —	Bhagalpur Darbhanga Muzaffarpur Saran Champaran
				21 —	20 8			22 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	
				22 —	20 8			22 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	
				23 8	22 —			22 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	
				24 —	20 8			22 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	
14 —	..	16 —	16 —	20 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	14 — (b)	14 — (b)	10 —	10 —	United Provinces East— Mirzapur Benares Ghazipur Jaunpur Allahabad
				20 8	20 8			13 13(b)	13 13(b)	10 4	10 4	
				20 4	20 4			14 14	14 14	9 4	9 4	
				22 8	22 —			15 — (b)	15 —	11 —	11 —	
				20 —	20 —			12 8	12 8(b)	10 —	10 —	
24 —	22 —	20 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	23 8	24 8	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Central— Banda Fatehpur Hamirpur Jalaun Cawnpore Jhansi Etawah Farrukhabad Mainpuri Etah
				20 —	20 —			14 — (b)	14 — (b)	10 8	10 8	
				20 8	21 —			12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	
				20 8	20 8			12 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	
				18 8	18 8			14 — (b)	14 — (b)	11 5	11 8	
22 8	..	16 —	16 —	17 8	16 4	21 —	21 —	14 8	14 —	11 10	11 10	Western— Meerut Agra Muttra Aligarh Bulandshahr
				18 6	18 6			10 15	10 15(b)	11 4	11 4	
				16 12	17 12			12 8	12 8(b)	11 —	11 —	
				17 8	18 —			14 —	14 — (b)	11 8	11 8	
				16 8	16 8			10 8	10 —	11 8	11 8	
19 8	19 —	14 —	12 —	17 8	17 8	22 8	20 —	12 —	12 12(b)	12 —	12 —	Submontane east— Ballia Azamgarh Gorakhpur Basti
				15 —	16 8			13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	
				16 —	17 12			13 —	13 — (b)	11 4	11 4	
				20 8	20 8			18 8	18 8(b)	10 —	10 —	
				19 —	19 —			15 8	15 8	10 —	10 —	

(a) *halal*(b) *husked*

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Ashropegon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR JUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month
<b>United Provinces—continued</b>												
<i>Submontane west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	16 9	15 12	—	22 12	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	18 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Budann	16 4	15 8	22 8	22 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Pilibit	16 8	16 —	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	12 13	13 4	—	—	—	—
Bareilly	16 4	15 5	21 14	21 4	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 10	21 4	21 4	20 —	18 12
Moradabad	16 4	15 15	22 4	20 10	—	5 —	9 14	9 10	19 14	19 14	14 14	14 14
Bijnor	15 9	14 10	24 12	23 10	4 8	4 8	9 9	9 9	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarnagar	16 12	16 4	24 4	19 14	—	10 —	10 8	11 —	—	—	—	—
Faharapur	16 6	15 13	24 2	23 1	4 5	4 5	9 11	9 11	19 5	19 5	12 14	12 14
Dehra Dun	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	18 —	16 —	18 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	12 —	11 —
Almora	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Gairwal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	—	—	—	—
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	15 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Sultanpur	15 12	15 —	23 —	21 4	7 —	7 6	14 —	13 4	—	—	—	—
Bae Bareilly	16 4	15 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	5 8	13 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	16 —
Unao	14 4	14 4	18 8	18 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	15 —	14 12	21 8	21 8	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8
Hardoi	16 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	—	—	11 —	11 —	—	—	19 —	20 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	14 8	14 4	20 8	20 —	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 12	—	22 8	—	—
Barabanki	14 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
Gonda	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	—	—	10 —	10 —	24 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Bahraich	16 —	16 —	27 —	27 —	6 5	6 8	11 —	10 8	27 —	26 —	21 —	20 —
Sitapur	—	—	23 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	20 —
Kheri	16 —	15 12	25 —	25 —	5 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partabgarh	12 5	12 2	—	8 —	4 4	4 4	9 13	10 —	13 —	13 12	—	—
Banswara	10 8	9 —	—	8 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 8	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	1 8	11 6	14 6	13 10	7 3	7 9	7 11	8 1	12 15	13 9	8 10	9 0
Hilly tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	11 8	10 4	12 12	11 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	11 4	10 8
Prinpura	11 4	11 8	15 —	14 5	5 10	5 9	9 2	9 2	15 12	14 —	14 4	12 —
Ajmer	1 13 4	13 8	15 8	16 8	6 —	6 8	8 —	9 —	14 8	15 —	14 8	14 —
Abu	1 6	10 9	13 9	12 9	5 4	5 1	9 —	9 —	13 5	12 10	11 10	11 6
<i>Western—</i>												
Kishangarh	13 8	13 8	18 —	16 8	6 —	4 —	10 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	15 8
Bundi	1 4	11 2	15 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 4	17 1	14 4	14 8
Kotah	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Jhalawar	10 1	9 14	12 1	1 —	5 15	5 15	7 13	7 13	13 13	13 11	9 13	9 13
Tonk	9 11	9 5	14 1	13 3	5 2	5 3	6 6	6 8	15 7	14 —	14 3	13 1
Jaipur	12 13	1 10	16 1	15 9	6 9	6 8	7 3	7 7	16 7	16 3	15 7	15 4
Karauli	11 15	11 9	16 14	15 —	6 14	6 9	8 7	7 13	19 6	16 14	16 14	14 8 1/2
Dholpur	13 10 1/2	13 4 1/2	18 10 1/2	16 11	5 7	7 5	8 7	8 7	15 5	15 15 1/2	17 14 1/2	15 14 1/2
Bharatpur	13 14	13 4	17 9	16 12	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	19 6	17 14	16 4	15 14
Alwar	13 12	13 9	18 12	17 7	6 12	6 12	7 13	7 13	19 18	18 —	17 —	15 13
Deoli	12 1	11 10	14 12	14 1	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 —	14 12	14 8	15 —	15 —
Nasirabad	13 8	12 8	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	12 —	14 —	13 —
Balmer	12 9	1 —	—	—	6 —	5 12	8 —	8 —	14 10	14 5	13 14	13 1
Anadra	11 2	1 —	—	—	5 8	5 4	8 8	8 8	—	—	12 8	12 8
Shahpura	11 14	11 9	14 12	13 8	5 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	9 14	9 11	14 6	13 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 9	14 13	12 5 and 13 8	11 8 and 12 6
Jaipur	10 5	10 —	—	—	6 9	6 13	9 12	9 6	14 12	13 6	13 5	12 4
Bikaner	11 1 1/2	11 —	15 11 1/2	15 —	5 12	3 12	6 8	6 8	—	—	12 1 1/2	11 7
<b>Central India—</b>												
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>												
Nimach	11 1	11 14	13 8	13 8	9 7	9 6	10 5	10 4	15 5	14 8	14 11	13 8
Gwalior	12 12	8 —	—	—	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	15 8	11 —	—	—
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>												
Meerut	12 6 1/2	11 10 1/2	14 13	14 11	7 4	6 8 1/2	8 3 1/2	7 5 1/2	16 1	16 6	16 1	16 2 1/2
<b>Punjab—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	16 8	16 —
Karnal	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	16 1	15 9	21 8	22 4	—	—	8 2	8 2	23 4	18 8	15 12	16 2
Gujranwala	15 8	15 8	23 —	23 —	—	—	9 5	9 5	24 8	23 8	16 8	17 —
Gujrat	16 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	22 —	19 —
Jhelum	14 8	14 8	19 —	18 8	—	—	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —

state the number of sers (of 30 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARWA OR BAGI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		GRAM OHENNA, OHOLA KADALAV, OR SUNAGA (Oroor arabum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARRAR OR THUR, CADJAN PMA (Cajanus indicus)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
		24 — 17 —	24 — 16 —	21 — 19 —	21 — 19 8	24 — 25 —	24 — 24 —	14 4 14 —	13 8 14 8(a)	10 12 11 —	10 12 11 —	United Provinces—continued Submontane west—
		2 — 8 10 10	20 — 13 7	21 4 19 6	20 — 19 6	25 — 24 12	22 8 24 12	14 4 13 6	14 4(a) 13 6	10 8 11 6	10 8 11 6	Shahjahanpur
15 13				15 — 16 12	18 — 17 5			11 4(a) 11 —	6(a) 11 —	11 2 11 —	10 15 11 —	Budaun
23 10 18 —	31 8 16 —	23 10	26 14	17 7 16 —	18 4 15 5	26 14 16 —	21 2 18 —	11 4 11 —(a)	11 4(a) 11 —(a)	11 4 10 8	11 4 10 8	Philibit
				13 8 14 —	13 8 12 —	14 — 16 —	16 — 16 —	8 — 10 —	9 — 10 —(a)	8 — 8 —	8 — 8 —	Baroh
12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Moradabad
												Bynori
												Muzaffarnagar
												Faharapur
												Dehra Dun
												Halla—
												Naini Tal
												Almora
												Garhwal
												Oudh—
												Southern—
												Partabgarh
												Sultanpur
												Rae Bareilly
												Unao
												Lucknow
												Maidow
												Northern—
												Fyzabad
												Barabanki
												Gonda
												Bahraich
												Sitapur
												Kheri
												Rajputana—
												East rn—
												Partabgarh
												Hanswara
												Mewar (Udaipur)
												Hilly tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
												Sirohi
												Kripura
												Ajmer
												Alu
												Kishangarh
												Bundi
												Kotah
												Thalwar
												Lonk
												Jaipur
												Karauli
												Dholpur
												Bharatpur
												Alwar
												Deoli
												Naurabad
												Balmer
												Anadra
												Shahpura
												West rn—
												Jodhpur
												Jaisalmer
												Bikaner
												Central India
												Indore
												Nimach
												Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
												Lussar
												Ferozpur
												Central—
												Lahore
												Gujranwala
												Gujrat
												Jhelam

(a) Husked

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OROLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
Panjab—continued												
South eastern—												
Gurgaon	14 12	14 8	20 8	20 —			8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	16 8
Delhi	15 4	14 8	16 —	17 4			10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Rohtak	15 4	14 8	16 —	17 4			12 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	16 —
Karnal	16 —	16 —	22 —	23 8			8 8	8 8	23 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 12	15 12	20 —	20 —			10 8	10 8	28 —	21 —	18 —	14 —
Ludhiana	17 —	17 8	21 —	22 —			10 8	9 8	22 8	21 8	16 12	16 —
Jalandhar	18 —	17 8	23 —	21 —			8 —	8 —	25 —	22 —	15 —	15 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	17 —	24 —	24 —			9 —	9 —	22 —	20 —	12 —	12 —
Gurdaspur	18 —	17 8	24 —	24 —			10 —	10 —	23 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —			10 —	9 8	22 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Sialkot	15 8	14 12	21 —	21 —			10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	18 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 13	10 10	13 2	13 10			7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Kangra	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —			9 8	9 8				
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	14 12	14 4	18 12	19 —			8 8	8 12	27 8	29 —	18 4	19 —
Western—												
Shahpur	17 8	17 4	24 —	23 —			8 8	9 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	17 —	16 8	20 —	20 —			10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	18 —
Multan	13 12	13 1	18 8	18 —			12 8	12 8	23 —	21 —	18 —	16 —
Montgomery	16 12	16 8	20 —	21 —			7 8	9 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Muzaffargarh	15 8	16 8	20 —	21 —			14 —	14 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 9	14 11	19 7	19 1			10 10	10 10	20 —	18 12	20 —	18 2
N W Frontier Province—												
Hasara	13 4	14 4	16 8	16 8	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	5 10	5 10	10 —	8 14	25 —	21 —	17 —	17 —
Kohat	13 4	14 —	16 10	17 3	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	20 6	20 6	19 12	20 6
Bannu	16 9	16 9	24 8	23 7	10 10	11 4	11 4	11 14	18 8	17 8	20 —	19 6
Dera Ismael Khan	13 5	12 13	18 2	17 1	5 —	5 —	7 3	7 —	18 12	17 10 1/2	17 2	16 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —			9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	17 —	15 —	15 —	14 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 8	14 —	13 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12			11 4	11 4	12 4	12 4			13 8	13 8
Shikarpur	14 8	14 —			9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	18 —	15 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 12	16 —	18 —	15 8
Quetta	11 4 to 11 13	11 4 to 11 13	11 10 1/2	11 13	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	14 —	14 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6			11 2	11 2	10 11	11 2	11 6	11 6	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	7 7			9 7	9 7	10 11	10 11			11 4	11 15
Alibag	7 6	7 6			9 14	9 14	10 2	10 2			10 15	10 15
Bombay	6 13	7 2			6 11	6 6	8 7	8 7	12 14	12 4	10 10	10 10
Tanna	6 6	6 6			8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4			9 14	9 14
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 14	8 14			10 9	10 9	11 9	11 9	15 12	15 12	12 14	12 14
Belgaum	9 4	9 2			11 9	11 —	12 1	11 9	15 9	15 9	13 10	13 10
Satara	8 —	8 —			8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	14 13	15 9	13 14	13 14
Bholsapur	9 5	9 5			8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	16 15	16 8	15 3	14 12
Bijapur	7 4	7 4			9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	15 10	15 10	16 1	15 10
Poona	8 5	8 5			7 5	7 8	8 9	8 9	12 10	12 10	11 12	11 12
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 —			8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	16 8	13 12	16 13	13 14
Nasik	9 2	9 2			7 5	7 5	10 8	10 8		12 12	12 10	12 10
Dhule	11 —	11 —			7 8	7 8	11 6	11 6	15 12	15 12	14 8	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 11	9 11			7 6	7 6	11 4	11 2	13 11	13 11	11 7	11 7
Broach	10 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	13 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Kaira	11 8	11 8			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	12 8	11 8
Baroda	10 8	10 8			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8
Godhra	11 —	11 —			7 —	7 —	12 —	11 6			11 8	11 8
Dasa	12 4	11 12			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	13 10	12 12	13 —	11 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	10 12	10 10			6 8	6 8	11 —	10 8	12 12	12 8	11 4	10 10
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 15	10 15			5 13	5 13	10 14	10 14	16 7	14 10		
Khandwa	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	15 —	14 —		
Hoshangabad	11 10	11 10			7 3	7 3	10 —	10 —	13 7			
Eetu	12 8	11 8			6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	15 1	15 1		
Ohlundwara	11 11	11 11			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —				
Nagpur	12 8	11 14			8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	17 4	16 1		
Wardha	10 —	10 —			5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	20 —	20 —		

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARDIA OR RAGI ( <i>Pennisetum coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN WHEAT ( <i>Triticum italica</i> )		GRAM OHENNA OHOLA KADAIAT OR SUNAGA ( <i>Lycopersicon arietinum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PRA ( <i>Cajanus sindic</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	
20	20	12	12	8	17	20	19	12	12	11	11	Panjab—continued North eastern— Gurgdon Dilli Rohitak Karnal
		10	10	17	16	21	19	12	12	11	11	
		16	15	18	16	20	18	12	12	10	10	
		16	15	18	16	20	18	12	12	10	10	
14	14	16	16	19	18	30	20	12	12	12	12	Submontane— Ambala Fathgana Jalanhar Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
		19	19	20	20	24	21	8	8	13	13	
		10	10	19	19	25	22	6	6	12	12	
		17	16	19	19	26	22	11	11	12	12	
14	14	10	10	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Hills— Simla Kangra
		10	10	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		10	10	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		10	10	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Northern— Rawalpindi
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	West— Shahpur Jhang Multan Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	N-W Frontier Province— Hazara Lahore Kohat Bannu Dera Ismael Khan
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Bombay— Konkan— Karwar Ratnagiri Alibab Malay Ponn
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Bijapur Poona
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Nasik Dhule
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Gujarat— Surat Bhavnagar Kaira Baroda Ahmadabad Gandhinagar Dahod
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Kathiawar Rajkot
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
20	20	16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	Central Provinces— West— Nagpur Bhandara Hoshangabad Betul Chhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	
		16	16	19	19	24	21	6	6	12	12	

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902—continued (The figures)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR KOTUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhololum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month
<b>Central Provinces—continued</b>												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13			7 1	7 1	9 2	9 2				
Bangor	12 8	12 8					10 8	10 8				
Damoh	12 —	12 —			8 15	8 15	9 8	9 8	15 —	1 —		
Jalulpore	14 —	14 —			7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —				
Mandla	15 —	15 —			9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —				
Seoni	14 —	14 —			7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —				
Balaghāt	10 —	10 —			8 1	8 —	11 4	11 4				
Bhandāra	10 —	10 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —				
Chānda	9 12	9 12			8 13	8 13	9 12	9 12	15 3	15 3		
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	14 3	14 13			8 —	9 2	12 10	11 11				
Raipur	14 —	14 4			9 —	9 —	13 8	12 8				
Sambalpur	12 —	12 —			9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Buldāna	8 —	8 —			6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	20 —	16 —	12 —	13 —
Bāram	5 5	9 5			10	5 10	8 10	8 10	20 7	17 5		
Akola	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	21 13	17 13	12 12	12 12
Ellichpur	8 —	7 8			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	11 —
Amrāoti	11 —	11 11			6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Wani	10 —	10 —			6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —	21 8	20 —	13 —	13 —
<b>Nizam's Territories—</b>												
Secunderabad	6 11	7 14	16 8	10 2	4 12	5 12	8 4	5 10	14 1	15 5	15 8	15 14
Bolaram	15 2	15 —	10 14	11 6	5 11	5 13	10 8	10 11	1 9	14 5		
Chadarghat	13 4	6 1			5 1	5 12	7 14	8 14	14 10	10 —	15 12	16 3
<i>Hydrabad—</i>												
Ismael —	6 8	6 4										
<b>Madras—</b>												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar							10 2	10 2				
Canara							12 2	12 2				
<i>North central—</i>												
Coimbatore							9 14	9 14	21 6	21 6	20 14	20 14
Nilgiris							10 5	10 5	22 —	2 6	20 8	20 8
Salem												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary							10 5	10 5	14 13	14 13		
Anantapur							10 5	10 5	16 5	16 5		
Cuddapah							11 14	9 14	17 8	16 2	17 14	17 14
Karnul							1 5	8 14	18 10	1 14		
<i>East Coast north—</i>												
Ganjam							11 11	5 11			17 11	16 11
Vizagapatnam							8 6	8 11				
Godavari							11 14	1 14	21 6	18 6		
<i>East Coast central—</i>												
Kistna							11 —	11 5	14 11	17 2		
Nellore							14 5	14 15	20 —	20 —		
<i>East Coast south—</i>												
Madras							5 2	5 4				
Chingleput							10 13	10 14				
N Arcot							1 1	11 5			18 13	18 13
S Arcot							12 3	1 3			18 8	17 13
Madurai							12 6	12 6	20 —	20 —	15 3	19 3
Trichinopoly							11 8	11 5				
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madurai							11 2	11 5	5 14	19 14	16 2	15 8
Madurai							12 5	12 6	20 14	20 14	16 —	15 5
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	6 5	6 9			8 2	8 2	10 2	10 2	22 8	20 4		
Bangalore	5 5	8 6	8 4	8 3	8 4	8 5	9 3	9 3	22 13	22 13		
Bolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —		
Lunkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —		
Hassan	6 7	6 4	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —		
Madurai	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —		
Chimnaga	1 1	6 13	9 1	9 7	8 6	7 6	12 10	12 10	21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Chitaldrug	1 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —		
<b>Coorg—</b>												
Coorg	6 —	6 8	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —				
<b>Aden</b>	8 —	8 —			6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	16 —	16 —	12 4	12 7



state the number of sers (of 50 talas) and chittucks sold for one rupee)

MARTHA OR RAGI ( <i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> )		KANKANI OR KANUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		CHAM CHENNA CHOLA KADAIAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Oryza aristata</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
												Central Provinces—continued
				16 —	16 —			10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Central—
				6 —	10 —			10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Narsinghpur
				16 —	6 —			9 2	9 2	9 2	9 —	Saugor
				17 —	17 —			11 8	1 —	10 —	10 —	Damoh
				0 —	20 —			11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore
				14 —	14 —			10 —	10 —	9 1	9 1	Mandla
				12 4	11 4			8 12	8 12	8 —	8 —	Sooni
				13 8	13 8			10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Balagha
				14 —	14 —			10 10	10 10	9 —	9 —	Bhandara
												Chanda
				14 8	14 3			10 10	10 10	9 —	9 —	Eastern—
				14 —	14 —			10 8	10 —	9 —	9 —	Bilaspur
				13 —	13 —			7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
												Sambalpur
				12 —	12 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Berar—
				13 —	1 4			10 8	9 7	10 —	10 —	Buldana
				11 10	11 10	14 —	14 —	—	9 —	12 —	1 —	Bham
				12 —	11 —			10 —	—	—	—	Akola
				14 —	14 —			11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Ellichpur
				12 8	11 —			0 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Amritoli
												Wun
14 11	1 10			11 —	11 6			14 —	15 8	1 1	9 2	Nizam's Territories—
				11 11	11 9			10 —	9 13	1 —	9 4	Secunderabad
												Baram
												Chadarghat
												Madras
										13 13	12 14	Malabar Coast—
										11 14	11 14	Malabar
												Canara
22 11	2 11									11 —	11 —	South central—
23 11	2 11									10 10	10 10	Coimbatore
										11 5	11 5	Nilgiris
												Salem
16 8	10 8									12 10	12 10	Central—
17 8	16 8									12 —	12 —	Bellary
22 3	21 —									12 3	1 3	Ausapur
16 3	15 —									12 —	12 —	Cuddalore
												Kannur
17 8	17 8									11 —	13 —	East coast north—
18 11	16 11									13 —	13 —	Chennai
3 6	0 6									13 3	13 3	Vizagapatnam
												Gudavari
20 14	20 14									13 3	13 3	East Coast central—
19 —	19 —									12 13	1 1	Kistna
												Nellore
17 5	17 2									13 —	13 —	East Coast south—
16 —	16 —									13 5	1 1	Madras
21 10	19 13									11 10	1 10	Chingleput
18 13	18 13									1 5	15 —	N Arcot
20 —	0 —									13 5	13 5	S Arcot
22 14	23 11									13 —	13 —	Tanjore
												Trichinopoly
20 5	19 10									14 5	14 5	South ern—
20 6	20 6									12 11	12 11	Immelvelly
												Madura
23 —	3 —			10 —	11 —			6 6	6 1	12 6	12 6	Mysore—
19 —	19 —			10 5	10 4			5 4	5 4	12 1	1 —	Mysore
19 —	18 —			10 —	10 —			5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore
20 —	20 —			9 8	9 8			5 —	7 5	10 —	9 5	Kolar
20 —	20 —			11 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
20 —	20 —			8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Hassan
21 8	20 6			10 8	10 8			5 —	9 7	11 —	11 —	Kannur
20 —	20 —	15	18 —	9 —	9 —			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Shimoga
												Chitaldrug
27 8	29 —			24 —	24 —			7 5	5 5	10 8	12 —	Coorg—
				11 3	11 3			9 5	9 5	3 —	3 —	Coorg
												Aden

J A ROBERTSON

Offg. Director General of Statistics

L N BAKER

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)  
(In thousands of Rupees)

		IN THE SIX MONTHS APRIL TO SEPTEMBER OF									
		1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
<b>IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)</b>											
Arms Ammunition and Military Stores		1 47	1 45	1 5	1 64	1 69	1 40	1 36	1 22	1 39	1 60
Liquors		24 93	25 55	8 5	28 14	28 17	30 0	31 9	30 67	30 97	32 55
Spirit		3 11	2 66	3 15	2 87	83	2 92	2 76	2 59	2 70	2 87
Other liquors		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apparel including haberdashery and millinery		—	3 51	2 26	3 55	2 43	2 80	3 43	3 49	3 68	3 76
Chemical products and preparations		—	1 26	1 2	1 19	1 20	1 31	1 30	1 50	1 62	1 47
Cotton manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piece goods grey		—	—	3 15	27 34	20 43	22 08	24 96	21 81	24 79	26 91
" white		—	—	10 6	10 0	8 19	8 78	9 80	8 87	14 90	8 53
" coloured		—	—	11 0	11 17	6 15	8 87	12 20	9 06	11 8	10 48
Other goods		—	—	1 7	97	0	70	1 29	1 07	1 75	1 10
Drugs medicines and narcotics		—	1 54	1 50	1 63	1 76	1 64	1 82	1 96	2 16	2 24
Dyeing and tanning materials		—	1 50	1 86	1 81	1 90	1 9	2 15	1 35	1 86	1 94
Glass and glassware		—	1 55	1 70	2 01	1 31	1 50	2 02	1 7	2 3	2 35
Hardware and cutlery		—	3 55	3 52	3 74	3 35	3 50	3 99	4 47	4 35	4 53
Metals		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper		—	1 0	3 47	2 5	98	2 56	84	1 57	1 36	4 10
Iron and steel		—	1 13	96	1 95	1 89	1 67	1 65	2 04	2 65	2 42
Silver		—	10 60	15 57	15 6	0 92	15 3	13 95	5 55	15 60	21 86
Tin		—	70	66	66	74	40	19	—	40	5
Other metals		—	2 07	1 21	1 0	1 24	1 3	1 04	1 5	2 67	3 47
Oils Petroleum		8 47	7 03	23 27	19 30	2 5	21 73	18 07	21 56	0 7	26 62
Paints and colours		—	78	81	91	75	86	1 01	1 04	1 17	1 12
Paper		—	97	1 25	1 6	45	1 11	1 27	1 2	1 56	1 59
Provisions		—	2 57	3 06	5 55	5 85	3 27	3 9	1 21	4 05	4 04
Silk raw and manufactured		—	6 14	7 09	0 47	4 7	4 57	4 18	5 55	5 61	4 88
Spices		—	1 06	1 54	1 63	2 08	1 92	5	2 2	2 07	2 09
Stationery		—	66	66	79	55	56	68	64	7	71
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 27	11 99	12 77	11 87
additional duty		—	4 53	8 1	5 95	4	6 66	1 6	9 19	15 35	14 62
further additional duty		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 12
Tea		—	1 4	78	94	56	35	20	61	44	37
Umbrellas		—	96	87	82	78	5	65	69	52	43
Wood and timber		—	55	75	53	55	29	45	52	81	79
Woollen goods		—	5 82	2 27	3 89	2 53	3 44	4 64	4 52	5 39	3 19
Imports by post		1	61	55	68	66	75	51	89	1 12	1 29
All other articles		9	9 4	17 57	11 17	11 13	10 91	10 91	10 99	11 94	12 82
<b>TOTAL</b>		37 98	108 6	19 35	176 86	167 55	166 50	173 41	176 92	215 76	222 28
<b>EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)</b>											
Rice and rice-flour		33 33	40 68	40 73	33 82	23 87	49 75	43 97	38 92	39 36	54 35
<b>TOTAL GROSS REVENUE</b>		71 31	149 44	233 05	160 68	191 42	218 55	217 38	215 84	255 12	276 63
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>		69 08	146 02	227 79	204 58	187 01	214 11	212 88	210 63	250 47	270 29
<b>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue</b>											
Bengal { Import		12 81	27 56	74 69	66 18	60 80	65 15	70 13	72 75	79 61	82 24
Export		6 73	6 89	5 90	6 19	2 77	8 40	8 05	10 10	5 96	6 34
Bombay { Import		11 17	53 95	68 74	69 25	64 63	61 82	60 33	53 32	76 24	82 19
Export		82	1 68	1 23	1 31	1 26	1 80	90	1 66	1 12	1 92
Sind { Import		3 22	5 81	10 54	11 11	9 93	10 38	11 00	10 34	21 24	19 88
Export		25	29	30	16	32	75	54	26	1 01	61
Madras { Import		5 25	10 90	18 59	12 88	15 66	13 55	14 83	15 18	18 59	17 95
Export		2 09	3 86	2 58	4 18	6 05	2 67	3 51	1 44	2 94	3 78
Burma { Import		4 31	8 05	15 41	12 33	12 89	14 88	13 86	15 29	16 67	15 27
Export		21 83	27 03	26 81	20 99	12 70	44 71	29 73	24 29	27 09	40 11

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT

No 1459, dated Calcutta, the 2nd July 1902

From—Lieutenant-Colonel G M PORTER, R E, Officiating Master of the Mint,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Dept

I have the honour to report on the operations of this Mint for the year 1901-1902 and to submit the usual statements

No I — Account of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Calcutta Mint during the year 1901-1902

No II — Statement of the Mint coinage for the year 1901-1902

No III — Statement showing the cost of Miscellaneous work done in the Mint during the year 1901-1902

Lieutenant Colonel G M Porter, R E, held charge of the Mint throughout the year during Colonel Scott's absence on furlough

### GOLD

2 A singular feature of the year was the absence of tenders of gold bullion by the public. One tender of country bars, with an assay value of ₹8,426, represents the only receipt of gold for the year. In the previous year the receipts from the public amounted to ₹81,20,071. The reason for no gold bullion being tendered by the public is in a measure due to the increased length of the period after which payment of certificates is now due at the Reserve Treasury. In 1893 gold bullion certificates were paid on presentation, but since the period of payment was fixed at sixty days sight, no gold bullion has been tendered notwithstanding that the Comptroller General in June 1901 reduced this latter period to thirty days.

Sovereigns were as usual received during the year from the public on account of the Currency Department, the total value of the receipts amounted to ₹2,04,24,840 and was less by ₹1,02,88,620 than the receipts in the previous year.

The receipts comprised the following classes —

	Sovereigns ₹	½ sovereigns ₹
Current weight	2,04,09,405	
Short weight or not more than 3 grs less than the current weight	15,435	
Reduced or more than 3 grs less than the current weight	Nil	
	2,04,24,840	

The current weight coins were remitted to the Currency Department, and at the close of the year there remained a balance of light coins only at the Mint.

The total value of gold coins and bullion received from the public amounted to ₹2,04,33,266 against ₹3,88,33,531 received in the previous year.

The receipts of the sovereigns and half sovereigns from Government Treasuries amounted during the year to ₹11,164 and were composed of the following —

	Sovereigns ₹	½ sovereigns ₹
Short weight or not more than 3 grs less than the current weight, nominal value	9,360	1,485
Reduced weight or more than 3 grs less than the current weight, bullion value	298	21
	9,658	1,506

Under orders of Government, two remittances of gold bullion and coin were shipped to London by this Mint, the first remittance consisting of gold bars from Japanese yens melted, valued at ₹75,33,364 in April 1901, the other remittance made up of the balance of Currency gold bullion in the Mint, sovereigns received from the Currency Department and short weight and reduced sovereigns in the Mint gold bullion balance, valued at ₹75,00,980 in July 1901.

No gold was coined during the year at the Mint

## SILVER

3 No silver was purchased for the coinage during the year, but the balance of the bullion that had already been purchased by the Secretary of State in 1900-1901 and awaiting shipment was despatched to India. The quantity sent out to this Mint was standard tolas 80,01,855

No Native State coins were received during the year for re-coinage into British Indian rupees

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China tendered again this year a quantity of bullion for British Dollar coinage, the silver consisted of London bars and amounted to standard tolas 29,29,559, being tolas 15,57,000 more than the amount tendered by them in the previous year

Re-coinage of '1840' rupees.—During the year the re-coinage of these was undertaken under orders of Government. There are two kinds of '1840' rupees. The first issue consisting for the most part of large diameter coins with the legend "Victoria Queen" on the upper half of the circumference above the Queen's head, which were coined between 1840-1849, and the second issue of the usual size with the words "Victoria" and "Queen" opposite one another and to the front and at the back of the effigy respectively. These latter were struck between 1850-1862. In June 1901 orders were issued for the re-coinage of the first issue, and Treasury Officers were instructed by the Comptroller General to remit this description of coin to the Mint along with their balance of uncurrent coins withdrawn from circulation, but as there appeared to have existed some difficulty in distinguishing the first from the second issue at Treasuries, impression of the engravings of the obverse of the two issues were furnished to Treasury Officers for the purpose of identification. In January 1902 orders were issued for the withdrawal and re-coinage of the second issue '1840' coins. The total receipts of all descriptions of coins from Treasuries during the year amounted to Rs 86,27,166 and are classified under the following heads. In the previous year Rs 26,36,597 of uncurrent coins were received from Treasuries—

## Classification of uncurrent silver coins received during 1901-1902

PROVINCES	NOMINAL VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES										TOTAL
	1840 Rs 1st Issue	1840 Rs 2nd Issue	Worn 1840 Rs 1st Issue	Worn 1840 Rs 2nd Issue	William IV 1835 Rs	Worn William IV 1835 Rs	Worn Govern- ment Rs	Soldered coins	Shroff marked coins	Reduced coins	
Bengal	1 079 69	117 11	3 20	11	315 84	20	19 54		4 19	00	1,542 50
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1 568 13	83 73	9 64	1 52	654 8	1 65	14 58		104 25	10 33	2,648 98
Madras	82 85		5 03		57 20	3 16	3 35		4 76	41	356 76
Punjab	1 113 56	177 80	5 21	40	457 02	37	15 14	56	453 24	4 31	2,441 21
Central Provinces					1 33	03	12		33	01	1 88
Assam	62 18		06		70 40	4	6 7		10	06	142 42
Burma	635 77				15 49				1 28		655 54
State Railways								36 48		75	37 43
India	424 25	296 41	22 99		53 63		1 9	10	11	1 86	800 64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 166 43</b>	<b>674 95</b>	<b>46 13</b>	<b>2 03</b>	<b>1 629 45</b>	<b>7 47</b>	<b>444 04</b>	<b>3 14</b>	<b>600 20</b>	<b>19 23</b>	<b>8,627 16</b>

Defaced coins were as usual remitted by Railway Companies to the Mint under the existing order, the value of these coins is given after melting at the market price of bullion, the total receipts amounted to Rs 37,236, being more than last year by Rs 8 023

4 *Coinage*—The coinage comprised rupees, quarter rupees, and eighth rupees for the Government of India and British Dollars for the Chartered Bank. The total number of rupees struck amounted to 15,973,591 pieces, being less than that of the preceding year by 44,012,210 pieces, in the case of quarters and eighths there was, however, an increase of 398,266 and 7,199,535 pieces, respectively. The heavy coinage of rupees in the previous year was an exceptional one and was required partly to replace the old coins of Native States which had adopted the British currency. The total silver coinage of the year amounted to 28,395,491 pieces valued at Rs 2,10,22,327 against 63,696,757 pieces valued at Rs 6,14,62,025 coined in the preceding year. The whole of the British Dollars coined, *viz.*, 1,513,685, were shipped to the Straits Settlements.

Statement No. II gives details of the coinage

5 *Meltings, Percentages of good Coin*—The quantity of metal melted into bars and worked up and the percentages on the outturn of good coin were—

	Worked tolas	Percentages of good coin
Rupees	242 9 lakhs	65 74
Quarter rupees	7 5 "	65 73
Eighth rupees	20 86 "	64 63

These rates compare well with the averages of recent years

The practice of placing bar silver direct into alligation introduced in April 1900, to enable the Mint to cope with the heavy demand for rupees then experienced, was

discontinued in May 1901 on receipt of Government orders that the practice of premelting should be followed on ordinary occasions

The weight and fineness of the coins were as usual maintained at the proper standard, as will be seen from the annexed report of the Assay Master on the working of the Assay Office

6 *Loss*—The silver operative losses written off in the accounts during the year including melting and coining amounted to tolas 33,163, but after eliminating fictitious gains and losses, this amount is reduced to tolas 23,878, which gives a rate of 42.7 per lakh on the quantity laminated. The rate of loss is somewhat high and is due to excess melting loss in February and March 1901 (not adjusted in last year's account), and moreover the loss formerly shown as a premelting one has been, owing to the introduction of bar silver direct into alligation, in force at that time, shown as a standard melting loss

### COPPER

7 *Coinage*—The Government copper coins struck during the year were pice, half-pice and pies

8 Two orders from the Straits Government for cents and quarter cents were executed during the year

The total number of Government copper coins struck was in excess of the previous year by 47,606,744 pieces and in value by Rs. 5,52,319. Details of the copper coinage are included in Statement II

9 The quantity of Australian copper purchased for the coinage was maunds 15,537 at an average rate of Rs. 39.27 per maund, there has been a decline in the price of copper, as the average rate of the previous year was Rs. 47.09 per maund

10 The operative losses on the copper coinage amounted to maunds 267 seers 14 tolas 75, giving a rate of 1.557 per cent against 1.731 per cent in the previous year, excluding bye products, the rates were 401 per cent in 1900-1901 and 277 per cent in 1901-1902

During the year copper scissel was as usual supplied to the Cossipore Foundry to the extent of its requirements, an exchange of scissel for slabs supplied by the Cossipore Factory was also made, about 900 maunds of scissel was thus supplied to Cossipore. Copper scissel weighing about 1,900 maunds was also exchanged for slabs supplied by the Bombay Mint, as the Mint Master, Bombay, only required copper for alligation purposes for which scissel was more convenient than slabs

### MISCELLANEOUS

11 The usual description of Miscellaneous work was executed, *viz*—

- (1) War medals, and fittings for Military Department
- (2) Scales and weights for Government
- (3) Medals for public institutions and the preparation of dies for new medals
- (4) Miscellaneous work for Government and the public

The demand for war medals was not large. There were some large orders for scales and weights from the Opium Department. Several scales had to be repaired and new ones supplied, and brass weights of various denominations from one maund downwards were manufactured and adjusted. Besides these, new sets of minimum weights for testing light weight sovereigns were also supplied to different Treasuries under the orders of the Comptroller General

12 *Mint Standard Weights*—The verification of the Mint working standard weights, avoirdupois and tola sets were completed during the year by the Assay Office

13 *Balances sunk in the Mint*—The silver balance at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 34,15,324, and at the close at Rs. 17,90,161. The maximum balance for any one day was Rs. 40,91,652 on the 11th April 1901, the minimum Rs. 6,77,949 on the 8th October 1901, while the average daily balance was Rs. 18,15,727

14 *Treasure Trove coins*—There was no receipt during the year

15 *Designs for Edward VII coinage*—One of the designs prepared in the Calcutta Mint for the reverse of the new rupees received the approval of His Majesty the King and the matrix for this is in progress in this Mint. The matrix for the obverse of the new coinage is being prepared in England. Coins bearing the effigy of the late Queen and the date 1901 continued to be struck throughout the financial year 1901-1902

### Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure

16 *Revenue*—As stated before, there was no gold bullion tendered by importers, hence no receipt on account of seignorage on gold appears in the accounts of this year, in the case of silver, the seignorage of 1 per cent on the bullion tendered for the coinage of British dollars amounted to Rs. 29,295 and was in excess of the receipts of the previous year by Rs. 15,570 owing to a larger coinage during the year under review, the gain on the coinage of silver on Government account amounted to Rs. 27,09,789. There is an item of Rs. 2,201 under the head of gain on the re-coinage of Native States coins, it represents silver recovered from drosses of the Melting Department of Babashahi Rupees

which were received in the previous year and had been melted up. The re-coining of these coins were completed in 1900-1901, and the account closed.

The silver operative gains amounted during the year to Rs. 8,873, in the previous year the gains amounted to Rs. 32,216, the decrease is due to a smaller amount of silver coinage.

17 *Cash and Transfer Receipts*—There is an increase of Rs. 31,028 in the total receipts under these heads as compared with the previous year. The manufacture of scales, weights, and miscellaneous articles for Government Departments and the public has contributed Rs. 18,040 towards a part of this increase, the difference is mainly due to the larger receipts on account of the coining charges of cents during the year.

18 *Pro forma Receipts*—The total amount of these receipts was about the same as last year. Under this head are included the usual items for manufacturing Honors for the Royal Army Temperance Association and minimum weights for Government Treasury Officers.

19 *Expenditure—Loss on the Coinage*—Owing to the re-coining of '1840' rupees, the loss on withdrawal of Government coin amounting to Rs. 1,37,691 was much larger this year, the amount shown in the previous year was Rs. 43,172.

20 *Establishment*—Although there was a large reduction in the amount of the rupee coinage, the charges for Establishment during the year show but a slight decrease, amounting to Rs. 1,928 only as shown below. In the Mechanical Establishment there was an increase of an Engineer. There were also increases in the Assay Office, as the Deputy Assay Master's post was filled almost throughout the year, while a probationer was attached to the Assay Office for a longer period than in the previous year, moreover, in view of the contemplated retirement of the Head Assistant, a paid apprentice was engaged for the Assay Office.

#### Expenditure on Salaries and Establishment of the Calcutta Mint during 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

	Expenditure in 1900-1901	Expenditure in 1901-1902	Increase+ Decrease—
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Fixed Establishment	1,62,793	1,63,612	+ 819
Temporary Establishment and overtime work	90,760	88,013	— 2,747
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,53,553</b>	<b>2,51,625</b>	<b>— 1,928</b>

21 *Copper for alloy*—Owing to the reduced rupee coinage during the year, the expenditure of copper for alloy was much less and amounted to Rs. 11,129, the expenditure in 1900-1901 being Rs. 32,755, the copper used for contingent purposes during the year was mainly for the manufacture of weights for the Opium Department and for minimum weights for Government Treasuries.

22 *Local and English Stores*—The total expenditure of both English and local stores amounted to Rs. 1,08,293 during the year. In the previous year the amount was Rs. 1,11,127. Although the number of rupees coined was smaller than that of last year, there was a very large increase in the other denominations of the coinage of the year. The number of small silver coins was over three times that of those struck in 1900-1901, similarly with the British Dollars for the Chartered Bank, while in the case of the copper coinage the number struck was more than double that of the previous year.

*Contingent Charges—Transfer Charges*—Compared with the previous year, there were slight increases under both heads this year of Rs. 3,676 and Rs. 799, respectively, in the case of the former, the increase was due principally to a large purchase of scales for Opium Department and to freight on Europe Stores.

23 *Miscellaneous Charges external to Mint*—There is an item of Rs. 8,322 under this head on account of charges incurred by the Gwalior Durbar in connection with the remittances of Gwalior silver to this Mint and adjusted in the Audit Office as a Mint charge. The slight increases over last year in the charges for printing and stationery were owing to forms and books of accounts required for the heavy uncurrent coin remittance work.

24 *Pro forma Charges*—There is a decrease of Rs. 97,941 during this year on interest owing to the smaller balances both of silver and copper. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 3,89,564 against Rs. 4,87,505 in 1900-1901.

25 *Capital Account*—Two sets of moulds obtained from the Bombay Mint as well as two sets procured from England were added to the plant of the Melting Department, as during the heavy coinage of 1900-1901 it was found that the number of moulds in this department was insufficient to cope with the work. Two double automatic weighing machines out of the number brought out from England were erected in the Weighing

Department to increase the daily outturn of adjusted blanks Iron rolls rendered unserviceable from long usage had to be replaced by new ones in the Rolling Department and their value written off The total cost of these additions and adjustments amounted during the year to Rs 11,337 and Rs 2,886, respectively, the balance at debit at the end of the year stood at Rs 77,26,898

26 *Resumé* — Taking the ordinary revenue and expenditure into account, the year's work showed a result in favour of the Mint of Rs 21,86,622, inclusive of the *pro forma* receipts and charges, the net balance amounted to Rs 17,74,873

### COUNTERFEIT COINS AND STATEMENT OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE

27 *Counterfeit Coins* — A good many counterfeit coins were found in Government remittances received at the Mint, the counterfeits were all castings of ordinary execution, and the majority of them should have been detected at the remitting treasuries, this matter has been reported elsewhere

The counterfeit coins sent to the Mint under Article 581, Civil Account Code, were mostly palpable castings, the number sent was larger than last year

Several doubtful coins were also sent during the year by Treasuries and Railways for examination by the Mint, and among these were discovered one hundred counterfeit rupees which were ordinary castings not deserving special notice

Under a recent order of Government, Railway Companies were prohibited from sending all their counterfeit coins to the Mint, and it was ruled that exceptionally good specimens only should be sent by them through the Inspector General of Police The number received on account of Railways has therefore been fewer this year than last Most of these coins were found to be good castings invariably with slight defects in the milling There were a few castings of exceptionally good finish, that is good enough to deceive an expert

The silver fineness per mille of counterfeit castings according to Assay Office reports varied from 215 3 to 928 5 Many contained no silver whatever

The moulds and implements used for counterfeitings which were sent to the Mint were of a very rough nature, they appeared to be in every case of local manufacture

28 *Offences against the Coinage* — From a comparison of the figures of the last two years it appears there were fewer cases in 1901 1902 of offences against the coinage, this may perhaps be due to the greater precautions being taken by coiners to evade the vigilance of the Police owing to the severer sentences that have recently been passed for such offences, but it is noticeable that there was a large increase over the previous year in the number of counterfeit coins cut at Treasuries

## No I of 1901-1902

## ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1901-1902

REVENUE	R a p	R a p	EXPENDITURE	R a p	R a p	R a p
<b>To CHARGES LEVIED—</b>			<b>By WORKING EXPENSE —</b>			
			<i>By Loss in Coinage Operations—</i>			
Melting fees on gold bullion tendered at the Mint	2	2 0	Cold (in melting)		5	0 7
Mint seignorage on silver	20	295 6 4	Do Loss in withdrawal of light Sovereigns		450	12 1
Charges in receiving uncurrent silver coin and bullion from Government Departments	52	3 3	Silver operative losses	33	163 7 4	435 12 1
Premelting fees on uncurrent coin received from Railways etc etc	406	14 3	By excess weight of good coins issued	867	15 1	
Assay fees (Private)	69	14 6	Miscellaneous		34,031	6 5
		24 826 6 4	By withdrawal of Government uncurrent coins		19	7 2
Gain on silver coinage on Government Account	27	09 789 0 10	Silver miscellaneous charges		1,37	691 8 7
Gain on re coinage of Native States coins	2	201 8 9			1	981 14 5
		27,11 990 9 7	<b>By SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—</b>			173,724 4 7
			Fixed Establishment		1	63 612 12 9
			Extra do and extra hours' pay		88,013	4 6
			By Copper used for alloy	11	128 9 5	251,626 1 1
			For Contingent purposes	493	11 0	
						11,622 4 5
<b>GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—</b>						
Silver			<b>By LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—</b>			
Gain by alligating under standard	8,017	12 4	Coal coke and firewood		34,755	7 11
Gain by Assay Benefit	732	4 10	Oil grease and tallow		6	376 7 2
Silver returned by Assay Master	123	3 2	Acids		1	525 12 9
		8,873 4 4	Iron and brass mongery and hardware		1	830 7 8
			Wood for packing boxes		12,649	4 9
			Miscellaneous		6	153 6 10
						63,240 15 1
<b>To CASH RECEIPTS—</b>						
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals and Government Departments	7	170 7 10				
For war medals and fittings etc	104	12 11				
Old stores and materials sold	1,473	12 9				
Miscellaneous	103	8 5				
		8,852 9 11				
<b>To TRANSFER RECEIPTS—</b>			<b>By CONTINGENT CHARGES—</b>			
For Scales, Weights and other articles supplied and work done at the Mint for Government Departments	22	201 0 9	Books for Library and Office		251	4 0
Coining and incidental charges on Straits Cents	21	399 5 10	Cart Cooly Boat and Chary hire		1,037	12 3
For War Medals for Military Department	3,934	7 1	Telegrams		42	3 0
		47,534 13 8	Scales		2,459	0 0
			Inspection of boilers by Government Inspector		220	0 0
			Removing Mint rubbish by Municipality		240	0 0
			Boxes for minimum weights		365	5 0
			Rents, Rates and Taxes		23,663	14 0
			Freight on Europe Stores paid by the Comptroller, India Treasuries		1,206	14 6
			Travelling allowance		240	2 0
			Miscellaneous		2,790	3 8
						32,516 10 5
Carried over		20,07,077 13 10	Carried over			5,31,436 0 7



**ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1901-1902—contd.**

REVENUE	R	a	p
Brought over	28,07,077	13	10
To MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS EXTERNAL TO MINT—			
As per statement from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, dated 17th May 1902			
Rent of rooms occupied by Mint Master	600	0	0
Value of a lost weight credited in the Madras Account Current	1	0	0
TOTAL R	28 07 678	13	10
Total brought down to PRO FORMA RECEIPTS—	28 07 678	13	10
Making medals for the Army Temperance Association	1 746	0	0
Supplying minimum weights to Treasury Officers	2,009	0	0
TOTAL	38,11,433	13	10
EXPENDITURE	R	a	p
Brought over	5,33,236	0	7
BY ENGLISH AND COUNTRY STORES USED FROM STOCK—			
Value of English and Country Stores used, issued and sold	64,921	14	5
Less — Value of stores received from other De- pa tments Do found in Mint Department and trans- ferred to stock	493	10	10
Do found in excess	58	10	2
Do purchased in market	453	0	2
Do transferred to plant	8,785	5	0
TOTAL	11,336	8	2
Less value of freight charged above	21 127	2	4
By OFFICIAL POSTAGE—	1,206	14	6
Service labels	19,920	3	10
BY TRANSFER CHARGES— Value of gunny bags and jute rope supplied by Alipore Jail	4,802	3	6
Charges for landing and shipping by Marine Depart ment	1 745	8	3
Charges on Silver sent out for Coinage	2 425	12	5
BY PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES— Repairs to buildings as per statement from Examiner of Public Works Accounts Bengal dated 2nd May 1902	8,322	5	9
BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT (EXCLU DING CONSTRUCTION CHAR GES) AS PER STATEMENT FROM COMPTROLLER INDIA TREASURIES DATED 7TH MAY 1902—	10,135	0	0
Charges incurred by Gwalior Durbar in connection with remittance of Gwalior Silver to Calcutta	1 934	6	6
Superannuation and retired allowances	721	6	8
Stationery	21 113	2	11
Printing	6,21,056	3	3
By balance	21,96,622	10	7
TOTAL R	28 07 678	13	10
Total brought down	6,21	056	3 3
BY PRO FORMA CHARGES— COST OF PENSIONS AND FUN DOUGH ALLOWANCES—			
One sixth of the salaries of superior servants on the fixed Establishment	25 730	0	0
One anna in the rupee of the salaries of inferior servants on the fixed Establishment	210	0	0
INTEREST ON— Mint land, building and plant valued at Average working silver balance	77 26,898	0	0
Copper balance at end of year	18 15	727	0 0
Store balance	99,529	0	0
At 4 pet cent	96,963	0	0
By balance	97 39,117	0	0
TOTAL	3,80,564	0	0
	10,36,560	3	3
	17,74,873	10	7
	28,11,433	13	10

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the CALCUTTA MINT brought down to the year 1901-1902

	Land	Building	Plant	TOTAL		Land.	Building	Plant	TOTAL
	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p		R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p
Total Expenditure on account of Capital down to 31st March 1901	20,09,200 0 0	33,66,178 0 0	23,38,270 0 0	77,13,648 0 0					
Expenditure during the Current year as per statement from Examiner, P W Accounts, Bengal, dated 2nd May 1902		4,799 0 0		4,799 0 0	Profit and Loss			2,886 0 0	2,886 0 0
Transferred to Plant from Mint General Store Account			11,337 0 0	11,337 0 0	Balance at debit	20,09,200 0 0	33,70,977 0 0	23,46,721 0 0	77,26,898 0 0
TOTAL	20,09,200 0 0	33,70,977 0 0	23,49,607 0 0	77,29,784 0 0	TOTAL	20,09,200 0 0	33,70,977 0 0	23,49,607 0 0	77,29,784 0 0

## No. II of 1901 1902

## STATEMENT of the CALCUTTA MINT COINAGE for the year 1901 1902

	Tale of Pieces.	Nominal Value.	TOTAL		REMARKS
			Tale	Value	
<b>GOLD—</b>		<i>R a p</i>		<i>R a p</i>	
Mohurs					
<b>SILVER—</b>					
Government Rupees	15,973,591	1,59,73,591 0 0			
Quarter "	2,004,085	5,01,021 4 0			
One-eighth "	8,904,130	11,13,016 4 0			
British Dollars	1,513,685	34,34,698 0 9			
<b>TOTAL</b>			28,395,491	2,10,22,326 8 9	
<b>COPPER—</b>					
Single Pice	59,337,760	9,27,152 8 0			
Half Pice	6,882,816	53,772 0 0			
Pie Pieces	17,140,554	89,273 11 6			
Straits Cents	12,434,000	2,79,763 0 0			
" ½-cents	2,036,000	11,452 8 0			
<b>TOTAL</b>			97,831,130	13,61,415 11 6	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			1,26,226,621	2,23,83,742 4 3	

## No. III of 1901 1902

## STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1901 1902

	Amount	Amount	TOTAL
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>	
Silver and Bronze War Medals	14,584 0 10		
For other Medals, Stars etc	18,780 10 9		
Die Seals and Stamps	890 13 0		
Adjusting and supplying Scales and Weights	17,335 8 0		
For Miscellaneous work including Gold and Silver	6,075 10 7		
		57,666 11 2	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
On account of Silver and Bronze War Medals	14,584 0 10		
Engravers Die Department Workshop and other labour	3,441 12 10		
Jewellers labour	3,175 0 0		
Stores used (including Gold and Silver)	22,132 2 3		
		43,332 15 11	
<b>Excess of Receipts over Expenditure</b>		14,333 11 3	

## STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during the year 1901 1902

NAME OF PROVINCE	RECEIVED AT THE MINT												Counterfeit Coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 591 Civil Account Code and Government Resolution No. A 6192, dated 10th December 1901				REMARKS
	Nominal value of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousand of Rupees.	In remittances of uncurrent coins				From Treasury and other Officers under Article 581 Civil Account Code and Government Resolution No. 1004 A, dated 21st February 1901				Received at the Mint for examination (a)							
	R	½	¼	1/8	R	½	¼	1/8	R	½	¼	1/8	R	½	¼	1/8	(a) Includes coins received at the Assay Office and from Railways.
India	800.64	48			1				15				2,901	173	113	118	
Central Provinces	1.88												422	8	11	14	
Burma	655.54	29			119		11						5,730	21	42	17	
Assam	142.42	3			3				6				989	42	2	1	
Bengal	1542.50	533	1	2	6	71			124				5,767	253	157	130	
United Provinces of																	
Agra and Oudh	2648.98	133	2	1		21			375		2	4	7,934	200	251	165	
Punjab	2441.21	207	2	11	10	316	1		402	8			10,052	362	445	524	
Madras	356.76	21											5,630	367	586	485	
State Railways	37.23	7	3	13	15												
Agent to the Governor General in Central India									4								
TOTAL	8617.18	981	3	27	35	531	1	11	1	985	8	4	39,425	1,426	1,607	1,453	

Counterfeit Coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 591 Civil Account Code and Government Resolution No. A 6192, dated 10th December 1901

(a) Includes coins received at the Assay Office and from Railways.

Comparative Statement of Offences against

	COUNTERFEITING COINS SECTIONS 231 AND 232, INDIAN PENAL CODE						MAKING BUYING OR SELLING INSTRUMENTS FOR COUNTER FEITING COINS SECTIONS 233 AND 234, INDIAN PENAL CODE						POSSESSING OR MATERIALS FEITING COINS INDIAN		
	1900			1901			1900			1901			1900		
	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted
Assam		3	1												
Bengal	6	15	10	6	7	4							13	28	16
Bombay Presidency (including Sindh)	16	24	12	13	20	9				1	1	1	9	11	8
Bombay				2	3	1									
Burma				5	5	2	2	3					7	12	6
Central Provinces	4	5	4	2	2	1							1	13	11
Coorg	1	2	2										1	1	1
Hyderabad and Hyderabad Assigned Districts															
North Western Provinces	12	19	8	13	23	12							9	8	4
Oudh	1	1		1	5	5									
Madras	12	10	6	4	9	3							2	2	1
Punjab	15	27	18	14	28	21	1	1	1	2	6	2	20	41	26
Central India (Bundelkhand Agency Nowgong)															
Central India (Neemuch)															
Central India (Neemuch Malwa Agency)	1	1													
Rajputana (Native State)	5	10	7	1	1	1		1	1						
Kumaon (Tehri State)															
Ajmer Marwara	2	4	4												
Baluchistan															
Mysore State (Bangalore)	5	12	11				2	3	1				4	17	10
Kashmir	1	1	1							1	1				
Rampore State (Rohilkhand Division)															
Baghelkhand Agency															
Cwalior Agency															
Bhopawar Agency															
Mhow Cantonment															
Bhopal Agency															
Baroda				3	4	2									
North West Frontier (Peshawar)				1	1	1									
TOTAL	81	134	84	63	108	62	5	8	3	4	8	3	66	133	83

1724-02

INSTRUMENTS FOR COUNTERFEITING OF COIN SECTION 235 PENAL CODE			ARRESTING IN INDIA THE COUNTERFEITING OF COIN SECTION 236 INDIAN PENAL CODE			IMPORTING OR EXPORTING COUNTERFEIT COIN, SECTIONS 237 AND 238 INDIAN PENAL CODE			POSSESSING AND COUNTERFEITING COIN SECTIONS 239, 240, 241, 242, INDIAN PENAL CODE					
1901			1900			1901			1900			1901		
Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted
3	3	2							9	11	9	14	18	6
12	20	3	1	1			1		104	126	72	92	109	57
4	7	4				1	2	1	122	137	100	108	120	70
1	1											1	1	
8	13	1				1	2	1	21	24	11	26	37	12
1	1	1							63	74	45	45	48	34
									1	1	1	1	3	1
3	5	5							22	26	11	37	28	9
9	12	9							1	1	1	192	214	139
2	2	1							35	39	32	35	38	22
10	13	8				4	14	7	75	88	47	62	75	48
									142	173	95	110	130	51
									17	36	21	8	8	5
									2	2	1			
1	1								3	4	1	5	6	4
									23	33	23	11	15	8
									1	1	1			
									10	11	9	4	4	2
									2	2				
									10	12	11	12	10	
									3	3	3	1	4	3
									1	1	1	2	2	2
									24	24	16	8	8	5
												5	8	5
									2	2	2			
2	3	2				1	1	1	19	25	12	2	3	1
									4	4	2	14	16	8
												12	14	7
56	81	36	1	1		1	2	1	6	18	9	3	4	1
									907	1,081	666	728	841	464

## Comparative Statement of Offences against

	CAUSING COINS TO BE OF DIFFERENT WEIGHT OR COM- POSITION FROM THAT FIXED BY LAW SECTIONS 244 246 AND 247 INDIAN PENAL CODE						TAKING COINING INSTRUMENTS FROM A MINT SECTION 245 INDIAN PENAL CODE			FRAUDULENTLY OF ANY COINS, INDIAN		
	1900			1901			1900			1901		
	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted
Assam										2	2	2
Bengal				3	3					11	13	1
Bombay Presidency (including Sindh)				1	1	1			1	12	14	11
Bombay												
Burma										1	1	1
Central Provinces										19	20	13
Coorg												
Hyderabad and Hyderabad Assigned Districts										3	3	3
North Western Provinces	1	1								1	1	1
Oudh										1	1	1
Madras										3	3	2
Punjab	5	1		4	14		1	1	1	3	3	
Central India (Bundelkhand Agency Nowgong)												
Central India (Neemuch)												
Central India (Neemuch Malwa Agency)												
Rajputana (Native States, Kumaon (Feroz State)										4	5	3
Ajmer Marwar										3	3	3
Baluchistan										1	1	1
Mysore State (Bangalore)												
Kashmir												
Rampore State (Rohilkhand Division)												
Baghelkhand Agency												
Gwalior Agency												
Bhopal Agency												
Mhow Cantonment												
Bhopal Agency										2	4	3
Baroda												
North West Frontier (Peshawar)												
TOTAL	6	2		8	18	1	1	1	1	66	74	45

the coinage during the years 1900-1901

ALTERING APPEARANCE SECTIONS 248 AND 249, PENAL CODE			POSSESSING AND DELIVERING ALTERED COIN SECTIONS 250, 251, 252, 253, AND 254 INDIAN PENAL CODE						TOTAL					
1901			1900			1901			1900			1901		
Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted	Number of cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried	Number of persons convicted
1	1	1	10	11	6	3	3	2	21	27	18	21	25	11
3	6	6	35	42	30	31	36	18	170	226	129	147	181	88
7	7	7	37	40	29	17	18	15	197	228	161	151	174	107
												4	5	1
			2	3	1				33	43	19	39	59	16
3	4	2	49	51	41	15	16	11	136	163	114	66	71	49
			7	8	4				3	4	4	1	3	1
									32	37	18	30	33	14
5	5	4	24	25	19	7	7	7	239	268	171	159	182	127
1	1		1	1		5	5	4	38	42	33	42	49	31
1	1	1	19	21	17	14	14	8	111	124	73	84	102	61
4	8	4	5	6		15	18	10	196	267	148	159	217	96
			2	2	2	2	3	2	19	38	23	10	11	7
									2	2	1			
									4	5	1	6	7	4
1	1		19	20	12	2	2	2	51	69	46	15	19	11
									1	1	1			
			17	18	10				32	36	26	4	4	2
1	1								3	3	1	1	1	
			1	1	1				22	53	35	11	12	10
									1	1	1	1	1	
									3	3	3	1	4	3
									1	1	1	2	2	2
			2	2	2	1	1	1	26	26	18	9	9	6
						1	1	1				6	9	6
									2	2	2			
			1	1	1				22	30	16	2	3	1
						1	1	1	5	5	3	20	24	13
						2	2	2				15	17	10
27	35	25	231	252	175	116	127	84	1 370	1 704	1,066	1,006	1 224	677

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No 67, dated 19th May 1902

From—Lieut Col F F MACCARTHE, M B, I M S, Assay Master,

To—The Secretary to the Govt of India, Finance and Commerce Dept

I have the honour to submit report on the working of the Assay Department Calcutta, for the official year 1901-1902

2 *Number and Description of Assays*—The number of assays made during the year was 16,598 as compared with 36,062 in the previous year, and a yearly average of 17 515 for the 8 years previous to the closing of the Mints, *ie*, from 1885 to 1893 The details are shown in the following table —

DESCRIPTION	Number	TOTAL
GOLD		
Assays on gold from all sources	742	849
Check assays on fine gold	107	
SILVER		
Assays on silver alligated for silver standard coinage—		14,319
for R 4,546		
„ 1 R 211		
„ 1 R 767	5,524	
Ditto pyx coins	3,707	
Ditto alligated for dollars	1,778	
Ditto pyx dollar coins	281	
Ditto miscellaneous	2,205	
Check assays on fine silver	824	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Parting assays	46	1,430
Assays on various metals and ores	1,354	
Assays on mint drosses	30	
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR		16,598

3 *Gold Assays*—The total number of gold assays during the year was 849 against 1,094 in the previous year Of these assays 170 were for Government

4 *Meltings for Silver Standard Coinage*—Silver meltings for coinage were assayed in every month of the year under report The average fineness of the silver meltings was—

For R	916 041	per mille
„ Quarter R	915 903	„
„ One eighth R	915 669	„
„ British Dollars	899 016	„

as shown in detail in the following table —

MONTHS		AVERAGE FINENESS OF MELTINGS PER MILL FOR			
		Rupree	Quarter rupces	One eighth rupces	British dollars
April	1901	916 072			899 124
May	„	915 951		915 785	898 999
June	„	916 225			899 045
July	„	916 197	915 875		
August	„	916 097	916 094	915 887	
September	„	916 041			898 940
October	„				
November	„	916 115			
December	„	915 981			
January	1902	915 987			
February	„			915 496	
March	„	916 140		915 617	
Average for the year		916 041	915 903	915 669	899 016



5 *Gold in Silver Coinage*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting Assays in the silver pyx coins for the year was 0.29 per mille for rupees, 0.653 for quarter rupees, 1.112 for one eighth rupees, and 0.278 for dollars. Eliminating the dollars from calculation, the coinage of the year is computed to contain 3,758 troy ounces of gold of the approximate value of £15,934.

6 *Pyx Trials, Rupees*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 193, the total number weighed having been 1,930. In only one trial was a coin found beyond the legal remedy for weight, but a fresh pyx having been called for, all coins were found within remedy. The average weight was 180.034 grains, the heaviest and lightest coins found having weighed 180.89 and 179.03 respectively, and 1,057 of the total number were of the exact standard of 180 grains. The trials for fineness were 197 in number, 1,970 coins having been assayed singly and 3,840 in groups of 20 after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 913.7 to 918.7 per mille, whilst the average fineness per piece was 916.480 and the average fineness of the melted coins 916.882 per mille. In five different trials single coins were found outside the remedy for fineness, but in each case the second pyx called for disclosed no coin outside remedy. Hence all coinage during the year passed for issue.

The average results are shown in the following table —

MONTHS	Average weight of Pyx Rupees (grains)	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES (PER MILLE)		Gold per mille
		Single	Melted	
April 1901	180.022	916.573	916.922	0.141
May "	180.025	916.444	916.954	0.042
June "	180.001	916.550	916.785	0.018
July "	180.047	916.821	916.188	0.485
August "	180.017	916.323	916.560	1.347
September "	180.067	916.336	916.757	1.324
October "	180.117	916.646	916.900	1.356
November "	180.029	916.770	917.250	0.595
December "	180.042	916.469	916.900	1.188
January 1902	180.045	916.386	916.762	1.533
February "	180.005	916.315	916.625	1.448
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	180.034	916.480	916.882	0.529

7 *Quarter Rupees*—Pyx trials of these were made only in July and August. There were 16 trials for weight and the same number for fineness. The percentage of coins of the exact standard of weight, 16.45 grains, was 18.75. The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916.665, and of the melted coins assayed in groups of 100, 916.906.

8 *Eighths of a Rupee*—Pyx trials of two-anna pieces were made in May, August, September 1901 and in February and March 1902. There were 59 trials for weight and fineness respectively. The percentage of coins of the exact standard of weight was 23.73. The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916.710 and of the melted coins assayed in groups of 200, 916.901.

9 *British Dollars*—Pyx trials for dollars were made in April, May, June, October, and November. The trials for weight were 38, the total number weighed having been 760. The average weight per piece was 416.014 grains and the heaviest and lightest coins weighed 417.84 and 414.04 grains respectively. Trials for fineness were also 38 in number, 190 coins having been assayed singly and 570 in groups of 15 after melting. Of the single coins the extreme variation in fineness ranged from 898.1 to 901.8 per mille, and the average fineness per piece was 899.677, of the melted coins, the average fineness was 900.210.

10 *Summary of Pyx Trials*—The results detailed in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, and 9 are summarized in the following table —

DENOMINATION	Number of coins weighed singly	Number of coins assayed singly	Number of coins assayed after melting	Average weight (grains)	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille)	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille)	Proportion of gold in pyx coins (per mille)
Rupees	1,630	1,970	3,840	180.034	916.480	916.882	0.529
Quarter Rupees	160	160	1,700	45.037	916.665	916.906	0.653
One eighth Rupees	590	590	11,800	22.513	916.710	916.901	1.112
Dollars	760	190	570	416.014	899.677	900.210	0.278

11 *Miscellaneous Assays*—Of the 1,354 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and pres" shown in paragraph 2 of this report, 1,314 were assays made for the Mint, Treasury Officers and Police on coins counterfeit or suspected to be counterfeit, or on suspected material for the manufacture of counterfeit coins. This number is very much below that of the previous year when the total was 6,208. But it cannot be concluded from this year's reduced number that counterfeit coining has materially lessened or that the police are less active in their search for counterfeiters. The number of the previous year was altogether abnormal and its high total was chiefly due to the Mint sending for examination practically all the suspected coins it received from the Railways. As the majority of these "Railway" coins are palpable counterfeits, the Mint during the year under report only sent such coins as required an assay to prove their nature. Hence the large reduction in the number of assays under this head.

12 *Verification of Weights*—The Mint working standard avoirdupois and tola sets of weight pieces were verified during the year by comparison with the Assay Office standards.

13 The appointment of Assay Master was held during the year by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, I.M.S., and that of Deputy Assay Master by Captain A. McCormick, R.E., from 1st June. Captain Bidie, I.M.S., was attached to this office as probationer from 4th January 1902, but had not completed his course at the end of the financial year. Mr. J. R. L. Durham, after a long and honourable association with this office extending over nearly 38 years, retired on pension from his post of 1st Assistant on the 31st October 1901, Mr. J. L. Dighton, 2nd Assistant, being promoted in his place and Mr. G. O. L. Durham (Jr.) being made 2nd Assistant on probation.

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MINT

No 790, dated Bombay, the 17th July 1902

From—Major G DAVIDSON, Mint Master, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department Simla

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Bombay Mint for 1901 1902, together with the prescribed statements

## GOLD

2 *Receipts and Coinage*—(a) The receipts of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for rupees during the year under review amounted to Rs 2,12,95,525 in value and were less by Rs 1,99,32,688 than those for the preceding twelve months. The effect of the orders issued in June 1901 by the Comptroller General for the payment of certificates at thirty days' sight was the immediate resumption of tenders of gold bullion after a complete cessation for several months.

The following table gives the description of gold tendered during the year —

DESCRIPTION	Value in rupees 1901 1902	REMARKS
Sovereigns of current weight	1,97,12,640	
Half-sovereigns of current weight		
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than the current weight	18,147	
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than the current weight	1,002	
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than the current weight	1,018	
Half sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than the current weight	206	
Defaced, soldered and sweated sovereigns	387	
Ditto           ditto       half sovereigns	29	
Fine gold		
Japanese gold yens		
Other foreign gold coins		
Gold from Indian mines	17,176	
Imported bar gold		
Bazaar gold and miscellaneous	15,44,920	
	2,12,95 525	

Two consignments of gold belonging to the Currency Department were packed and shipped to the Secretary of State for India during the year. The gold, which was valued at Rs 1,49,99,927, consisted of current weight sovereigns, light weight sovereigns and half sovereigns, imported bar gold, mines gold and bazaar gold and miscellaneous.

With the exception of gold valued at Rs 389, the entire receipts of the year were transferred to the Currency Gold Bullion Account, leaving a balance of Rs 15,49,095 in the custody of the Mint on the 31st March 1902 held on behalf of that Department.

(b) There was no coinage of gold during the year.

## SILVER

3 *Receipts and Coinage*—(a) Uncurrent coin, details of which are given below, of the aggregate value of Rs 44,97,533 was received for re-coinage during the year, the large

excess over the receipts for 1900 1901 being due to the withdrawal of the coinages of 1840 —

DESCRIPTION	Nominal value in rupees	REMARKS.
B I G Coins of 1835	4,59,698	} Separately classified since June 1901, <i>vide</i> C G's letter No 620, dated 21st June 1901
B I G Coins of 1840 (1st Issue)	28,25,682	
B I G Coins of 1840 (2nd Issue)	8,46,389	
B I G Shroff marked, defective and dumb coins	95,203	} Separately classified since January 1902, <i>vide</i> C G's No 2135, dated 23rd January 1902
B I G Worn coins	2,45,715	
B I G Reduced rupees and half rupees	7,354	
B I G Cut and soldered coins from railways, etc	501	} Received at bullion value under the orders of the C G
Arcot coins	16,831	
B I, G. Soldered coins and Foreign coins	80	
Confiscated coins from Presidency Magistrate	80	
	44,97,533	

(b) The re coinage into British Indian Government rupees, of the silver currencies of the Native States of Kotah, Jhalawar and Cambay was carried out during the year under similar arrangements to those previously adopted in the case of other Native States. The value of the remittances received for conversions from each State was as shown in the following table —

DESCRIPTION	Value in rupees	REMARKS
Kotah coins from Kotah State	29,84,318	Includes rupees 30,898 Bundi coins from Jhalawar State
Jhalawar coins from Kotah and Jhalawar States	8,70,715	
Cambay coins	14,19,977	

(c) Tenders of silver bullion received from the Exchange Bank for coinage into British Dollars, and brought to account during the year, calculated at one rupee per standard tola, amounted to Rs. 6,41,09,530 as against Rs. 2,01,52,404 for the preceding twelve months

The description and weight of the silver tendered is as detailed below —

Description of silver tendered in 1901 1902		Amount in lakhs of tolas
Bar silver from London		30 57
Ditto America		588 02
Ditto Australia		7 76
Ditto Genoa		39
TOTAL		626 74

(d) The British Indian Government coinage carried out during the year bore the inscription Victoria Empress and the date 1901 and consisted of rupees and

one-eighth rupees as given in statement II The amount paid was distributed as follows —

Reserve Treasury	{ Rupees	1,65,47,492
	{ One-eighth rupees	2,13,234
Paper Currency Department	Rupees	1,29,43,855
Kotah State	Ditto	33 13,737
Jhalawar State	Ditto	5 41,296
Cambay State	Ditto	14,19,977

25,684,971 British Dollars of the nominal value of Rs. 5,82,81,530 were also manufactured, and 25,450,715 British Dollars valued at Rs. 5,78,40,746 were issued to the Exchange Banks for export during the year. Of these 7,093,572 were shipped to Singapore, 17,759,482 to Penang, and 537,661 to Hongkong, leaving a balance of 195,201 Dollars in the Mint ready for issue at the close of the year.

4 *Meltings* — It may be of interest to note that rupees of 1835 and 1840 as well as uncurrent coin of modern issues withdrawn from circulation, were used during the year in the Standard Melting Department in direct alligation with satisfactory results, thus saving the delay and expense incidental to premelting. I may add that direct alligation had been tentatively introduced with success at the commencement of the year in connection with consignments of silver bullion received from the Secretary of State about the time the instructions of the Government of India on the subject were received.

5 *Percentages of good Coin* — For the year under review the percentages of good

Description of coin	Weight of ingots laminated 10 lbs	Percentage of good coin 1901 1902
B I G Rupees	4 67 86 698	68 84
Do one eighth rupees	3 21,022	66 56
British Dollars	8 92,63 198	67 75

coin calculated on the weight of ingots laminated were as shown on the margin. These results indicate an improvement in the case of both rupees and Dollars, while that for eighth rupees is rather less favourable than for the preceding year.

6 *Silver Operative Losses* — The combined operative losses of the Melting and Coining Departments amounted, in the case of British Indian Government coinage, to Rs. 14,609 but after making the necessary corrections on account of fictitious gains and losses, and crediting silver from drosses, there is a net gain of Rs. 6,457 equal to Rs. 13 71 per lakh laminated. Owing to the abnormally heavy work in 1900-1901, it was not found possible to work up all the drosses of the Melting Department, and in consequence the recoveries in the shape of refined silver for that year were brought to account during the year under report and resulted in gain. In the case of Dollars the combined losses amounted to Rs. 56,213, but, after making similar corrections this figure is reduced to Rs. 20,000 which gives an operative loss of Rs. 22 93 per lakh laminated.

## COPPER

7 There was no coinage of copper carried out during the year.

## MISCELLANEOUS

8 *Miscellaneous Work* — This consisted as usual of the recurring supply of medals to various public institutions and rifle associations, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights, and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for Government and the public. The profit on the above was Rs. 236 as per Statement III.

9 *Mint Working Standards* — These were verified by the Assay Master in January 1902 and the weights in all the Departments were periodically compared with the standards and any differences found carefully adjusted.

10 *Treasure Trove Coins* — During the year under report 128 silver and 86 copper Treasure Trove coins found in the Ahmedabad and Ratnagiri Districts were forwarded to the Mint by the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, for disposal.

## ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

### 11 Revenue —

- Charges levied Mint Seignorage* — The seignorage of one per cent on silver tendered for Dollar coinage, and for which Outturn Certificates were issued during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 6,41,102, and exceeded that for the year previous by Rs. 4,39,581 due to the larger coinage of British Dollars.
- Gain on Silver Coinage on Government Account* — The purchases of silver bullion by the Secretary of State for India for coinage into rupees yielded a profit of Rs. 35,90,222 as against Rs. 2,84,40,719 in 1900-1901.
- Gain on Coinage Operations* — The gain under this head was more by Rs. 2,903 than that for the preceding twelve months.

The re-coinages carried out during the year under report on behalf of Native States resulted in a total gain to Government of Rs 7,59,237 as under —

	Rs
Kotah State	4,88,367
Jhalawar State	1,91,543
Cambay State	79,327
	Inclusive of Rs 13,820 on Bundi coins

12 *Balances sunk in the Mint* — The balance of silver bullion valued at one rupee per tola of standard fineness stood at the beginning of the year at Rs 1,58,42,194 and at its close at Rs 25,75,351. The average daily silver balance, exclusive of silver belonging to tenderers, was Rs 44,25,659. The minimum balance held on any day during the year was Rs 15,34,226 on 7th March 1902, and the maximum was Rs 1,52,42,271 on 1st April 1901.

13 *Expenditure* —

(a) *Loss on Re-coinage Operations* — The difference between the par and weight value of uncurrent silver coin received from Government Treasuries amounted to Rs 61,547, and exceeded that for 1900-1901 by Rs 49,224 owing to the larger receipts which included withdrawals of 1840 coins during the year.

(b) *Cost of Establishment* — The expenditure on salaries and establishment for

	1901-1902 Rs	1900-1901 Rs
Fixed Establishment	1 83 677	1 63 242
Extra Establishment and Overtime Work	85 674	1 38 527
TOTAL	2 69,351	3 01 769

the year under review as compared with that of the previous year is shown in the marginal statement. The increase under fixed establishment was chiefly in the salaries of the Deputy Assay Master and Probationer the decrease

under extra establishment and overtime work being on account of the smaller coinage.

(c) *Local and English Stores* — The total expenditure amounted to Rs 72,164 and was less by Rs 44,190 than for the preceding twelve months when the coinage was abnormally heavy. Nitric Acid and porcelain vessels of the value of Rs 33,654 were, in addition to the above, obtained from Messrs John J. Griffin and Sons (Ltd), London, being in completion of the order placed with that firm in connection with the silver (acid) Refinery referred to in the report for 1900-1901.

(d) *Copper used for Alloy* — The expenditure under this head was more by Rs 27,856 than that of the year previous. This was due mainly to the smaller quantity of low touch silver that was available for the alligations of Standard Meltings.

(e) *Contingent Charges—Miscellaneous* — These were less by only Rs 1,243 than those of the preceding year, notwithstanding the reduced coinage. A sum of Rs 5,639 on account of one-fifth freight paid by the Accountant General on Europe Stores, as compared with Rs 1,618 only paid in 1900-1901, will account for the rise in expenditure.

(f) *Transfer Charges* — These amounted to Rs 12,112 and were practically the same as the figure for the preceding year.

(g) *Pro forma Charges* — The charges during the year amounted to Rs 3,57,792 against Rs 5,40,935 in 1900-1901, which is principally due to the average silver balance locked up in the Mint being just about half that for the previous year.

14 *Resume of Revenue and Expenditure* — The year closed with a balance in favour of the Mint of Rs 44,95,687 exclusive of *pro forma* charges, or Rs 41,37,895 inclusive of those charges.

15 *Capital Account* — A sum of Rs 28,243 which comprises the cost of a steel boiler, six automatic weighing machines and a combined governor-stop valve, was added to the head of Plant, while Rs 120 on account of two steel joists were added to that of Buildings during the year under review. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year stood at Rs 38,18,147.

### OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE.

16 *Return of Counterfeit Coins* — The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this report.

In the Bombay Mint 1,250 counterfeit coins (1,118 Rupees, 42 Half rupees, 25 Quarters and 65 One eighths) were received for examination during the year, as against 367 in 1900-1901.

(1) Of these, 95 coins (54 castings and 41 struck) received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways under Government of India, Financial Department, No 1004 A, dated 21st February

1901, were "exceptionally well executed," and the fineness of the metal in those coins was in several instances above rupee standard, the highest being 953 7

- (2) Two hundred and sixty-two coins (223 castings and 39 struck) were good enough to deceive the public, both as to execution and colour of metal, although some of these on being assayed were found to be of base metal, while two coins from Ratnagiri proved to be made of high touch silver
- (3) The remaining 893 coins (820 castings and 73 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal, and almost all easily detectable

The second and third classes include coins which were returned to the Railways, as they did not fulfil the standard of excellence required by Government

Amongst the coins received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana Malwa Railways, there were three rupees struck from wrong dies, one of 1862 being marked "Victoria Impress," and two of 1885 "Victoria Queen" The execution of one of the latter was of so exceptional a quality that were it not for the mistake in the date—a point that might escape notice—it could hardly be distinguished from a genuine product of the Bombay Mint

A matter worth noting is the rapid increase there has been in the number of coins cut at Treasuries which report to Bombay during the past three years, as shown below —

Year	Total coins cut at Treasuries
1899 1900	7,020
1900 1901	10,055
1901 1902	19,307

**ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1901-1902, referred to in paras 2 and 3 of FINANCIAL RESOLUTION No 3234, dated 5th October 1878**

REVENUE		R	a	p	EXPENDITURE		R	a	p
To CHARGES LEVIED—					By WORKING EXPENSES—				
Mint Seignorage	641	102	0	0	Loss in Coinage Operations—				
Premelting fees on uncurrent coin received from Railways	8	0	0		Gold (in melting)				
Assay fees (private)	1,830	0	3		Silver	74,967	7	11	
Melting fees on gold bullion tendered at the Mint	401	0	0		Silver in receiving Government remittances	61,547	7	9	
Silver melting fees	8	0	0		Copper on old coin sold				
Gold assaying fees	4	0	0		Do coinage				
Gain on silver coinage on Government Account									1,36,514 15 8
					MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—				
					Gold Silver and Copper				
					3,235 7 9				
To GAIN IN COINAGE OPERATIONS—					By SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—				
Silver—					Fixed				
Gain by alligating under Standard	81,918	0	0		Extra and Allowances	183,677	4	6	
Gain by Assay benefit	26,086	0	0			85,673	5	4	
Do short weight of new coin issued	42	8	0		2,69,350 9 10				
Surplus in the Bullion Office	1,995	0	0		By LOCAL STORES PURCHASED—				
Refined silver of Premelting and Bullion Departments	21,561	0	0		Coal, Coke, Charcoal and Firewood	33,447	1	9	
Other items	285	6	6		Oil Grease and Tallow	3,632	14	5	
					Acids	717	3	0	
					Iron and Brass Mongery and Hardware	158	2	4	
					Metals	415	10	3	
					Miscellaneous	8,956	14	8	
					47,327 14 5				
					By EUROPE STORES PURCHASED—				
					Nitric Acid and Porcelain vessels				
					33,653 15 1				
					By COPPER—				
					Used for alloy				
					Returned by Mint Department (copper from troughs)				
					180 12 9				
					68,038 2 7				
					By CONTINGENT CHARGES				
					Landing Stores				
					Purchase and Repairs of Furniture				
					Books for Library and Office				
					Binding Books etc				
					Cart Coolie and Boat hire				
					Scales and Weights				
					117 7 3				
					88 0 0				
					MISCELLANEOUS MINT—				
					Travelling Allowance				
					Boiler Inspection Fees				
					Peons Clothing				
					Municipal Taxes				
					Water supply				
					House rent				
					Advertising Charges				
					Service Telegrams				
					Other Items				
					Freight on Europe Stores paid by Accountant General				
					5,639 5 0				
					ASSAY OFFICE—				
					Gas				
					Petty Supply				
					Other Items				
					477 9 7				
					631 8 10				
					14 6 0				
					24,237 7 3				
To CASH RECEIPTS—					Carried over R				
For scales weights and other articles supplied to and work done for Private Individuals	5,332	4	0		5,82,358 8 7				
For old Stores and Materials sold	222	12	3						
English Stores sold	2,270	15	6						
Miscellaneous—									
To TRANSFER RECEIPTS—									
For scales weights and other articles supplied to and work done at the Mint for Government Departments									



ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1901 1902, referred to in paras 2 and 3 of FINANCIAL RESOLUTION No 3234, dated 5th October 1878—continued

REVENUE	R	a	p	R	a	p	EXPENDITURE	R	a	p	R	a	p
Brought forward				51,33	183	8 5	Brought forward				5	82,35	8 7
10 NET RECEIPTS—							By ENGLISH STORES USED FROM STOCK—						
From Copper coinage as supplied by the Comptroller General							Value of English Stores used and issued	30	475	5 0			
Gain on Copper coinage							Less—						
Proceeds of Copper drops							Freight on English Stores charged above	5	639	5 0			24,836 0 0
Do Copper from scales													133 6 0
							By OFFICIAL POSTAGE—						
							Service Postage Labels						
							By TRANSFER CHARGES—						
							Value of articles supplied to and work done for the Assay Office	5,163	8 8				
							Value of articles transferred from other Departments	6,948	1 5				12,111 10 1
							By PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES—						
							Repairs and alterations to buildings						4,000 0 0
							By MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT—						
							Printing	173	10 0				
							Stationery	185	8 2				
							Superannuation and Retired Allowances	13,697	14 5				14,057 0 7
							TOTAL R						6
							By Balance R						37,496 9 3
													44,956 86 15 2
TOTAL R						51,33 183 8 5	Rupees						51,33,183 8 5
							Total brought down R						6,37 496 9 3
							By PRO FORMA CHARGES—						
							Cost of Pensions and Furlough Allowances						
							One sixth of the salaries of Superior Servants	12,788	1 7				
							One anna in the rupee of the Salaries of Inferior Servants	175	0 0				12 963 1 7
							Value of Mint Land, Buildings and Plant	38 18 147	0 0				
							Average Silver Balance	44 25,650	0 0				
							Average Copper Balance	1,01 071	0 0				
							Store Balance, Europe and Country	2,75 841	0 0				
							4 % interest on R	96,20 718	0 0				3,44,829 0 0
							TOTAL R						9 95 288 10 10
							By Balance R						41 37 894 13 7
TOTAL R						51 33,18, 8 5							51,33,183 8 5

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the MINT brought down to the year

	Land	Buildings	Plant	TOTAL		Land	Buildings	Plant	TOTAL
	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p		R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p
Total Expenditure on account of Capital brought forward from last year	12,62 200 0 0	16 38,027 0 0	8 89,557 0 0	37,89,784 0 0	Allowance for depreciation Transfer Profit and Loss				
Expenditure during Current year		1 0 0 0	28 43 0 0	28 363 0 0	TOTAL				
TOTAL R	12,62,200 0 0	16,38 147 0 0	9,17,800 0 0	38,18,147 0 0	Balance Debit	12 62 200 0 0	16 38,147 0 0	9 17 800 0 0	38 18 147 0 0
					TOTAL R	12 62,200 0 0	16 38 147 0 0	9 17 800 0 0	38 18,147 0 0

## II

## STATEMENT of the BOMBAY MINT COINAGE for the year 1901-1902

METALS	Tale of Pieces	Nominal Value	Total Value	REMARKS
		<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>	
Gold Mohurs				
Silver British Dollars	25 684,971	5,82,81 530 0 0		
½rd				
Silver Rupees, British	3,35,46 869	3 35,46 869 0 0		
New Portuguese Indian				
½ British				
New Portuguese Indian				
½ British				
New Portuguese Indian				
½ British	1,705,880	1 13 235 0 0		
New Portuguese Indian				
			0 20,41,634 0 0	
	60,937,720			
Copper double Pice				
„ single „	} British			
„ Pie pices				
„ ½ Tangas	} New Portuguese Indian			
„ ½ Tangas				
<b>TOTAL RUPEES</b>			9,20,41,634 0 0	

## III

## STATEMENT showing the COST OF MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1901-1902

DESCRIPTION	Amount	TOTAL	REMARKS
	<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>	
<i>Receipts</i>			
Receipts for Medals, Seals, Stamps, etc	3,746 0 0		
Adjusting Weights	1,103 4 0		
Miscellaneous	1,120 8 0	5,969 12 0	
<i>Expenditure</i>			
Engraver's Labour	76 14 0		
Workshop „	1,511 14 0		
Jeweller's „	32 2 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver and copper)	4,110 10 10	5,731 8 10	
<b>NET PROFIT RUPEES</b>		238 3 2	

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the BOMBAY MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during 1901-1902

NAME OF PROVINCE	RECEIVED AT THE MINT													Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 591, Civil Account Code and Government Resolution No A 6192 dated 10th December 1901				REMARKS
	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of Rupees	In remittances of uncurrent coins to Mint				From Treasury and other officers under Article 581 Civil Account Code and Government Resolution No 1004 A dated 21st February 1901				Received at the Mint for examination.								
		R	½R	¼R	1/8R	R	½R	¼R	1/8R	R	½R	¼R	1/8R	R	½R	¼R	1/8R	
Bombay	2,188 4	9	1			258	24	13	54	100	9	5	9	5,847	709	974	694	
Madras	1 883 1					111	6	6		3	2			6,530	367	586	485	
Punjab																		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh														36	2			
Central Provinces	224 9					12			1	14	1		1	422	5	11	10	
Berar	48 5					7				27			1	299	2	9		
Rajputana						126				296				2,005	89	110	62	
Central India														44	2	4	3	
Burma	152 6					164												
TOTAL	4 497 5	9	1			678	30	19	55	440	12	6	10	15,183	1,176	1 694	1,854	

## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE

No 108, dated Bombay, the 17th July 1902

From—Lieutenant-Colonel A MILNE, I M S, Assay Master, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department Bombay, for the official year 1901 1902

2 *Number and Description of Assays*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 41,016 as against 64,670 in the previous financial year

The details are shown in the following table —

DESCRIPTION	Number	TOTAL
<b>GOLD</b>		
Assays on gold from all sources	4 372	
Check assays on fine Gold	214	
		4,586
<b>SILVER</b>		
Assays on silver received for coinage	7,382	
Ditto alligat for silver standard coinage	21,508	
Ditto pyx coins	4,491	
Ditto Miscellaneous	2,682	
		36,063
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
Parting assays	42	
Assays on various metals and ores	247	
Ditto on Mint drosses	78	
		367
<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR</b>		41,016

3 *Gold and Silver Assays*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 4,586 as against 6,141 in the previous year, of these 239 assays were done for the Mint. The total number of silver assays from all sources was 36,063 as against 58,233 in the previous year, of these 33,503 were done for the Mint

4 *Meltings for Silver Standard Coinage*—Silver meltings for Rupees were assayed during nine months, for one-eighth Rupees during one month, and for British Dollars during eleven months

The average fineness of the silver meltings was —

For Rupees	915 989 per mille
„ One eighth	915 573 „
„ British Dollars	898 998 „

as shown in the following table —

MONTHS		Rupees	One eighths Rupees.	British Dollars
April	1901	915 997	915 573	
May	"	915 979		899 077
June	"	916 025		898 975
July	"	915 966		898 993
August	"	916 394		898 923
September	"	916 001		899 018
October	"	916 001		899 090
November	"	915 968		899 024
December	"			898 967
January	1902			899 005
February	"	916 014		898 969
March	"			898 995
Average for the year		915 989	915 573	898 998

5 *Gold in Silver Coinage*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly "Parting Assays" in the Silver Pyx Coins for the year was 310 per mille for Rupees, 384 for one eighth Rupees, and 124 for British Dollars

6 *Pyx Trials Rupees*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 343, the total number weighed being 6,860. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 179 997 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 179 10 and 180 90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 343, 1,715 coins having been assayed singly and 8,575 in groups of 25 coins after melting. In one trial one coin having been found beyond the legal remedy, a fresh Pyx was called for, and the trial repeated on this gave a satisfactory result. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914 6 to 918 6 and the average fineness over 1,715 coins was 916 912 per mille. The 8,575 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916 815, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 916 3 and 917 5.

The average results are shown in the following table —

MONTHS		Average weight of Pyx Rupees (grains)	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES (PER MILLE)		Gold per mille
			Single	Melted	
April	1901	180 001	916 842	916 802	216
May	"	179 989	916 910	916 835	206
June	"	179 981	917 082	916 920	171
July	"	179 995	916 071	916 808	081
August	"	180 022	916 970	917 050	604
September	"	80 007	916 987	916 836	615
October	"	179 989	917 179	917 238	627
November	"	180 015	916 857	916 690	240
February	1902	180 006	916 983	916 686	208
March	"	179 998	917 002	916 733	143
Average		179 997	916 912	916 815	310

7 *Eighths of a Rupee*—There were eight trials of two anna pieces during the month of May 1901, the number of coins assayed after melting in groups of 200 being 1,600. The average fineness of the melted coins was 916 813 and the average gold per mille 384.

8 *British Dollars*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 260, the total number weighed being 5,240. Two trials disclosed one coin in each above the legal remedy. In each case 20 fresh coins were weighed and found to be within remedy. The average weight of all was 415 987 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 414 10 and 417 90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 260 in number, 1,300 coins having been assayed singly and 3,900 in groups of 15 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the

extreme variations in fineness ranged from 898.0 to 901.6 and the average fineness of the 1,300 coins was 899.852 per mille. The 3,900 coins assayed in groups of 15 after melting gave an average fineness of 899.925, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 899.4 and 900.8 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table —

MONTHS	Average weight of Pyx British Dollars (grains)	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX BRITISH DOLLARS (PER MILLE)		Gold per mille
		Single	Melted	
June 1901	415.968	899.684	899.809	151
July "	415.964	899.922	899.936	073
August "	416.001	899.813	899.880	104
September "	415.987	899.800	899.886	100
October "	415.992	899.981	900.078	097
November "	416.001	899.791	899.915	174
December "	416.017	900.014	900.031	161
January 1902	415.977	899.787	899.744	073
February "	415.957	899.897	899.992	120
March "	416.003	899.794	899.878	183
Average	415.987	899.852	899.925	124

9 *Summary of Pyx Trial*—The results detailed in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 are summarized in the following table —

DENOMINATION	Number of coins weighed singly	Number of coins assayed singly	Number of coins assayed after melting	Average weight (grains)	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille)	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille)	Proportion of Gold in Pyx coins (per mille)
Rupees	6,860	1,715	8,575	179.997	916.912	916.815	310
One-eighth Rupees			1,600			916.813	384
British Dollars	5,240	1,300	3,900	415.987	899.852	899.925	124

10 *Miscellaneous Assays*—Of the 247 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and ores" in paragraph 2 of this report, 245 were assays on counterfeit coins received from the Mint Master, Magistrates, Treasury Officers etc.

11 *Verification of weight pieces*—The Mint and Assay Office working standard sets of tola, avoirdupois, grain and grammic weight pieces were, as required by Government Resolution, verified during the months of January, February and March 1902. The values of these weight-pieces were all deduced from that of the Indian platinum Primary Standard of 30 tolas.

12 The post of Deputy Assay Master was held by Major C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., from 1st April to 4th May 1901, and by Major John Lloyd Thomas Jones, I.M.S., from the latter date to the end of the financial year. Captain J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., was attached to this office as probationer from 6th July 1901 to 6th January 1902 and was placed on special duty from the latter date to the end of the financial year.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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## PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE  
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS 1861 AND 1892  
(24 & 25 VICT, C 67 AND 55 & 56 VICT, C 14)

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 24th October,  
1902

### PRESENT

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P C, C M S I, C M I E, Viceroy and Governor  
General of India, *presiding*

His Honour Sir C M Rivaz, K C S I, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab

His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G C I E, K C B, Com-  
mander in Chief in India

The Hon'ble Mr T Raleigh, C S I

The Hon'ble Sir E F G Law, K C M G

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E R Elles, K C B

The Hon'ble Mr A T Arundel, C S I

The Hon'ble Mr Denzil Ibbetson, C S I

The Hon'ble Mr L P Pugh

The Hon'ble Mr C I Tupper, C S I

The Hon'ble Mr R F Rampini

### CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

The Hon'ble MR RAIRICH moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Anandt Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr Pugh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B K Bose, the Hon'ble Mr Whitworth, the Hon'ble Mr Rampini, the Hon'ble Mr Power, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and the mover

The motion was put and agreed to

## INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL

The Hon'ble MR IBBETSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, be taken into consideration. He said that he had already explained the nature and objects of the proposed legislation and that he had no further remarks to make.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR IBBETSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE SANITATION BILL

The Hon'ble MR IBBETSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for Sanitation in Villages in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that he had nothing to add to what he had said when introducing the Bill and in presenting the Report of the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR IBBETSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

## INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889. He said — "The present Bill aims at correcting three defects of a formal character which have been brought to notice in the working of the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

(1) The exemption allowed by the proviso to section 47 might, in spite of the generality of the term 'vessel,' be regarded as not including vessels 'in ballast,' which are dealt with separately in section 46. As there is no reason for excluding vessels in ballast from the exemption, it is considered safer to re-enact the proviso as part of an independent section.

(2) The first entry in the fourth column of Part I of the First Schedule, opposite the port of Calcutta requires revision in order to bring it into accordance with actual practice under which port dues are levied on coasting-vessels entering that port only once in sixty days. The existing exception of 'dhomes and country vessels' is not adapted to modern conditions. The new entry proposed by the Bill will substitute a more liberal provision on the lines of the corresponding entry against Chittagong under which both mail steamers and coasting vessels will only have to pay port dues once in sixty days.

(3) The necessity for the addition of a proviso to *Explanation I* to Part II of the same Schedule, under which it is possible for a vessel to be classified as 'foreign' and also as 'coasting' during one and the same voyage, was suggested by an opinion of the Advocate General of Madras, in pursuance of which it is sought to render it clear that such a vessel is liable to the levy of port dues on either scale, whichever is the higher, but not on both scales cumulatively."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the Port St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette and the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Maritime Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA,

The 25th October 1902.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 44.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

#### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 30th October, 1902*

**No 23**—The services of Mr F. K. Boyd of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st November, 1902.

*The 31st October, 1902*

**No 24**—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr C. L. Tupper, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

**No 25**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr Alexander Walmesley Cruickshank, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

## PUBLIC

*Simla, the 31st October, 1902*

**No 3345**—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

## ESTABLISHMENTS

*The 31st October, 1902*

**No 637**—The Hon'ble Mr J B Fuller, CSI, CIE, Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th instant

## MEDICAL

*The 31st October, 1902*

**No 1316**—The services of Captain W E A Armstrong, IMS (Madras), are re-placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

## SANITARY

## PLAGUE

*The 25th October, 1902*

**No 2278**—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 2073, dated the 14th November 1901, it was ordered, under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), that the pilgrimage to the Hedjiz during the season of 1902 might be permitted except in the case of persons residing in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding the whole of Sind except the Karachi District) in the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, in Coorg, in the Sialkot, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, in the Benares Division and the Allahabad District of the United Provinces, in Calcutta, the Burdwan and Patna Divisions and the Hazaribagh District of the Chota Nagpur Division in Bengal and in the Native States of Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Patiala, subject to certain precautions and restrictions, and that no person should be allowed to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, except at the ports of Porbandar in the Presidency of Bombay and of Chittagong in Bengal

2 The foregoing regulations were made in pursuance of the policy to which the Government of India have adhered for the past four pilgrim seasons, of prohibiting the departure to the Hedjiz of any person resident within an area infected with plague. This policy was at no time agreeable to the Government of India. They regretted the restrictions thus imposed upon the liberty of His Majesty's Muhammadan subjects in the discharge of a religious duty, and they acquiesced reluctantly in the imposition of such restrictions, only because of the necessity of deferring to the apprehensions of certain European Powers that plague might be conveyed to Europe through the medium of Indian pilgrims

3 The Governor General in Council has therefore much pleasure in announcing that His Majesty's Government has, on the representation of the Government of India, consented to the removal, during the ensuing season, of the restrictions heretofore imposed on the departure of pilgrims from plague infected areas. The Haj will accordingly be open during the season of 1902-03 to any resident of India, subject to the regulations hereinafter laid down

4 The orders contained in the Home Department Notification No 2073, dated the 14th November 1901, are hereby cancelled

5 The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct—

- (1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca except at the ports of Bombay and Karachi in the Presi-

dency of Bombay, of Chittagong in the Province of Bengal and such port, if any, in the Presidency of Madras, as may be notified by the Government of Madras in this behalf

- (2) That no person shall be permitted to embark for such purpose at such port unless he has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has completely abated, and unless such person is conveyed from the place of observation to the place of embarkation under the charge of an officer appointed for the purpose
- (3) That no passage tickets for the Hedjaz shall be sold except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation

6 Although they have decided that, subject to the foregoing precautions, the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted, the Government of India think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year, that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring the fulfilment of their purpose until another season, in view especially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and of the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely that they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia

• *The 28th October, 1902*

No 2301—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mandhata in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing fair

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Sanawad, Mortakka and Barwaha on the Rajputana Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 25th November 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the fair at Mandhata

*The 31st October 1902*

No 2315—The following telegram is published for general information

Telegram dated Therapia the 24th October 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople  
To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Quarantine against Egypt reduced to ten days

No 2332—The following telegram is published for general information

Telegram dated Therapia the 27th October, 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople  
To—His Excellency the Viceroy

One case plague Constantinople Medical visit imposed on departures

No 2333—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and by the same sub section as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 4431 A, dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India including all railway lands, and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers) rags and waste paper from the Cawnpore District of the United Provinces, into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the said Act extend or have been applied

• JUDICIAL

*The 31st October 1902*

No 1606—The services of Mr F K Boyd, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st November 1902.

## ECCLESIASTICAL

*The 31st October, 1902*

**No 449**—The following is added as a note to Rule I (3), Part II of the Ecclesiastical rules published with the Home Department Notification No 178, dated the 21st May 1897

**NOTE**—The lower fee of 8 annas per square foot shall be charged only if the whole structure above the ground level is made of cut stone or marble

H H, RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATION

## FAMINE

*Simla the 31st October, 1902*

**No 2336—53 12**—Sir Thomas Hugham, K C I E, is re appointed to be a Member of the Indian Irrigation Commission, with effect from the 19th October 1902

J O MILLER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla the 28th October, 1902*

**No 1792 G**—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mirza Mahmood Khan, Mofakhan es Sultan, as Consul General for Persia at Calcutta

**No 1795 G**—With reference to Notification, No 1517-G, dated the 27th September, 1899, the provisional recognition by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta, C I E, as Consul for Persia at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government

*The 29th October, 1902*

**No 1799 G**—Mr I B Goad, a District Superintendent of Police in the United Provinces is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thugs and Dikaiti and is posted to Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr H L Kemball, and until further orders

*The 31st October, 1902*

**No 1802 G**—Lieutenant Colonel P D Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon at Jaipur

**No 1803 G**—Major W H B Robinson Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon of Bikaner

**No 1805 G**—Lieutenant Colonel G H D Giquette, C I E, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in Hyderabad

**No 1807 G**—Major H E Drake Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana

**No 1809 G**—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotion and appointment are made in and to the Ajmer Merwara Commission, with effect from the dates of assuming

charge, consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, and until further orders

Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class and Treasury Officer, Ajmer

Munshi Phul Chand, Registrar, Small Cause Court, Ajmer, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class

**No 4965 / B**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879 (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Schedule of Acts applied to the cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch and the cantonment and civil lines of Nowgong by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 5022 I, dated the 24th December, 1891, as modified by subsequent notifications, the following entry shall be inserted after the Act which it immediately succeeds in chronological order, namely

II of 1902 (excluding the Civil  
Lines of Nowgong)

Cantonments (House Accom-  
modation)

H S BARNES

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND INDIAN EMPIRE

### NOTIFICATION

*Simla the 31st October, 1902*

**No 35 S /**—In connection with the forthcoming Coronation Durbar at Delhi, His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold a Grand Chapter of both Orders in the Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, in the Fort at Delhi on Saturday, the 31st January, 1903, at 9 P.M.

The Member of the two Orders who are present at Delhi on the 31st January will be expected to attend the Chapter, and all Members who expect to be in Delhi on that date are requested to communicate their addresses in Delhi to the undersigned not later than the 1st December next.

Admission to the Hall of Audience on the occasion will be by tickets only.

Members of the above mentioned Orders present in Delhi will be summoned by the Secretary in the Foreign Department and spectators tickets will also be issued to the members of the Consular body present in Delhi, and to all the official guests of Government and dignitaries, Native and European, who have been invited to attend the Delhi Durbar.

Tickets for the above classes will be forwarded for distribution in December to the camp of each Local Government.

All other persons desirous of attending as spectators are requested to apply for tickets at an early date in December as possible, to Mr W. L. Judson, I.C.S., Executive Committee's Camp, Delhi.

Tickets will be issued on and after the 20th December. Applications for tickets should have the word 'Investiture' written out in the envelope.

Gentlemen attending the ceremony, who are entitled to wear uniform, will appear in full dress. Military Officers in review order. Those not entitled to wear uniform in evening dress.

By order, etc.,

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the  
Star of India and the Most Eminent  
Order of the Indian Empire*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE  
CUSTOMS*Simla the 27th October, 1902*

**No 5754 S R**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No 5536-S R, dated the 22nd December 1897 the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the customs duty in excess of five per cent *ad valorem* leviable thereon on importation into British India petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and which is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

*The 28th October, 1902*

**No 5771-P**—Mr C W C Carson is appointed to act temporarily as Comptroller, Hyderabad, with effect from the 20th of October 1902, and until further orders

E N BAKER,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Simla, the 31st October, 1902*

## APPOINTMENTS

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

**No 974**—The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 9th October 1902, *vide* Major C E Maidall, deceased

Names	From	To
Captain B W Marlow 150	Military Accountant 3rd class	Military Accountant 2nd class
Captain J C C Perkins 150, 150	Military Accountant 4th class	Military Accountant 3rd class
Captain C N Baker, 150	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class	Military Accountant 4th class
Captain H C W Chandler 150 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	Assistant Military Accountant 2nd class	Assistant Military Accountant 1st class
Lieutenant D A F Will 150 4th Bombay Rifles	Assistant Military Accountant 3rd class	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class
Captain G F J Perry 150 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent		Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation)

**No 975**—Mr J Delaney Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 15th October 1902 to fill an existing vacancy

## SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

**No 976**—Captain A R Dumas, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 28th October 1902

## NATIVE ARMY

**No 977**—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining  
*20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry*  
 Masin Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

**No 978**—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Adjutant General in India three months' privilege leave combined with nine months' leave on medical certificate to England

Mr C H West, Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General in India

## LONDON GAZETTE

**No 979**—The following extracts are published for general information

*' London Gazette ' dated the 3rd October 1902*

WAR OFFICE,

*Pall Mall 3rd October 1902*

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

\* \* \* \* \*

Captain J S Corlett, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes his appointment Dated 31st August 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

*36th Battalion*—Captain A E Bernard, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes his appointment Dated 21st July 1902

*35th Battalion*—Temporary Major C W G Richardson, Captain Indian Staff Corps relinquishes his appointment as Second in Command Dated 9th August 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

*" London Gazette " dated the 7th October 1902*

WAR OFFICE

*Pall Mall 7th October 1902*

## THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

\* \* \* \* \*

Captain R C W Lukin, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes his appointment Dated 4th September 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

Temporary Captain J H Watson, Adjutant, Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes his appointment Dated 4th September 1902

*26th Battalion*—Temporary Major I N Younghusband, Captain, Indian Staff Corps relinquishes the appointment of Second in Command Dated 21st July 1902

Temporary Captain C W Carey, Adjutant, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps relinquishes his appointment Dated 4th September 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

## STAFF

*Indian Staff Corps*—Colonel Edward Hales Wilson C.B. to be transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list Dated 17th September 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

## MEMORANDA

Honorary Major Muhammad Ali Beg Nawab Afsar Jung, Afsar ud-Daula Bahadur C.I.E., to be Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Dated 9th August 1902

## PROMOTIONS

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No 980 — The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval

*Major to be Lieutenant Colonel*

28th October 1902 .

Herbert John James Middleton

*Captain to be Major*

25th October 1902

John Frederick Barry

*Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant*

1st September 1902

Arthur Napier De Vere Scott

No 981 — The promotion of Second Lieutenant (G. D.) Pike to the rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G. O. No 536 of 1902 is antedated to the 17th April 1902

## MISCELLANEOUS LIST

*India*

No 982 — The name of the Sergeant promoted to Sub Conductor in G. G. O. No 957 of 1902 is George Francis Frossings, and not as therein notified

*Madras*

No 983 — Sergeant Robert Coulter, Chief Warder Military Prison Thavetmva, is promoted to the grade of Sub Conductor, with effect from the 1st June 1902

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

## ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

*Bombay Command*

No 984 — The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeons having completed five years' service in that class, are promoted to the 3rd class, with effect from the 1st October 1902

Joseph Sylvester Sherman

George Frederick Andeen

## HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

*Bengal Establishment*

No 985 — The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the 1st class with effect from the dates specified against their names

No 642, Muhammad Yasin (L),—15th October 1900

No 705, Bir Singh (E)

No 706, Muhammad Auid 'in (F) } —7th May 1901

No 707, Maherdu Lal Gung (F) }

No 720, Khudr bakhsh (F),—22nd February 1902

No 729, Karm Singh (L) }

No 732, Nurul Hasan (F) }

No 736, Nizamuddin (F) }

No 739, Sewa Singh (L) }

No 740, Muhammad Nazir (F) }

No 745, Nazim Ali (F) }

No 746, Narayan das (E) }

No 747, Himmat Singh (L) } ,—1st May 1902

No 752, Dobi parshad (L) }

No 754, Ajudhya-parshad (F) }

No 755, Rala Singh (E) }



**No 986**—The undermentioned third class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the dates specified against their names

- No 823, Ghulam Jilani (F) —17th April 1900  
 No 793, Saiyid Zamirud-din (E) }  
 No 811, Saiyid Kazim Ali (E) } —15th October 1900  
 No 904, Tula Ram Joshi (I) —17th August 1901  
 No 908, Nur Muhammad (E), —22nd September 1901  
 No 911, Sham Singh (E), —13th October 1901  
 No 912, Mota Singh (E), —17th October 1901  
 No 905, Shu-parshad (I) }  
 No 906, Narain Singh (I) } —21st October 1901  
 No 916, Daulat Singh (I) }  
 No 917, Tika Ram (E) } —23rd December 1901  
 No 918, Hardat Singh (E), —23rd February 1902  
 No 923, Tara-chand (I), —19th April 1902  
 No 924, Muhammad Ishak (L), —22nd April 1902  
 No 925, Rahmat Ali (I) —20th May 1902  
 No 928, Basant Ram (F), —10th June 1902  
 No 929, Hira Singh (I), —22nd July 1902  
 No 932, Chuni Lal (I), —3rd September 1902  
 No 933, Salag Ram (E), —14th September 1902  
 No 934, Gopal das (E), —17th October 1902

#### NATIVE ARMY

**No 987**—The following promotions are made in the Native Army

##### *9th Madras Infantry*

Havildar Puttappa to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramasami, promoted, with effect from the 1st August 1902

##### *12th Burma Infantry*

Jemadar Hakim Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Feroze Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Jang transferred to the 2nd Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st August 1902

Havildar Gurumukh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Uday Singh transferred to the 2nd Madras Infantry, with effect from the 17th August 1902

#### RETIREMENTS

**No 988**—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval

Colonel George McBride Davis, M.D., C.B., D.S.O. Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, —25th October 1902

Colonel George Walters Rogers, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, unemployed supernumerary list, —19th September 1902

Major David Beames, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 19th Punjab Infantry, —16th December 1902

## REWARDS

### GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS

**No 989**—The undermentioned warrant officers of the Punjab Bengal unattached list are awarded the civil medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th September 1902

Conductor Albert Henry Williams, Ordnance Department

Conductor Willie Cresswell Link, Ordnance Department

Conductor Samuel Robert Allwright, Ordnance Department

Sergeant Major Richardson Hampstead, Hill Depot Staff

**No 990**—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay unattached list are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th September 1902

#### *Ordnance Department*

Store Sergeant W. Giltinan

#### *1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*

1st class Sergeant-Instructor R. W. Chapman

#### *1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*

1st class Sergeant Instructor F. Rhodes

**No 991**—The undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Punjab Bengal unattached list are awarded the silver medal, with gratuity for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th December 1902

Sub Conductor Henry Arthur Minto Supply and Transport Corps

Transport Sergeant Major Harry Edwin Newton Niblett, Calcutta

1st class Sergeant Instructor Mathew Coyle Calcutta Light Horse

Acting Sergeant Major Somerville Steven, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles

Sergeant John William Varley, 1st class soldier Mechanic, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum

2nd class Sergeant Instructor Walter James Hummond, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps

Sergeant Charles Tucker, Overseer, Hapur Remount Depot

Company Sergeant Major Joseph Henry Toy, Royal Engineers (Bengal Sappers and Miners)

## VOLUNTEER CORPS

### APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION

**No 992**—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Arthur Ernest Pearce to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th of September 1902, *vice* S. H. Maule Cole, promoted

George William Meares, Gentleman to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th of September 1902, *vice* Pearce, promoted

## MARINE DEPARTMENT

### APPOINTMENTS

**No 58**—The services of Lieutenant C. B. Henley Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for appointment as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Lieutenant W. B. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st October 1902

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 59—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant G H Finnis, Royal Indian Marine, for three months (m c)

Mr A C Lloyd, Marine Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, for three months (m c)

## PROMOTIONS

No 60—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 24th August 1902

*To be Commander, 1st grade*

Commander C W R Hooper, Royal Indian Marine

*To be Commander, 2nd grade*

Commander G J Pouch, Royal Indian Marine

*To be Commander 3rd grade*

Lieutenant C R Ford, Royal Indian Marine

F G DARIOW, *Major-General*

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## RAILWAYS

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Since the 25th October 1902*

No 386—Mr C Minhead Examiner of Accounts is on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay

*The 27th October 1902*

No 388—Mr J H White, Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is, on return from leave posted to the establishment, under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Agra Delhi Chord Railway

No 389—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction from State funds by the agency of the Madras Railway Company of a railway from Anahil or Bahupatam, the terminus of the Calicut-Cannanore extension, to Mangalore, a distance of 77.76 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs 1,080,000

No 390—Mr J W Store, Supervisor 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Allahabad Lyzbad Chord Railway

*The 28th October 1902*

No 393—With reference to Public Works Department notification No 321, dated 8th August 1901, Mr John Hartley Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on promotion), is confirmed in his appointment in Class III Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 28th June 1902

No 394—With reference to Public Works Department notification No 354 Railways, dated 8th October 1902, Mr W R Houghton, Officiating Engineer in Chief, Bengal State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Sara Bridge Railway Survey in addition to his other duties

*The 29th October, 1902*

**No 395**—It is hereby notified for general information that sanction has been accorded to the construction of the following group of famine feeder lines in the Madras Presidency

No	Name of Railway	Parent line and agency for construction	Gauge	Length	Estimated cost
				Miles	Rs
1	Tellary Payadrag	Southern Mahratta Railway	Metre	33 00	8 32,872
2	Hopetkottur	Southern Mahratta Railway	Metre	34 10	10 37 344
3	Venkatapur Dharmaipur	Madras Railway	2 6"	14 57	7 04 914
4	Tripattur Krishnagiri	Madras Railway	2 6	26 47	9 85 71
5	Kalikiri Rayachoti	South Indian Railway	Metre	34 4	10 5 36
			Total	150 36	45 3 137

*The 30th October, 1902*

**No 397**—Mr E H Clementson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th November 1902

**No 398**—Captain W J McElhinny, R F, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, privilege leave for two months and twenty seven days combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 23rd November 1902

**No 399**—The special leave granted to Mr R N Hodges, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways in Public Works Department notification No 161 Railways, dated 12th May 1902 has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, into furlough on private affairs and extended to 5th January 1904

*The 31st October, 1902*

**No 401**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under section 16, sub section (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Agra Delhi Chord (State) Railway

**No 400**—The following is published for general information

No 1018 R T, dated Simla, the 29th October, 1902

**RESOLUTION**—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read—

Sections 3 (4) 16 (2), 47 and 143 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890)

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 4804, dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India resolution No 736 R T, dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder

Government of India Public Works Department, notification No 4, dated the 6th January 1896—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1896—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890

**RESOLUTION**—The Director of Railway Traffic having applied for leave to adopt on the Agra Delhi Chord (State) Railway the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No 4804, dated the 30th October 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to, to the said railway, which has been sanctioned for construction

**ORDER**—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 be further notified to the railway servants concerned and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the Agra Delhi Chord (State) Railway also that this resolution be communicated to the said Engineer in Chief, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*

F J F SPRING

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS

### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 27th October, 1902*

**No 387**—Mr G M Harriott, C I E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Central Provinces on special duty in connection with the continued investigation and prosecution of irrigation projects is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 3rd May 1902

**No 391**—Mr J Patch, Examiner of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with leave on medical certificate for nine months, under Articles 264 A and 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th October 1902, or subsequent date

This cancels Public Works Department notification No 341, dated 29th September 1902

*The 28th October 1902*

**No 392**—With reference to Foreign Department notification No 4442 I A dated 7th October 1902, the services of Mr J A Devenish, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 7th October 1902, the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Engineer of the Bharatpur State

*The 29th October 1902*

**No 396**—Mr S Preston, C I E, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, *vice* Sir Thomas Higham, K C I E, on deputation

### TELEGRAPHS

*The 31st October 1902*

**No 402**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with the notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs) No 245 dated the 25th of June 1897, as subsequently amended, namely

Rule 176 in Section III shall read as follows

**176 United Kingdom**—Telegrams containing news or intelligence for publication in Newspapers are transmitted *via* telegraph or *via* Suva from the United Kingdom to India and Burma, and from Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom at reduced rates subject to the following conditions namely

- I The Newspapers, their Correspondents or Agents shall address their telegrams to a registered Newspaper, which shall be prohibited from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to Clubs, Exchanges or News-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered Newspapers

- II Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and, in order to ensure this, the transmission of such News telegrams may be deferred, suspended, or interrupted until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates, which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams shall take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.
- III No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a Newspaper, and they shall be written in plain *English, French or German* or in the plain language in which is published the Newspaper to which they are addressed, so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing Code words or groups of figures or ciphers, or words of concealed meaning, shall be paid for at the full rates in force for Private telegrams. Telegraph offices may accept in the text of a Press telegram groups of figures of plain meaning, but no message at the reduced rate shall be accepted, if the text is composed only of figures.
- IV Telegrams shall be accepted only from the authorised correspondent of a Newspaper, and the News sent in such telegrams shall be duly published in the Newspapers, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full rates will be chargeable.
- V All Press telegrams at the reduced rate shall be prepaid except under special arrangements made by an authorised Newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.
- VI The reduced rate for Press telegrams shall apply only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates shall be satisfied immediately on demand.

In Rule 179, Section III, clause (e), the words "(Telegrams to French Newspapers must be in *French*)" shall be cancelled.

F J E SPRING,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENTSANITARY  
PLAGUE

Simla, the 30th October, 1902

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 25th October 1902, is published for general information

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B B & C I & G I P	165	146
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B G J P		
		Ahmedabad District		82	55
		Broach District	B B & C I		
		Kaira	"	347	209
		Mahikanta State	"	19	19
		Palampur	"		
		Janch Mahals District	"	17	187
		Rewakantha State	"	85	41
		Surat Town and Port	"	59	59
		Bulwer Fort	"	7	8
		Surat District	"	56	41
		Laiba Fort	"	3	4
		Uttan			
		Isava			
		Mahim	I I & C I		
		Wadhwa		10	12
		Baroda	I B & C I		
		Kalyan	G I P	1	17
		Urina		4	5
		Udkeran Fort			
	Central	Dhara District	P B & C I	14	12
		Ammednagar	Dhoni and Marwad (G I P)	1	13
		Khanlesh	B B & C I & G I P	7	50
		Nasik	C I P & N G	357	209
		Poona City	S A & G I P	1	2
		Poona District		7	10
		Satara	S M	155	1135
		Sholapur Town	C I I		
		Sholapur District	S M & Lacs	1	7
		Alibay Fort			
	Southern	Porwal		1	17
		Porwal			
		Revadga		3	3
		Kalyan District	C I P		1
		Latnigiri Port	"		
		Dabhal		4	4
		Ranagiri District			
		Belgaum	S M		1010
		Dharwar District			11
		Akola Port			
		Kanara District	S M	1	33
		Savantvadi State			
		Bijapur District	S H & C I P	42	31

\* Figures for 2 weeks (weeks ending 11th and 18th October 1902)

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND—(contd.)	Sind.	Karachi District ..	N W		
		Karachi City and Port	" " "	16	12
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B		
		Hyderabad District	" " "	24½	7
		Thar and Parkar District	J B		
		Khairpur State	N W		
		Al ilkot	"	9	4
		Aundh	"	31	95
		Mandvi Port	"	2½	1½
		Cutch State	"	6	4
	Political charges	Savanur	"	56	63
		Mangro Port	"		
		Kathiawar State ..	B B & C I Morvi & B G J P	415	286
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S M	1198½	747½
		Sachin State	B B & C I	5	5
		Strivardhan Port	"		
		Murud "	"		
		Janjira "	"		
		Janjira State ..	"		
		Kudimur Port	"		
		Billimora ..	B B & C I		2
		Baroda Town	"	1	4
		Baroda State	"	20	1½
		Dharampur	"		
		Jath "	"		
		TOTAL		956½	698
	Madras Presidency	Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District	"	56½	33½
		Bellary Town ..	S M	1½	1½
		Bellary Cantonment	"		
		Bellary District	" & Madras	192½	139½
		Coimbatore	Madras S I & Nilgiri	8*	7*
		North Arcot	S I & Madras	8½	4½
		South Arcot	"		1
		Tinnevely	S I		
		Anantapur	Madras & S M	1½	1½
		Malabar "	Madras		
		Cuddapah ..	S I & Madras		
		Kurnool	S M &	2½	
		Mangalore Port	"	14	10
		Ernala	"		
		South Canara District	"	1½	1½
		Madras City	Madras and South Indian		
		TOTAL		283	197

\* Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death  
 † " 9 " seizures 8 " deaths  
 ‡ " 6 " " 4 " "  
 § " 14 " " 8 " "

¶ Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths in Kolhapur town



Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Bengal	Bhagalpur	Calcutta	E I E R S & B N	10*	9*
		{ Monghyr Town onthal Parganas District	E I ..	32	29
	Patna	Chupra Town	B & N W		
		Saran District	B & N W	212	150
Jalna		E I	8	8	
Muzaffarpur		B & N W	9	0	
		Darbhanga	"	4	2
		Siakha ad	"	9	8
			TOTAL	284	212
U P and Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	L I ..	3	3
		Allahabad District	E I O & R B, B & C I, & G I P (I M sec)	47	15
		Cawnpur City	G I P	817	754
		Cawnpur District	"	28	24
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W and O & R		
		Benares City	B & N W and E I	9	9
		Benares District	B & N W	36	34
		Ballia	O & R		
	Jaunpur	Jaunpur City	O & R		
		Jaunpur District	"	19	19
		Chazipur	E I & B & N W		
		Mirzapur City	E I		
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh District	O & R	4	3
		Fyzabad	"		
	Corakhpur	Azamgarh	B & N W & O & R ..	13	13
		Corakhpur City	B & N W	4	4
		Corakhpur District	"	11	12
		Basti	"		
	Meerut	Meerut City (including Cantonment)	N W	8	3
		Hardwar	O & R & N W		
Lucknow	Saharanpur District	O & R			
	Unao District	O & R			
Agra	Haridwar	"			
	Farukhabad City	B B & C I			
			TOTAL	1019	913
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur Cantonment	"	82	35
		Jullundur District	"	205	58
		Hoshiarpur	"		
	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	N W & B, B & C I	24†	12†
		Gujranwala District	N W	253†	130†
	Lahore	Amritsar City	"		
		Amritsar District	"		
		Gurdaspur	"	62†	27†
		Lahore	"	54	1
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat	"		
		Sialkot	"	75	50
		Shahpur	"		
		Jhang	"		
	Delhi	Umballa Cantonment	" and E I		
		Umballa City	"		
		Umballa District	" and E I	103	69
		Ludhiana	"	75	76

\* Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death

† Including 117 seizures and 58 deaths for the week ending 18th October 1902

‡ Figures for week ending the 18th October 1902

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab—contd	Delhi	Simla District ..	.. ..	..	..
		Kasauli Cantonment	..	..	..
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry) ..	..	..
		Patiala State	N W E I, B, B & C I & J B ..	32	26
Central Provinces	Narbada	Maler Kotla ..	N W ..	..	..
		Jind State ..	N W, B B & C I	13	3
		Total	..	978	493
		..	..	..	..
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G I P	10	10
		Nagpur City	B N & G I P	..	..
		Kempton Cantonment	B N	..	..
		Total	..	1	2
Mysore State	..	Bangalore City	S M & Madras	102	73
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	.. ..	336	236
		Bangalore District	.. ..	325	190
		Mysore City	.. ..	298	235
		Mysore District ..	.. ..	181	121
		Kolar ..	Madras and S M	..	..
		Kolar Gold Fields	.. ..	134	92
		Tumkur District	S M	23	17
		Shimoga ,	.. ..	83	62
		Chitaldrug ,	.. ..	15	10
		Kadur ..	.. ..	84	53
		Hassan ..	.. ..	41	30
		Total	..	1,622	1,119
		..	..	..	..
Hyderabad State	..	Lingsagur District	S M ..	2†	2†
		Aurangabad ,	N G S	404†	339†
		Oosmanabad District	G I P & Barsi	24†	22†
		Total	..	430	363
Bihar	..	Akola District	G I P ..	88	71
		Buldana ,	.. ..	137	121
		Total	..	225	192
		..	..	..	..
Rajputana	..	Abu Road	B, B & C I	..	..
		Jalpur State	.. ..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..
Central India	..	Indore City	B B & C I	..	..
		Indore State	.. ..	134	16†
		Total	..	34	16
		..	..	..	..
Kashmir	..	Poorch District ..	..	10	7
		Total	..	10	7
		..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	Sonmiani	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL	..	14,449	10,491

\* Imported

† Between 13th and 20th October 1902

‡ Between 4th and 13th October 1902.

H H RISLEY,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE**

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a m on Thursday, the 30th October 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.**

With the exception of a few scattered showers, no rain has been received during the week in Northern India and the only rain of importance has been that given in the south of the Peninsula by the cyclonic storm which formed in the Bay during the previous week. It approached the Coromandel Coast extremely slowly and did not actually cross the coast till the 28th, though it had been in existence in the Bay as a more or less well-defined depression since the 17th. Rain due to the storm commenced in South India on the 23rd and continued daily in that area till the storm crossed the coast and advanced northwards into the South Deccan. The rainfall has been heaviest on the Madras Coast. Cuddalore received 5.62 inches on the 24th, Madras 9.16 inches on the 28th, Masulipatam 9.5 inches, Cocanada 5.06 inches and Vizagapatam 3.93 inches on the 29th, and Cocanada 6.4 inches and Masulipatam 5 inches on the 30th. As the storm advanced northwards, it gave rain in the East Deccan, where Cuddapah received 2.89 inches on the 29th.

Conditions were very feebly unsettled in Baluchistan and North West India on two occasions during the week, and Chaman reported .27 inch of rain on the 30th.

The rainfall of the week was equal to or in excess of the normal in the East Coast, South India, the Deccan, the West Satpuras, the West Coast, the North-West Dry Area, Baluchistan and the subdivisions of Indore, Lahore and Calcutta. The excess was actually largest in the East Coast districts.

The seasonal rainfall from the 2nd May to the 30th October was practically normal or in slight excess everywhere, except in Baluchistan, the West Satpuras and the subdivisions of Burdwan, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Indore and Hyderabad (Deccan). The most important changes introduced during the past week in the seasonal distribution of rainfall are reductions in the deficiency shown last week in the subdivisions of Waltair, Bellary and Hyderabad (Deccan).

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 30TH OCTOBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1 <sup>ST</sup> MAY TO 30TH OCTOBER 1902			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week.
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)		0 04	1 32	— 1 28	138 80	148 56	— 0 67	— 7	— 6
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0 07	0 00	— 0 92	56 46	59 20	— 2 73	— 5	— 3
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	1 27	— 1 27	27 88	30 60	— 2 72	— 9	— 5
4 Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj	0	1 36	— 1 36	91 92	77 50	+ 14 42	+ 18	+ 21
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta	0 72	0 67	+ 0 05	50 01	57 07	+ 7 06	+ 4	+ 4
		0 13	0 51	— 0 38	94 48	80 79	+ 13 69	+ 17	+ 18
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur	0	0 24	— 0 24	103 36	90 42	+ 12 94	+ 14	+ 15
	{ Darbhanga	0	0 30	— 0 30	47 75	49 15	— 1 40	— 3	— 2
	{ Bahadur	0	0 01	— 0 01	42 17	45 01	— 2 84	— 6	— 6
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan	0 01	0 40	— 0 48	39 09	51 61	— 12 52	— 24	— 23
	{ Patna	0	0 27	— 0 27	36 94	43 05	— 6 11	— 14	— 14
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West.	{ Simla	0 03	0 07	— 0 04	41 50	48 18	— 6 68	— 14	— 14
	{ Ludhiana	0 02	0 03	— 0 01	30 42	36 50	— 6 08	— 16	— 10
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore	0 02	0 09	— 0 07	28 81	32 23	— 3 42	— 11	— 10
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)	{ Lahore	0 10	0 01	+ 0 09	18 88	20 60	— 1 72	— 8	— 9
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 03	0	+ 0 03	7 21	8 06	— 0 85	— 11	— 11
		0 14	0	+ 0 14	0 98	1 41	— 0 43	— 30	40
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair	10 07	1 95	+ 8 12	34 19	34 44	— 0 25	0	— 25
	{ Cuttack	1 01	0 93	+ 0 08	50 32	57 00	— 6 68	— 12	— 12
13 East Satpuras	{ Ranchi	0 26	0 43	— 0 17	46 43	53 09	— 6 66	— 13	— 12
	{ Raipur	0 03	0 47	— 0 44	2 83	50 05	— 22 22	— 44	— 44
	{ Jabalpur	0 13	0 33	— 0 20	34 91	58 02	— 23 11	— 40	— 40
14 Central India Plateau	{ Bhopal	0 06	0 16	— 0 10	34 51	42 14	— 7 63	— 10	— 18
	{ Jaipur	0 01	0 05	— 0 04	16 25	21 34	— 5 09	— 24	— 24
	{ Indore	0 24	0 18	+ 0 06	28 14	40 68	— 12 54	— 31	— 31
15 West Coast	{ Calicut	2 97	2 57	+ 0 40	97 13	88 73	+ 8 40	+ 9	+ 9
	{ Bombay	0 94	0 00	+ 0 94	111 34	97 87	+ 13 47	+ 14	+ 14
16 Gujarat	{ Ahmedabad	0	0 49	— 0 49	40 85	38 21	+ 2 64	+ 7	+ 8
17 West Satpuras (Akola)	{ Rajkot	0	0 15	— 0 15	17 29	20 38	— 3 09	— 15	— 15
		0 34	0 37	— 0 03	24 83	32 71	— 7 88	— 24	— 24
18 Deccan	{ Bellary	3 37	0 93	+ 2 44	10 84	22 90	— 12 06	— 13	— 25
	{ Bijapur	1 50	0 71	+ 0 79	25 48	28 43	— 2 95	— 10	— 13
	{ Hyderabad	2 43	0 91	+ 1 52	22 45	28 45	— 6 00	— 21	— 27
19 South India	{ Mysore	2 71	0 79	+ 1 92	26 01	24 88	+ 1 13	+ 4	— 3
20 East Coast, South (Madras)	{ Madura	3 89	1 68	+ 2 21	28 13	21 66	+ 6 47	+ 30	+ 21
		9 75	3 33	+ 6 42	28 45	24 36	+ 4 09	+ 17	— 11

W A BION,

for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

SMT A

The 1st Oct 1902

J O MILLER,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th October, 1902.

**Madras.**—The rainfall was heavy in parts of the Carnatic, in the Central and Southern districts, nil in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, light in parts of the Deccan, and fair to good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam, Kurnool, Anantapur, the Carnatic, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair, but require more rain in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kurnool. The early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are easier or stationary.

**Bombay.**—There was moderate rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Kanara, Colaba, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Carnatic, and very slight falls in parts of Surat, Thana, Nasik and Ahmednagar. More rain is needed in parts of Kaira, Surat, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Wadhwan and Baroda. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Thar and Parkar, by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, and by insects in parts of Sukkur and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Elsewhere they are generally in good condition. The harvesting of the autumn crops continues in almost all districts. Preparation of lands for spring cultivation continues in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad and Surat. Sowing is almost over in Sholapur and Bijapur and continues in parts of other districts of the Deccan, and in parts of Karachi, Larkana, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Baroda. The cotton crop is in good condition in Hyderabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The water supply is deficient in the Upper Sindh Frontier and in parts of Satara. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of principal staples to normal and prices of 1901 remained substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were as follows:—Ahmedabad, 38, Kaira, Surat and Jamkhindi, 36, Panch Mahals, 53½, Sholapur, 40½, Ahmednagar, 39½, Poona, 32½, Bijapur, 39½, Belgaum, 42, Kathiawar, 32½, Palanpur, 29, Rewakantha, 45, Mahikantha, 34½, and Mudhol, 32.

The following were the daily average numbers on relief.—**BRITISH DISTRICTS.**—On test-works, 800, on relief works, 10,643, dependants, 3,211, total on works, 14,654. In poor-houses, 2,713, on village relief, 61,689, total on gratuitous relief, 64,402. Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete. **NATIVE STATES.**—On relief works, 3,787, dependants, 37, total on works, 3,824. In poor-houses, 2,241, on village relief, 342, total on gratuitous relief, 2,583. Figures for Palanpur, Mahikantha and Muz Junior are incomplete. Grand total, 85,463.

**Bengal.**—The rainfall during the week was scattered and for the most part light. Rain is needed for the winter rice crop in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Gaya, Saran, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Puri, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Manbhum. Prospects are on the whole fair. Fodder is said to be scarce in the Kishorganj subdivision of the Wymensingh district, elsewhere it is sufficient. There is no want of water, except in Angul. The price of common rice is dearer in five districts, cheaper in twelve, and unchanged in the remainder.

**United Provinces.**—Rain has been general in the provinces during the week. Falls in excess of one inch are reported from a few districts and showers from others. In some places there have been hailstorms causing slight injury to crops. The harvesting of the autumn crops continues. Sowings for the spring crops are being actively pushed on and germination is said to be good. Prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

**Punjab.**—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Delhi and Lahore. A slight fall is also reported from Jullundur, Mianwali and Sialkot. The reaping of autumn crops and picking of cotton are going on. Sowings of spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing irrigated crops are generally good to average, but those of unirrigated crops are reported to be bad in parts for want of sufficient rainfall. The outturn of irrigated land is expected to be average and that of unirrigated below average. Hail has damaged the standing crops in parts of Karnal. Great millet and cotton have

been attacked by insects in Mooltan, and field rats are damaging the crops in parts of Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Mooltan and Amritsar. The prices of food-grains are generally unchanged. The price of wheat is rising slightly in Jullundur and Amritsar. The prices of the cheapest food-grain at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon are as follows—Hissar, *bijhar* (mixed barley and gram), 21 seers, Rohtak (great millet and bulrush millet), 20 seers, Gurgaon (bulrush millet), 21 to 26 seers. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar is 954.

**North West Frontier Province**—Slight rain has fallen in all districts. There has been a heavy local fall in Dera Ismail Khan accompanied with hail which damaged the crops in some villages. Reaping of the autumn crops and sowing of the spring crops are in progress. Locusts have appeared in one village of Kulachi tahsil in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is procurable, but is not abundant. The water-supply in canals, except the Bara, is sufficient but the rivers are running low in Peshawar. Prices are high and rising in Dera Ismail Khan and falling in Peshawar. Wheat is selling at 15½ and 12 seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

**Burma**—**LOWER BURMA**—The reaping of hill side paddy has commenced in Tavoy and is approaching completion in Akyab. The standing crops are on the whole doing well, but more rain is wanted in Prome and in Toungoo for cultivation on uplands. **UPPER BURMA**—The transplanting of wet weather paddy is completed in Lower Chindwin. Reaping of hill side paddy has commenced in Katha and sowing of wheat in Sagaing. Ploughing for gram has begun in the Lower Chindwin. Picking of cotton has commenced in Meiktila and progresses in Sagaing, the Lower Chindwin and in Myingyan. Gathering of early sessamum is finished in the Lower Chindwin and continues elsewhere. The standing crops are suffering from want of rain in Thayetmyo and Pakokku. The sessamum crops have been damaged by insects and *jowar* is withering for want of rain in Pakokku township. More rain is also required in Magwe, Shwebo, parts of Sagaing Upper Chindwin and Yamethin. Owing to the fall of the river in Sagaing submerged tracks in the Kyaukyit township have been replanted with paddy. Crop prospects continue to be fair. The price of paddy has advanced considerably in Prome, in five districts the fluctuations are slight, in the remainder there is no change.

**Central Provinces**—The week has been practically rainless everywhere, except in Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and part of Sambalpur, where rain varying from half to one inch has fallen. Light local showers are also reported from parts of Chanda and Wardha. The autumn outturns are fair to good in the north and west of the provinces, except rice and light land crops which are not good. In the south the rice crop is now generally beyond hope, particularly in Bhandara, Balaghat, Chanda Nagpur, Raipur and Bilaspur. The general autumn prospects in Raipur are bad, but elsewhere crops, other than rice, are in fair to good condition. *Juar* is however rapidly deteriorating for lack of moisture in Nagpur and in parts of Wardha. The winter sowings are generally in progress, but in many places are retarded for want of rain. Germination has been satisfactory so far in Damoh and Jabulpore, except on light soils. Insufficiency of water for cattle is reported from Chanda, and several districts report damage by grasshoppers and other insects. Rain is urgently required both to revive the withering autumn crops and for spring sowings. Prices show a tendency to fall in Mandla, Hoshangabad and Betul, and to rise in Jabulpore and Bilaspur. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—Wheat, 17, gram, 33, rice, 15½, and *juar*, 33½. The highest prices are—Wheat, 10, gram, 13½, rice 10, and *juar*, 17½. In Raipur the numbers on gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) are—adults, 114, children, 81, total, 195.

**Assam**—Light rain has fallen in Upper and Central Assam the Khasi and Jaintia hills and the Garo hills. Harvesting of early rice still continues in Kamrup and Darrang, the outturn is poor in Lower Assam and fair elsewhere. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulse, and ploughing for mustard are in progress. The prospects of tea are fair, of winter rice and sugarcane poor in Nowgong moderate in Kamrup, and elsewhere fair to good. Fodder is scarce in places. Prices—Common rice, Silchar, 13½, Sylhet, 13, Tezpur and Sibsagar, 12, Gauhati, 11, Dibrugarh, 10, Nowgong, 9½, and Dhubri, 8½ seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—Rain fell throughout the province during the week, but more is wanted in Bangalore, Kadur and in parts of Mysore. General prospects are good throughout. Prices are slightly fluctuating. The water and fodder supply are sufficient.

**Coorg**—Rainfall of the week 2 inches 34 cents. The reaping of *ragi* is completed. Picking of cardamom continues and that of coffee has commenced. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—The rainfall of the week was—Akola 28 cents, Amraoti, 24 cents, Basim, 78 cents, and Buldana, 3 inches 11 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. The standing crops are in good condition, but *juar* on light soil is likely to be affected for want of moisture. The picking of cotton was commenced in two districts. Locusts have appeared in parts of the Malkapur and Melghat taluqs. The winter sowings continue. Weeding operations are nearing completion. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall of the week was 3 cents. Prospects have improved generally. The autumn harvest continues. The early rice sowings are suffering in parts owing to the absence of rain. The spring sowings continue and in parts of Mahratwara are nearing completion. Prices—Wheat, 6½, rice, 8½, and *juar*, 20 seers per *halla* rupee.

**Rajputana**—There was slight rain in places during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress. Damage by locusts is reported from Jaisalmer. The condition of cattle is good; fodder is sufficient. Cheapest price—32½ seers; highest, Kherwara, 14½ seers. The following were the numbers on relief—Native States—on relief works, 7, on gratuitous relief, 1,185; total, 1,452.

**Central India**—Light showers fell in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Bhopawar during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are generally in good condition. Rice and other crops have been slightly damaged in Baghelkhand. Insects have damaged the crops somewhat in parts of Dhar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, falling in Bhopal, normal in Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. Average prices—15 to 26 in Gwalior, 18-2 in Bhopal, 19½ to 26½ in Bundelkhand, 27½ in Malwa, 22 to 36 in Bhopawar, and 10 to 23 in Indore.

**Baroda**—The numbers on relief have decreased. The condition of cattle is good. The fodder and water supply are sufficient. The imports of grain are adequate. Prices of food grains are slightly falling, except in the Navsari division, where they are steady. The numbers on relief were—On works, Baroda, 3,222, on gratuitous relief, 5,885, total, 9,107.

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and is becoming cooler. The rice crop is being reaped. Prices are getting more above normal. Rice is selling at 13 seers per rupee. **JAMMU**—Rain nil. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 12 to 22, maize 15 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress.

**Nepal**—Rainfall 0.2 cents. The weather is cold and cloudy. Lowland rice is being reaped. Price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table.

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	11 495	74,570	96 065	14 654	64,402	79 056	— 17,009
Punjab		968	968		954	954	— 14
Central Provinces		195	195		195	195	
Ajmer Merwara	—	325	325				— 325
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	21,495	76 058	97 553	14 654	65 551	80,205	— 17,348
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	112	1 603	1,715	7	1,485	1 492	— 223
Baroda	4 545	7,193	11,738	3 222	5 885	9 107	— 2,631
Bombay Native States	5 021	2,970	7,991	3,824	2,593	6 417	— 1,584
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	9 678	11 766	21 444	7,053	9,753	17 006	— 4 438
GRAND TOTAL	31,173	87,824	118,997	21 707	75,504	97 211	— 21,786

J O MILLER,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE  
(FAMINE)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.  
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under 'gratuitous Relief'.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH OCTOBER 1902			
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Bombay															
1	Ahmedabad	795 967	16,580	52,007	68 187	6 621	48 862	55 483	3,012	43 450	46 471	980	37,670	38,650	
2	Kaira	716 332	3 920	3,437	7,352	1,805	3 009	4 814	685	2,169	2,854	388	1,782	2,170	
3	Panch Mahals	261 020	1,620	35,765	37,384	1,138	30,571	31 709	831	600	1 431	84	582	666	
4	Surat	637,017		182	182		169	169		157	157		178	178	
5	Sholapur	720,977	12 552	6 272	18 824	1 111	6 121	17,232	10 241	6,478	16 719	8 319	6 624	14 943	
6	Ahmednagar	837,695	8,557	14,428	22 985	1,720	13,030	14,750	2 428	12 619	15 047	1 717	11,054	12 771	
7	Poona	995 990	2,134	3,618	5,752	1,800	3,829	5 629	1,700	3,844	5 544	1,201	3 811	5,012	
8	Nasik	816 501	572	68	640	589	41	630	407		407			407	
9	Bijapur	735 430	11 365	10,826	22 191	10 60	10 970	21,570	9 214	10 811	20 025	7,776	10 619	18 395	
10	Belgaum	993 976	2 090	2,277	4 367	2 684	2,398	5,082	2,496	2 619	5 115	1 027	2 168	3 195	
11	Thal and Parbhani	303 891		110	110		110	110		100	105		79	79	
TOTAL BOMBAY		7 874 147	59 912	129 521	189 732	41,312	120,607	161 919	31 217	82 911	114 121	21,100	71 570	92,670	
Punjab															
1	Hissar	781 075		1 230	1,230		880	880		976	976		968	968	
TOTAL PUNJAB		781 075		1,230	1 230		880	880		976	976		968	968	
Central Provinces															
1	Raipur	1 412,778		90	195		190	190		195	190		190	195	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		1 412 778		190	190		190	190		195	190		195	195	
Ajmer Merwara															
1	Merwara	109 530	9 317	1,876	11 223	2 476	1,521	4 000	1 192	1 477	2 669		325	325	
2	Ajmer	366 800		104	154		16	16		42	42				
TOTAL AJMER MERWARA		476 330	9 317	2 030	11,377	2 476	1,540	4,016	1,192	1,519	2 711		325	325	
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES		10 571,810	69 509	131 755	202 534	43 688	123 222	166 810	32,409	85 634	118 043	21,405	76 058	97 553	
Rajputana States															
1	Marwar	1 930,565	222	1 074	1 296	190	1,131	1 320	110	1 146	1,256	103	1,022	1,125	
2	Banswara	140 125		412	412		319	319		324	324		118	118	
3	Kishangarh	90,970	40	761	801	41	463	504	5	461	466	9	463	472	
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES		2,170,663	262	2 647	3 109	240	1 913	2,153	115	1 831	1 946	112	1,603	1,715	



No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 27th September 1902.			For the week ending the 4th October 1902.			For the week ending the 11th October 1902.			For the week ending the 18th October 1902.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
1	Central India States.													
	Bhilai .	38,000		57	57	...	55	55	.	53	53	.	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	28,000	...	580	580	.	485	485		53	53			...
2	Barda .	1,950,927	10,946	10,625	21,571	9,003	9,876	18,879	6,846	8,618	15,464	4,545	7,193	11,738
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,329,106	8,510	5,121	13,631	5,674	3,723	9,397	4,823	3,157	7,980	2,851	1,978	4,829
2	Palaspur	467,271	2,523	1,216	3,739	789	590	1,379	236	265	501	198	225	423
3	Bawa Kantha	479,065	442	239	681		225	225		101	101		96	96
4	Mahu Kantha	361,545	6,061	545	6,596	4,110	361	4,471	2,908	273	3,181	1,609	109	1,778
5	Jamkhanda	105,857	574	264	838		264	264		261	261		261	261
6	Miraj (Junior)	35,806	130	5	135	136	5	141	114	5	119	96		96
7	Sangli	230,128		362	362		350	350		308	308	.	301	301
8	Mudhol	63,001	259		259	259		259	243		243	234		234
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,067,369	18,489	7,752	26,241	10,968	5,518	16,486	8,324	4,370	12,694	5,021	2,970	7,991
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	8,218,959	29,697	22,262	51,959	20,911	17,792	38,003	15,285	14,872	30,157	9,678	11,766	21,444
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	18,793,789	98,956	155,537	254,493	63,899	141,014	204,913	47,694	100,506	148,200	31,173	87,824	118,997

NOTE — Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.



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*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

H A





## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 30th October 1902

### NOTIFICATIONS

No 3511 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th October 1902 —

- No 419 of 1902 —Krishna Chandra Dasa, medical practitioner of No 8, Kassi Mitter's Ghat street, Calcutta *A scientific rat and mouse trap*
- No 420 of 1902 —Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie Foss, of 39, Harrington road, London, S W, England *Improvements relating to the manufacture of petroleum briquettes and fuel*
- No 421 of 1902 —Count Roberto Taeggi Piscicelli, engineer, of Piazza della Boras, No 22, Naples, in Italy *A new or improved electric post, being a method of, and means for, the collection, transmission and delivery of letters, parcels and the like*
- No 422 of 1902 —Manuel Lopez de la Cruz, engineer, of Calle de Mariacca Pineda, No 36, principal, and Francisco Robledano Egana, chemist, of el Ingenio de San Jose, both of Granada Spain *A chemical process to extract the cellulose out of the trashes, pulp and residues of sugarcane and similar products for making paper and paste-board stuffs and like products*
- No 423 of 1902 —The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 32, Queen Victoria street, London E C, England *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles*
- No 424 of 1902 —Harry Smith Wainwright, locomotive engineer, of Alfred house, Ashford, in the county of Kent, England *Improvements in locomotive engines*
- No 425 of 1902 —Charles Joshua Greengrass, civil engineer, and Cedric Robert Carrington, electrician, both residing at Puttur, North Arcot, Madras Presidency *An apparatus for indicating wash a-ways or accidents to railway bridges to be called 'The automatic wash a way indicator'*
- No 426 of 1902 —Richard Fitzgerald, railroad manager, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America *Improvements in fluid pressure brakes*
- No 427 of 1902 —E Jennings major, superintendent, central jail, Bareilly, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (at present in England) *A mill and an oven for making chapaties*
- No 428 of 1902 —Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Sonali, F B S railway, Purneah, in the presidency of Bengal *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture*
- No 429 of 1902 —A C Wernigg, engineer, Pahartali, near Chittagong, Bengal *An improvement for liquid fuel brass and malleable iron furnaces*
- No 430 of 1902 —Robert Simpson Hamilton, tea planter, of the Central Duars tea estate, Imperial Tea Company, Limited, Duars, in the district of Jalpaiguri, in the East Indies *A tea cultivator for use in the cultivation of tea gardens*
- No 431 of 1902 —George Clark Warr, manufacturer, of 13, Fenchurch avenue, London, and William Thomas Wright, manufacturer, of Anker wyche farm, Wraysbury, Buckinghamshire, both in England. *An improved method of manufacturing edible vegetable fat*

No 3512 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras,

Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

- No 472 of 1901 — William Charles Lumsden, mechanical engineer, of 153, Dhurum tollah street in the town of Calcutta. *An apparatus for fastening and securing butt joints of railway and other rails by means of a specially designed locking screw nut and safety key for manipulating same* (Specification filed 22 October 1902)
- No 36 of 1902 — Byron E. Eldred, mechanical engineer, of No 25, Equitable Building, Milk street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements relating to the control of the temperature, volume and duration of flame of combustion chiefly applicable to the calcining of lime and the like* (Specification filed 21 October 1902)
- No 86 of 1902 — Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution* (Specification filed 18 October 1902)
- No 100 of 1902 — Bhagat Ram Sawhney, chief medical officer, Jammu province, Kashmir state. *A desiccator for destroying plague germs* (Specification filed 14 August 1902)
- No 116 of 1902 — Ralph Hugh Page, gentleman, of 169, McDougal avenue, in the city of Detroit, state of Michigan, United States of America. *An improvement in antiseptic compound and method of producing the same* (Specification filed 23 October 1902)
- No 206 of 1902 — Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in apparatus for filtering, humidifying and cooling air* (Specification filed 18 October 1902)
- No 245 of 1902 — Carl Freiherr Auer von Welsbach, gentleman, of Vienna, Austria, IV Niedner Hauptstrasse No 69. *Improvements in accumulators or secondary batteries* (Specification filed 18 October 1902)

No 3513 P — THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

- No 238 of 1891 — Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis and apparatus for that purpose* (From 26 October 1902 to 26 October 1903)
- No 198 of 1892 — Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore. *An improvement in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis* (From 24 October 1902 to 24 October 1903)
- No 244 of 1894 — Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in safety locking bars for railway points* (From 1 December 1902 to 1 December 1903)
- No 281 of 1895 — Everard Hesketh and Alexander Marcet. *Improvements in flasks, or cylinders, for containing gases under pressure or liquefaction or the like* (From 23 October 1902 to 23 October 1903)
- No 214 of 1896 — Reuben Thomas Preston and James Holden. *Improved stays for steam and other boilers* (From 22 January 1903 to 22 January 1904)
- No 218 of 1896 — Thomas Cooper John Thomas and William Mudd Still. *Improvements in gas lamps* (From 3 November 1902 to 3 November 1903)
- No 341 of 1897 — Frederick Wicks. *Improvements in type founding apparatus* (From 17 November 1902 to 17 November 1903)
- No 315 of 1898 — James McCulloch. *Improvements in, and relating to, rock drills* (From 17 October 1902 to 17 October 1903)

No. 3514 P — WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the



exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

- No 440 of 1897 — The General Gold Extracting Company, Limited *Improvements in, and apparatus for, the treatment of ores or the like containing gold or silver or both gold and silver for the obtainment of the precious metal therefrom* (Specification filed 4 July 1898)
- No 445 of 1897 — Charles Arthur Marchant *A rotary engine.* (Specification filed 18 July 1898)
- No 446 of 1897 — Munindra Nath Bhattacharyya *A paint for iron and steel, to be called the "Titan paint"* (Specification filed 9 July 1898)
- No 448 of 1897 — The British Blahnik Arc Light Company, Limited *Improvements in electric arc lamps* (Specification filed 11 July 1898)
- No 452 of 1897. — Charles Henry Greaves and George Greaves *Improvements in the construction of tyres for cycles and other vehicles* (Specification filed 4 July 1898)
- No 458 of 1897 — Henry Stanhope Philippe *An improved foot-rule and set-square* (Specification filed 18 July 1898)
- No 463 of 1897 — The Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited *Improvements in the manufacture of waterproof fabrics* (Specification filed 4 July 1898)
- No 469A of 1897 — Eduardo Miguel de Monte *Readily detaching and re attaching the body or drum of a conservancy cart* (Specification filed 18 July 1898)
- No 470 of 1897 — Hayden Cigarette Machine Company *Improvements in cigarette machines* (Specification filed 4 July 1898)
- No 472 of 1897 — George Washington Lee, Frank Elliott and George Tatham *A process and apparatus for the manufacture of inflammable gas and composition to be used therein* (Specification filed 4 July 1898)
- No 5 of 1898 — The Electric Fog Signal Syndicate Limited *Improvements in fog signalling apparatus for railways* (Specification filed 16 July 1898)
- No 23 of 1898 — Arthur Judson Benedict *Improvements in galvanic batteries* (Specification filed 16 July 1898)
- No 40 of 1898 — Michael James Burke and Charles Percy White *An improved combined buffer, screw coupling and side chain* (Specification filed 18 July 1898)
- No 86 of 1898 — Alice Pigott *Improvements in the treatment of lead ores* (Specification filed 16 July 1898)
- No 98 of 1898 — Thomas Halliwell *Improvements in apparatus for dyeing, bleaching or scouring fibrous materials* (Specification filed 9 July 1898)
- No 108 of 1898 — Thomas Edwin George Cooper *An improved latrine for natives of India, entitled "Cooper's Sanitary Latrine"* (Specification filed 9 July 1898)
- No 145 of 1898 — Robert William Alexander Anderson *Improvements in Norfolk jackets and other coats* (Specification filed 18 July 1898)
- No 192 of 1898 — The Leather Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited *Improvements in or relating to wheel tyres* (Specification filed 12 July 1898)
- No 235 of 1898 — William Hudson Hand *Improvements in or relating to gas and oil lighting* (Specification filed 23 July 1898)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

- No 427 of 1896 — Pietro Veraci *Improvements in tables for cutting out the wrapping leaves and for rolling cigars* (Specification filed 16 July 1897)
- No 9 of 1897 — Edward Lennon Cantwell *Improved sugar evaporating and concentrating pots and pans and improved evaporators and appliances* (Specification filed 20 July 1897)
- No. 19 of 1897 — Edward Lennon Cantwell *Improvements in cart and other vehicle wheels* (Specification filed 20 July 1897)

No 124 of 1897 — John Mervyn Wrench *A cheap and improved system of interlocking points and signals at small road side stations* (Specification filed 5 July 1897)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

No 353 of 1895 — The Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited *Improvements in paint* (Specification filed 6 July 1896)

No 354 of 1895 — The Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited *Improvements in water proofing cartridges* (Specification filed 6 July 1896)

No 407 of 1895 — Joseph Wilson Swan and James Alfred Kendall *Improvements in means to be employed in the manufacture or production of cyanides* (Specification filed 8 July 1896)

No 135 of 1896 — Nicholas Marshall Cummins *A device for sealing the doors of railway wagons* (Specification filed 17 July 1896)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

No 177 of 1895 — Abraham Weil and Wilhelm Prasse *Improvements in apparatus for moulding tiles* (Specification filed 5 July 1895)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

No 11 of 1894 — Jean Alexandre Lacôte *Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other fibrous plants* (Specification filed 20 July 1894)

No 14 of 1894 — John Gwynne *Improvements in dredging apparatus* (Specification filed 20 July 1894)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

No 19 of 1892 — George William Rowe and William George Heys *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic and similar tyres* (Specification filed 6 July 1892)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (g) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays



## BOARD OF EXAMINERS

## NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price Rs 6. Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

**Roorkee, the 4th December 1901**

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- |   |               |   |                          |
|---|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Engineers     | 5 | Press workers            |
| 2 | Overseers     | 6 | Photo-Mechanical workers |
| 3 | Sub-Overseers | 7 | Mechanical apprentices   |
| 4 | Draftsmen     | 8 | Metal and wood carvers   |

**E ATKINSON, Captain, R E ,**  
**(Officiating Principal Thomason College)**

## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

**Calcutta, the 27th October, 1902**

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the  
22nd October, 1922**

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900	TOTAL
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	172,70,000	11,49,19,565	13,21,89,565	3,54,36,123	4,96,86,171		8,51,22,294
Allahabad		2,42,64,690	2,42,64,690	1,86,71,15	7,40,228		1,94,1,446
Lahore		2,68,41,540	2,68,41,540	1,11,93,170	1,74,840		1,7,65,10
Bombay	1,29,30,190	9,7,13,2	10,36,43,410	5,05,37,385	2,71,54,184		7,76,91,569
Karachi		1,00,04,50	1,00,04,500	25,24,565	21,37,710		46,62,275
Madras	30,13,440	3,10,07,455	3,40,20,895	90,24,455	51,90,150		1,42,4,105
Calicut		22,27,840	2,27,840	7,00,350	1,29,585		8,29,237
Rangoon		99,83,210	99,83,210	2,64,70,440	10,75,230		2,75,15,675
	3,32,13,630	31,12,82,020	34,44,95,650				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			21,82,495				
TOTAL R			34,23,13,155	15,46,18,111	8,76,95,098		24,23,13,209
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							Nil
					NET TOTAL R		24,23,13,209
Price paid for Government Securities of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882			nominal value of Rs.10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the				
			9,99,99,946				
			GRAND TOTAL R				
			34,23,13,155				

**A F COX,**  
**Head Commissioner of Paper Currency**  
**U S**

## SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

## DELHI CORONATION ASSEMBLAGE

1st of (approximate) rates for articles that will be sold in the Central Market

NAME OF ARTICLES	APPROXIMATE RATES		Per	REMARKS
	From	To		
	Rs a p	Rs a p		
Beef	0 1 6	0 6 0	lb	Maund=80 lbs
Mutton	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Firewood, split		0 12 0	Md	
logs		0 8 0	"	
Loaves		1 0 0	" 16	
Dinner rolls			Doz	
Charcoal		1 12 0	Md	
Gram picked, cleaned and crushed		3 8 0		
Barley, " " "		3 0 0		
Bran		2 8 0		
Hay	1 0 0	2 0 0		
Bhoosa white	0 13 4	1 4 0		
missa	1 4 0	1 10 8		
Oats crushed		7 0 0		
Lucerne grass		2 8 0		
Straw, for bedding	0 12 0	1 0 0		
klour	3 6 3½	5 1 4½		
Rice, table	7 12 9½	11 11 2½		
Salt Lahore	4 1 8	6 2 6		
Coffee	29 4 0	43 14 0		
Tea	1 0 0	1 8 0	lb	
Sugar	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Coke	1 3 5½	1 13 2½	Md	
Cocoa	2 0 0	3 0 0	lb	
Lime juice	4 8 0	6 12 0	Gal	
Pepper	0 7 0	0 11 3	lb	
Atta	3 4 0	4 14 0	Md	
Dāl, of sorts	3 10 2½	5 7 3½		
Ghi	0 6 6	0 9 9	lb	
Chillies	0 12 0	14 10 0	Md	
Turmeric	8 10 8	13 0 0		
Goor	4 14 0	7 5 0		
Tamarind	4 5 4	6 8 0		
Rice	3 11 4½	5 9 1½	"	
Choonee	1 15 2½	2 14 9½		
Bajree	2 7 0	3 10 0		
Cotton seeds	1 15 2½	2 14 9½		
Linseed	6 3 0	9 12 0		
Oil-cake	2 2 8	3 4 0		
Ducks	0 12 0	1 5 0	each	
Geese	1 12 0	2 8 0	"	
Pigeons	1 3 0	0 5 0	"	
Quails	0 2 0	0 3 0	"	
Game of all kinds	1 0 0	1 12 0		
Guinea fowls	1 2 0	1 7 0		
Snipe	0 8 0	0 10 0		
Turkey cocks	7 0 0	10 0 0	"	
" hens	3 8 0	5 0 0	"	
Teal	0 4 0	0 0 0	"	
Fowls, roasting	0 12 0	0 13 0		
Chickens	0 6 0	0 10 0		
Partridges	0 8 0	1 0 0	"	
Wild ducks	0 10 0	1 1 6	"	
Eggs, fresh		0 12 0	Doz	
cooking	0 7 0	0 8 0		
Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0	lb	
Celery				
Parsley	0 3 0	0 4 0	lb	
Tamatoes	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Cabbages	0 0 3	0 0 4½	"	
Lemons			"	
Artichokes	0 2 0	0 3 0	lb	
Green peas			"	
Beans	0 1 0	0 1 6	"	
Turnips	0 1 0	0 1 6	"	
Garlic	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Vegetable marrow	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Cucumber	0 0 3	0 0 4½	lb	
Onions	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Beet	0 0 6	0 0 9	"	
Oranges	0 2 0	0 3 0	lb	
Basil	0 2 0	0 3 0		

NAME OF ARTICLES	APPROXIMATE RATES		Per	REMARKS
	From	To		
	<i>R a p</i>	<i>R a p</i>		
Thyme .			lb	Maund=80 lbs
Country vegetables	0 0 7½	0 0 10½	"	
Marjoram			"	
Cocoanut	0 4 0	0 5 0	each	
Lettuce			"	
Pumpkins	0 1 0	0 1 6	lb	
Khagzi limes	0 2 0	0 3 0	"	

Dairy produce will not be obtained at this market—it is being otherwise arranged for by the Director of Farms, Bengal Command

W ALVES, Lieut ,  
for Director of Supply and Transport, Delhi Durbar

SIMLA,  
11th September, 1902

## SURVEY OF INDIA

### NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 27th October, 1902

No 228—Colonel J R Hobday, I S C, Deputy Surveyor General, having on return from leave resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 7th October, 1902, the following reversions will have effect from the same date —

Major F B Longe, R F, Officiating Deputy Surveyor General, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 1st grade

Major J M Fleming, I S C, Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade

Captain H A D Fraser, R E, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade

Lieutenant H Wood, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Lieutenant F C Hirst, I S C, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

The 29th October, 1902

No 229—Mr E A Wainright, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same

F B LONGE, Major, R E,  
for Surveyor General of India

## SURVEY OF INDIA —REVENUE BRANCH

### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 28th October, 1902

No. 11—R-48-100—In supersession of Surveyor General's Notification, No 211, dated the 13th August, 1902, Mr F B Powell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave from 15th June to 31st July, 1902, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations

J R HOBDAY, Colonel,  
Deputy Surveyor General  
In charge Revenue Branch  
11 B 2

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October 1902

No 9—Lieutenant R E C Hall, I S C, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service, 8th year, commenced 12th December, 1901

J A MILEY, Colonel,  
Accountant General, Military Department

## CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned—

## Calcutta Circle

Regt No	Nos of Notes	NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED		Names of Claimants
		Value		
		R		
H 602 of 1901 02	1 A 34—35713	1 000	}	Shaik Safdar Ali and Khaderan Ali
	" 82151	1 000		
	" 56052	1 000		
	1 A 52—78991	1 000		
	" 78992	1 000		
	" 46073	1 000		
	1 A 34—41004	1 000		
	AA 40—82949	1 000		

FRID BREWIN,  
Assistant Comptroller General  
In charge, Paper Currency

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,  
Calcutta the 27th October 1902

## REPORT OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 24th day of October, 1902—

Number Rank and Name,—3185, Gunner Edwin Brymer  
Age,—20 years and 11 months  
Height,—5 feet 9½ inches  
Colour of—Complexion, fresh hair, dark, eyes grey  
Trade—Grocer  
Date of enlistment,—14th February, 1900

Place of enlistment—Dundee  
Parish and County in which born,—Dundee, Forfar, Scotland  
Date of desertion or absence,—16th October, 1902  
Place of desertion or absence,—Calcutta  
Marks—Vaccination 2 R  
Not on furlough  
Under three years service

C H ALEXANDER, Major, R G A,  
Commanding 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery

## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

## NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 27th October, 1902

No. 33—Lieutenant G J W Smyth, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Ranaghat Murshadabad Section of Railway

The 28th October, 1902.

No. 34 —Major P Ashworth, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Kushnigarh Kohat-Thal Railway to the Agra-Delhi Chord (State) Railway

F J E SPRING,  
Offg Director of Railway Traffic

## POST OFFICE

### NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 25th October, 1902

No 1185 S.—*Ap.*—Mr Framji Dinsha Kamdin, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders, —

Mr Dattatraya Manjappa Nadkarny, temporary Superintendent of post offices 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade

Mr Jagjivan Mukundram Goklay, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade

The 27th October, 1902

No 1200S—*Ap.*—Babu Dwarka Nath Majundar, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 17th October, 1902

A U FANSHAWE,  
Director General of the Post Office of India

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

### NOTIFICATION

Peshawar, the 27th October 1902

No 1806 G —Erratum —In Notification, No 1538-G, dated the 11th of September, published at page 1000 of Part II, of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th September 1902, for "section 18, sub section (2) of the Punjab Court's Act, 1884," read "section 48, sub-section (2) of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901"

M F O'DWYER, Revenue Commissioner,  
North West Frontier Province

## THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

### NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 21st October, 1902

No. 233 —On return from the privilege leave of absence, granted to him in Notification, No 183, dated the 21st August, 1902, Major G O Roos Keppel, CIE, ISC, Political Agent, Khyber, and Commandant, Khyber Rifles, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 8th October, 1902, relieving Captain W E Venour, ISC

The 24th October, 1902

No. 234 —On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Home Department Notification, No 572, dated the 9th April, 1902, Captain W F C Tayler, ISC, Cantonment Magistrate, resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 11th October, 1902, relieving Captain W A L Cowie, ISC



**POWERS.**

The 10th July, 1902

**No 146 A** —Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Nadir Khan, Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving

The 11th October, 1902

**No. 229 A** —Under the provision of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain W F C Tayler, Cantonment Magistrate, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar district

**No. 229 B** —Under the provisions of section 59 of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Captain W F C Tayler, Cantonment Magistrate, is appointed to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes established in the Military Cantonment of Peshawar to try suits not exceeding 500 rupees in value

**No 229-C** —Captain W F C Tayler, Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of the Peshawar Cantonment, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

**No 229-D** —In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Captain W F C Tayler Cantonment Magistrate, in charge of the Peshawar Cantonment, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or to hold charge of the Peshawar Cantonment, or until it is expressly cancelled

By Order,

A H GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 4th October, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS			DEATHS			CAUSE OF DEATH							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE				Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Small pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680	1		1	2	2														7	14	1
2		Rawashahr	4 114	1	3	4	5	1	4				4		1							50	63	2
3		Buttala	7 029	2	5	7	4	1	3													52	30	3
4		Haripur	5 578	1	3	4	7	4	3				5	2					1		1	37	65	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91 070	34	21	55	35	19	16	4			23		2		6	4	5	9	31	20	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,590	8	11	19	11	6	5				6				5				32	19	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	14 171	1	3	4	6	2	4				3			1	2		1	1	15	22	7	
8		Lakki	5 218	2	2	4	2	2					1					1	1		1	40	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 575	12	7	19	16	7	9				7	1	2		6	5	6	11	31	26	9	
10		Kulachi	9 125	1		1	1	1	1				1									6	6	10
		TOTAL	206 150	63	55	118	89	44	45	4			56	3	5	1	20	11	12	23	30		23	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday the 4th October 1902

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 118 births were registered (63 males and 55 females) giving a birth rate of 30 per mille of population. 83 deaths were registered (44 males and 45 females) giving a death rate of 23 per mille of population.

W A SYKES, Lt-Col, I.M.S.,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

Peshawar the 22nd October 1902

### GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17 8.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " R8-8, " R8 14
$\frac{1}{4}$ " " R4 4, " R4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

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List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September 1902  
Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a (1a)

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### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

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Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12a)

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## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1902

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The Gazette of India.

**PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

**CALCUTTA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902**

**Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation**

## PART III

## Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

**Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st January 1902, being the third quarter of the year 1901-1902, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1900 1901**

[illegible]

A —Net increase in grand total of receipts  
B —Net increase in total disbursements  
C —Net increase in balance

$R$	$a$	$p$
2 13 178	5	4
14 264	1	4
1 98 914	3	8

LOVELOCK AND LEWES Chartered Accountants, } Auditors.  
J C C GRAY, Accountant,

**Published by order of the Directors**

**RIVERS HOWE,**  
**Accountant**

**G E WARDE,**  
**Secretary, U S F P Fund**

**Colony, the 12th September 1902.**



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**PROMISSORY NOTES**

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**Lost**

The Government Promissory Notes No 057854 of 3½ per cent loan of 1842 43 for Rs,000, No 057855 of 3½ of 1842 43 for Rs25,000, and No 009049 of 3½ per cent loan of 1879 for Rs1,200, originally standing in the names of Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai, and Note No Bom 2174 of 3½ per cent loan of 1879 for Rs800, originally standing in the name of Mankarbai and last endorsed to Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai, and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai, the survivors of Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchand, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Names of proprietors—LALBHAJ DALPATBHAJ,  
VADILAL LALUBHAJ, and  
JAMNABHAJ BHAGOOBHAJ

Residence—Ahmedabad



SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

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No 44 } CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1902

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1902, and from 1st January to 31st August 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam		11	965							11		965
Bengal	2 167	7,526	3 640							2 167	7,526	3 640
U P of Agra & Oudh	547	5 812	22 286	944	6 656	3 197				1,491	12 468	23,483
Panjab			3 773		300	4 140					1 213	7,913
Sind							173	5 657	1,493	173	5 657	1,493
Raj & C India	174		2,094	5 8	11 848	6 905				702	11,848	8 909
Bombay		20	14,582	71 641	37 539					14 582	71,661	37,539
Cent Provs.	110	511	525	9 573	6 732					635	10 084	6,232
Berar		228	3 534	13 503	4 080					3,534	13 730	4,080
Nizam's Territory			2 721	3 038	7 218					2 721	3,038	7,218
Madras			2 187	821	1 643					2 187	821	1,643
Mysore					582							582
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>14,108</b>	<b>32 758</b>	<b>25,011</b>	<b>117,379</b>	<b>71 510</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6,570</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>28,182</b>	<b>138 057</b>	<b>105 767</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	1 963	733	2 055			846				1 963	733	2,055
Bombay	643	986	1 280		34		1,599			2 242	1,020	1,280
Sind					5 547	5 602					5 327	5,602
Madras		179	1,846	216	1 020	1 454				236	1 109	3,098
Burma	1 869	1 511	430	670		470				2 539	1,511	900
Non-Br Ports in India				6 404	7 391	4,089				6 04	9,391	4 689
Foreign countries	430			17 183	1 358	3 049				17 613	1 358	3,649
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 905</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>5,611</b>	<b>24 293</b>	<b>17,330</b>	<b>16 568</b>	<b>1,599</b>			<b>30 797</b>	<b>20 739</b>	<b>22,179</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>7 903</b>	<b>17 517</b>	<b>38 369</b>	<b>49 304</b>	<b>134,709</b>	<b>88 078</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>6 570</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>58 979</b>	<b>158 796</b>	<b>127,946</b>
Imports to end of August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	11 918	17 634	18 858							11 918	17,634	18,858
Bengal	87 567	81 280	73 190							87 567	81,280	73,190
U P of Agra & Oudh	40 046	157 022	280 317	53 977	270 790	690,210				294,023	427 812	976,088
Panjab	38 188	32 722	38 5 9	139 772	115 004	230 315	194 131	264 539	161	372 091	412 265	511,206
Sind	4				303		62 712	103,440		62 716	103 743	316,866
Raj & C India	11 931	8,560	20 035	301 600	309 921	364 449		35		313 531	318,516	416 693
Bombay	38	31		403 014	2 029 907	1,216,154				403 051	2 029,938	1,006,154
Cent Provs.	3 841	49 332	15 933	200 223	635 509	551,317				204,004	684,841	567 250
Berar	5,109	25 977		144 730	1,80 090	1,310 340				147 839	1,833,075	1 310,346
Nizam's Territory				41 704	120 781	306 662				41 704	120 781	306,662
Madras	4		16	55 069	10 716	52 292				55 073	16 716	52,308
Mysore				717	27	4 537				717	27	4,537
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198,640</b>	<b>373 258</b>	<b>462,478</b>	<b>1 599,406</b>	<b>5,31 656</b>	<b>5,442 242</b>	<b>256 843</b>	<b>428,014</b>	<b>562,088</b>	<b>2 054 895</b>	<b>6 113,928</b>	<b>6,466,848</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	18 118	21 009	13 159	1 519	1,232	849				19 637	22 241	14,008
Bombay	4 221	3 650	4 284	2 419	2 085	3 627	2 231		4	8 671	5 741	7,915
Sind				66 448	55 5 3	170 663				66 448	55 823	178,663
Madras	10 693	288	10,916	11 773	630	4 504				22,466	2 924	13,480
Burma	7,076	6 618	10,477	14 835	579	650 6				21 911	7 197	17,127
Non Br Ports in India				259 425	282 399	414 188				259 425	282 399	414,188
Foreign countries	5 718	1,546	375	232,091	56,940	55,128	148	201		237,957	58 693	55,503
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,626</b>	<b>33 117</b>	<b>45,411</b>	<b>585 510</b>	<b>401 700</b>	<b>657 669</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>636,515</b>	<b>435,018</b>	<b>702,884</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>244 272</b>	<b>406 375</b>	<b>507 689</b>	<b>1 187 9 6</b>	<b>5 714 350</b>	<b>6,099 951</b>	<b>259,221</b>	<b>428,215</b>	<b>562,092</b>	<b>2,691 410</b>	<b>6,548 946</b>	<b>7,169,732</b>

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1902, and from 1st January to 31st August 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
<b>Imports in August</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	348									348		
Bengal	93 945	35 474	91 856	788						94 713	35 474	91 856
U P of Agra & Oudh	17 741	96 142	189,401		12 477	12 763				17 741	108 619	206,455
Panjab		21 678	1 512	6 905	44,055	32 371	78 702	1 245,483	573 479	83 607	1,311,216	607,762
Sind							26 300	110,415	26 551	26 380	110 415	26 551
Raj & C India				952	1 128	755				952	1 128	755
Bombay				1,096	2,859	492				1 670	858	492
Cent Provs			511	948	1,012	4 917				948	1,012	5,428
Berar				123	26	4				123	26	4
Nizam's Territory												
Madras												
Mysore												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11 034</b>	<b>153 94</b>	<b>283 280</b>	<b>11 472</b>	<b>61 556</b>	<b>51 304</b>	<b>108 082</b>	<b>1,355,898</b>	<b>604 721</b>	<b>229 588</b>	<b>1,570 749</b>	<b>939,305</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal				5,052		912				5 652		912
Bombay					606						606	
Sind				102 502	216,664	136 132				102,502	216,664	136,132
Madras												
Burma				3 796		457				3 796		457
Non Br Ports in India				156	983					156	983	
Foreign countries	10,400			44 064		23	2 998			57,470		23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 408</b>			<b>156 170</b>	<b>218 255</b>	<b>137 524</b>	<b>2,998</b>			<b>169 576</b>	<b>218 255</b>	<b>137 524</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>1-1 442</b>	<b>153 94</b>	<b>283 280</b>	<b>167 64</b>	<b>279 811</b>	<b>188 828</b>	<b>108 080</b>	<b>1,355 898</b>	<b>604,721</b>	<b>349 164</b>	<b>1 789,003</b>	<b>1,076 829</b>
<b>Imports to end of August</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	513									513		
Bengal	541 886	269 122	478 252	2 070	10	5 561				543 970	269 122	483 813
U P of Agra & Oudh	476 364	9 5 259	1,408 344	160 036	80 199	2 0 051				636 4	1 008 8 4	1 736,660
Panjab	11	130,687	47 107	46 620	295 371	313,533	970 594	3 366	42 280	1 0 5 5	5 290,148	6 868 999
Sind							528 135	707 052	9 2 543	528 135	707 052	92- 843
Raj & C India			988	18 437	16 140	11 53		1 741		17 337	17 981	12 274
Bombay				34 942	126 590	19 515				34 942	126 590	19 508
Cent. Provs		5 639	4,307	14 715	19,017	411 169				4 715	25 250	415 476
Berar		984		144	43	5				144	10 7	25
Nizam's Territory				5	70	212				5	5	212
Madras				272								
Mysore												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 016 794</b>	<b>1 331,891</b>	<b>1 998,978</b>	<b>279,224</b>	<b>540 151</b>	<b>987 410</b>	<b>1,505 020</b>	<b>5 636 043</b>	<b>7 473 422</b>	<b>2 806 047</b>	<b>7 508 085</b>	<b>10 459,810</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal				15 189	79	18 756				15 189	79	18,756
Bombay				1 763	18 443	10,440				1 763	18,443	10 447
Sind				900 716	902 606	1 041 000	2	151	22	900 716	903 017	1,041,088
Madras				61	852	901				61	852	901
Burma				33 700	848	9 052				33 707	848	9 052
Non-Br Ports in India	7			6 332	230 052	32 901		8,852		6 332	230 507	32,901
Foreign countries	105,574	20 693		290,102	277,025	293	6 967	7 851		498 003	300 169	293
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195 581</b>	<b>20 693</b>		<b>1 319 865</b>	<b>1,431 370</b>	<b>1 114 075</b>	<b>6,969</b>	<b>16 854</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,522,435</b>	<b>1 468 917</b>	<b>1 114,098</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>1,214,375</b>	<b>1 352 584</b>	<b>1 998 978</b>	<b>1,599 089</b>	<b>1,971,521</b>	<b>2 101 485</b>	<b>1,515 018</b>	<b>5,653 897</b>	<b>7,473,445</b>	<b>4,328 482</b>	<b>8 977,002</b>	<b>11,573 908</b>

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1902, and from 1st January to 31st August 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	9	984								9	984	
Bengal	132 901	372,630	80 657	5 683	7 580	11 973				132 901	372 630	80 657
U P of Agra & Oudh	40 828	149,600	74 606		3 167	1,109				40 828	177 923	80 641
Punjab							650	234		46 511	6 665	6,351
Sind								9	5 242	742	9	
Raj & C. India				328	10 370	1 601				328	10 376	1 661
Bombay				507	4 59	3 983				507	4 059	3,883
Cent Provs				107	13 130	5 234				107	13 139	5 234
Berar					3 50	970					3 256	970
Nizam's Territory				111	3 441	1 014				111	3,441	1,014
Madras				9	1,021	48				9	1,021	48
Mysore					31						31	
TOTAL	173,788	523 414	155 325	6 897	60 379	26 49	650	3 741	5 242	181 285	593 534	187 059
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	157	163	269							157	163	269
Bombay												
Sind				267	3 004	2 363				267	3 004	2 464
Madras												
Burma												
Non Br Ports in India				122	705	154				12	705	154
Foreign countries				656	1 363	657				668	1 368	1 057
TOTAL	157	163	269	1 077	5 077	3 574				1 234	5 240	3,843
TOTAL IMPORTS	173,995	523 577	155,594	7,974	71 456	30 064	650	3 741	5 242	182 519	598 774	190 902
Imports to end of August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	41 879	40 222	46 526							41,879	40,222	46,526
Bengal	2 763 816	1,830 603	1 550 821	10,900	2 565	137				2 774 716	1 833,428	1 550,958
U P of Agra & Oudh	1 054 540	1,576 400	1 174,492	459,573	399 005	459 500				1,544 413	1,977 079	1,638 396
Punjab		2,059	995	6 154	15 490	22 286	16,726	511		2,280	46,579	50,748
Sind							15	29 030		26 767	15	
Raj & C. India		58,231	1 111	41,451	297,297	138 412		137		15	137	
Bombay				17 657	164 166	246 519				41 451	355 513	139,323
Cent Provs	248	16 168	14 422	50,540	296 657	467 044				17 657	168 166	246,519
Berar		197		6 714	143 083	90,439				50 788	314,845	481,460
Nizam's Territory				14 055	226 315	377 550				6 714	143,280	90,499
Madras			3 535	1 373	19 044	20 433				14 058	226 315	377,556
Mysore				056	375	1 942				1 373	19 044	23,968
										058	375	1,942
TOTAL	3,860 783	3,528,163	2,791 902	639 078	1 568 047	1,825 148	16,741	29,678	31,051	4,516 602	5 125,888	4,648,101
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	814	379	1,201							814	379	1,201
Bombay				8	1 715	34				8	1,715	34
Sind				3,829	18 261	17 165				3 829	18,261	17,165
Madras												
Burma												
Non-Br Ports in India				1,934	18 329	33,609				1 934	18,329	33,607
Foreign countries				1 901	3 214	4,163	9			1,910	3,214	2,163
TOTAL	814	379	1 201	7,67	41,519	53 909	9			8,495	41,898	54,170
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,861,597	3,528,542	2,793,103	646,750	1,609 566	1 878,117	16,750	29,678	31,051	4,525,097	5,167,786	4,702,271

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1902, and from 1st January to 31st August 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
<b>Imports in August</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam												
Bengal	11	1	3							11	1	3
U P of Agra & Oudh												
Punjab												
Sind							420	75	59	420	75	59
Raj & C. India					1	7	85	242	303	85	242	303
Bombay					1	1					1	1
Cent. Provs												
Benar												
Nizam's Territory						21						21
Madras				2	81					2	81	
Mysore												
<b>TOTAL</b>	11	1	3	2	83	29	505	317	362	518	401	394
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal				10		25				10		25
Bombay									5			5
Sind				119	331	565				119	331	565
Madras												
Burma												
Non-Br Ports in India												
Foreign countries			306			70						376
<b>TOTAL</b>			306	129	331	660			5	129	331	971
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	11	1	309	131	414	689	505	317	367	647	732	1,365
<b>Imports to end of August</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam												
Bengal	7,922	9,301	18,895							7,922	9,301	18,895
U P of Agra & Oudh	1,472	4,574	2,038	34	37	5				1,506	4,611	2,043
Punjab		50			18					3,759	3,276	1,533
Sind						26	3,750	3,208	1,533	2,894	2,311	1,105
Raj & C. India		4		44	3	16	2,894	2,311	1,079	44	7	18
Bombay				102	22	62				102	22	62
Cent. Provs					1					1	1	
Benar	1					2						2
Nizam's Territory	4									4		
Madras				579	230	422				579	236	422
Mysore				133	148	192				133	146	192
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,399	13,929	20,933	952	465	727	6,653	5,519	2,612	17,004	19,913	24,222
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal		8	18	10	194	73				10	202	9
Bombay	3								5	3	26	5
Sind				4,154	2,859	2,081		26		4,154	2,860	2,061
Madras			16	1	9	43		1		1	9	59
Burma			10									10
Non-Br Ports in India												
Foreign countries			315	3	24	401				3	24	716
<b>TOTAL</b>	3	8	359	4,168	3,080	2,598		27	5	4,171	3,121	2,902
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	9,402	13,937	21,292	5,120	3,545	3,325	6,653	5,546	2,617	21,175	23,034	27,124

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in August 1902, and from 1st January to 31st August 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
<b>Imports in August</b>									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	602	43	943	135 614	186,102	165 902	30,379		1 287
Bengal	1 842,413	1,078,317	1 438 386	67 102	68,436	50,053	625 708	354 277	343,188
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh		22		917	417	92	6	93	
Panjab				65	70	1	12		53
Rajputana and Central India									
Bombay									
Central Provinces	272							3 369	7
Berar								4	7
Nizam's Territory									
Madras									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 843 287</b>	<b>1,978 382</b>	<b>1 439 329</b>	<b>203 718</b>	<b>255,026</b>	<b>216,050</b>	<b>656 105</b>	<b>357 743</b>	<b>344,542</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal				1,479	1 215	1 434	5,288	4 125	1,082
Bombay					146				
Madras							23 962	61 343	45,805
Burma				101	84	184	2		9
Non-British Ports in India									
Foreign countries									
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>29 252</b>	<b>65 468</b>	<b>46 896</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>1,843 287</b>	<b>1 978 382</b>	<b>1 439 329</b>	<b>205 299</b>	<b>256,471</b>	<b>217,668</b>	<b>685,357</b>	<b>423 211</b>	<b>391,438</b>
<b>Imports to end of August</b>									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	34 107	56 022	92 053	374 107	484 850	452 689	223 945	3 117	92 100
Bengal	5 091 094	7 198 450	9 629 553	173 608	169 078	174 902	9 046,445	5,679 324	5 310 356
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	170	559	4 871	1 397	1,554	1 514	955	1,481	903
Panjab				668	621	131	77	91	208
Rajputana and Central India		13	19	2	1				
Bombay				15	9				
Central Provinces								7 356	20 442
Berar	1,038	720	44						
Nizam's Territory								31	11 122
Madras									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 126,409</b>	<b>7 255,773</b>	<b>9 726 545</b>	<b>549,704</b>	<b>656 114</b>	<b>629 237</b>	<b>9 271,422</b>	<b>5 691 400</b>	<b>5 435 131</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	1 684	20 126	38 726	3 737	2,394	3 792	190 228	184 304	119 203
Bombay				1		7			
Madras	234	30		125	202	439	34		
Burma		1,540		6	2	2	372 270	602,264	581,612
Non-British Ports in India									
Foreign countries		67	36	655	888	1,017	88	122	117
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>21 763</b>	<b>38 762</b>	<b>4,524</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>5 237</b>	<b>562 620</b>	<b>786 690</b>	<b>700,932</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>5 128 327</b>	<b>7 277,536</b>	<b>9 765 307</b>	<b>554,228</b>	<b>659 600</b>	<b>634 494</b>	<b>9,834 042</b>	<b>6,478,090</b>	<b>6,136,063</b>

J A ROBERTSON  
Offg Director General of Statistics

J O MILLER  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 45.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc

PAGES	SUPPLEMENT No 45—	PAGES
PART I —Government of India Notifications, Appointments Promotions Leave of Absence, General Orders Rules and Regulations	Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 A M on Thursday the 6th November 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period	1787—1789
817—823	Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 8th November 1902	1790—1792
PART II —Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Paper Currency Department Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan Agent to the Governor General North West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court Survey of India Department, Indian Museum Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Calcutta University Director of Railway Traffic Post Office Telegraph Department Official Advertisements	Famine statement	1793 &
1185—1205	Statement of Wholesale and Retail Prices of food grains and certain staple articles for the second half of September 1902	1795—1813

## HOME DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

#### ESTABLISHMENTS

*The 4th November 1902*

No. 644 —The services of Mr S H Butler, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th October 1902

H H RISLEY,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### NOTIFICATIONS

#### LAND SURVEYS

*Simla, the 4th November, 1902.*

No. 1707—137-2 —The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India on private affairs for nine months, under (1817)



note to Article 739 (b), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Captain A H B Hume, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India (Leave Pay Service, 15th year, commenced 17th February, 1902)

*Calcutta, the 7th November, 1902*

No. 1716—121-3 —Major F B Longe, R E, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough up to the 31st January, 1904, with effect from the 12th November, 1902, or subsequent date, under Articles 264 A, 291, and 340B of the Civil Service Regulations

J O MILLER,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 4th November, 1902*

No 1827 G —Lieutenant Colonel M J Meade, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from special leave, as Resident at Baroda

No 1830-G —Captain C A Smith, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as an Assistant Political Agent in Gilgit

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Fort William, the 7th November, 1902*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### STAFF CORPS

No 993 —The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

#### Lieutenants—

Francis Metcalfe Ransford East Kent Regiment, attached as a Supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 24th Madras Infantry, dated 27th September, 1902

William Barris Horc, West Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Double Company Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, dated 2nd October, 1902

Lawrence Edgar McConaghey, Cameron Highlanders, attached as a Supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Double Company Officer, 3rd Brahman Infantry, dated 16th September, 1902

Guy George Egerton Wyllly, V C, South Lancashire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 46th Punjab Infantry, dated 1st October, 1902

#### Second-Lieutenants—

Henry Law Harkness, North Staffordshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 11th October, 1902

Oswald Fairbanks Smith, Bedfordshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Lancers, dated 30th September, 1902

Guy Drury Pennington, Bedfordshire Regiment, Officiating Double Company Officer, 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry, dated 3rd October, 1902

Second Lieutenant Harkness is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 11th October, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

## CANTONMENTS

## TAXATION

**No. 994**—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make for the Cantonment of Belgaum in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 16th day of January, 1903

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council

*Draft Notification*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (17), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall apply to the Cantonment of Belgaum—

(1) Firewood shall not be exposed for sale within the Cantonment of Belgaum else where than—

(a) in the firewood market as hereinafter defined in sub rule (2), or

(b) in any place for the use of which the Cantonment Magistrate has granted a license on payment of the fee prescribed by the fourth entry in Part II of the Notification of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department, No 134, dated the 6th December, 1881

(2) The following shall be the boundaries of the firewood Market, namely—

On the east, Club Road,

On the south, Darga Road,

On the west, public latrines, and

On the north, Mutton market Road

2 A seller of firewood shall not quit the firewood market unless and until the market dues leviable in respect of wood sold therein have been paid to the Market Inspector

3 A receipt shall be granted by the Market Inspector for all market dues paid

4 Where the owner or person in charge of any firewood so desires, the Market Inspector shall enter in the receipt the details of all sales effected or agreed to

5 Whoever commits a breach of rule 1 or 2 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

## JUDICIAL

## INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR

**No. 995**—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 1, sub article (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by section 6 of the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in G G O No 565, dated the 31st May, 1895, as subsequently amended, namely—

(1) In the list of "persons to be both enrolled and attested" for the item "*Commisariat-Transport establishment*" and all the entries against it, the following shall be substituted, namely—

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Personnel of the transport establishment | { | (a) Men of the driver establishment and native supervising staff of mule, pony, bullock, elephant, donkey and camel transport (including silladar camel cadres, but excluding corps composed of the special grantees of land on the Chenab canal) |
|  |   | (b) Gun porters in Assam  |
|  |   | (c) Shoeing smiths and artificers (namely, blacksmiths, saddlers, palan-makers, carpenters, hammermen and bellowsmen)   |
|  |   | (d) Cooks and bhistis of silladar camel cadres  |
|  |   | (e) Syces (except such as are paid by the supervising staff out of their pony allowance)  |
|  |   | (f) Transport veterinary dafadars   |
|  |   | (g) Clerks with transport units   |

- (2) In the list of "persons to be enrolled only" the item "Commissariat-Transport establishment" and all the entries against it shall be expunged and the following substituted therefor —

Personnel of the transport establishment { Sarwans of camels furnished by special grantees of land on the Chenab canal

- (3) For the form of attestation for supply and transport establishments (Supply and Transport Form No 34) laid down in G G O No 781, dated 15th July, 1898, the following shall be substituted —

#### A — FORM OF ATTESTATION PAPER

Attestation document of \_\_\_\_\_ a recruit for the\* \_\_\_\_\_ establishment of the supply and transport corps, or for the establishment of attendants of army transport mules attached to native cavalry regiments for Grass duty

I \_\_\_\_\_ son of \_\_\_\_\_  
(name in full and caste) (name of father)

inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_

village, parganah, zilla, and province, do† \_\_\_\_\_  
that I will serve in His Majesty's Indian transport as a \_\_\_\_\_ and with troops, corps, or departments of either the British or the Indian army as directed for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years or until I am lawfully released from the service

I further† \_\_\_\_\_ that I will be faithful to His Majesty the King and Emperor of India and to His said Majesty's Indian Government, and that I will go wherever I am ordered by land or by sea, and will obey all commands of the officers set over me, even to the peril of my life

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature, seal or mark of recruit

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature or seals of two witnesses

Station \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Attested before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand \_\_\_\_\_ hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attesting Officer

B — The following declaration shall be explained to each recruit in his own vernacular —

During the period of years for which you are being enrolled and attested, or until 21 10, 7, 5, or 3, as the case may be you are lawfully released from the service, you will be liable for general service in and out of India, and beyond the sea

{ Special clause for recruit enrolled and attested for the reserve—  
In time of peace you will be called out for training for ordinarily 31 days in each year, muster twice a year,  
due notice of such <sup>training</sup> <sub>muster</sub> being sent you by post Want of funds for travelling expenses will in no case be accepted as excuse for absence from such <sup>training</sup> <sub>muster</sub> }

In time of peace after you have served the period of service for which you may have engaged or re-engaged, you may claim your discharge through the transport officer under whom serving, and it will be granted you But in time of war, or exceptional sickness, or when war is imminent, you will have no claim to such discharge and you will have to remain and do your duty until the necessity for retaining you shall cease

\* Here insert "Driver," "Veterinary," or "Artificer"  
† Solemly affirm in the presence of Almighty God  
(If a Sikh) swear by the Guru Granth Sahib  
‡ Solemly affirm—(if a Sikh) swear

**LONDON GAZETTE.**

No. 996 —The following extracts are published for general information —

*"London Gazette," dated the 10th October, 1902, page 6413*

*War Office, Pall Mall,  
10th October, 1902*

**MEMORANDA**

Prince Mohammed Ali Bey is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army  
Dated 11th October, 1902

*"London Gazette," dated the 14th October, 1902, page 6406*

*War Office, Pall Mall,  
14th October, 1902*

**MEMORANDA**

Subadar Major Khan Bahadur Hazret Shah, Sardar Bahadur, 24th Baluchistan Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 15th October, 1902

**PROMOTIONS.****INDIAN STAFF CORPS**

No. 997 —The promotion of Second Lieutenant T C Catty to the rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G. O. No 12 of 1902, is antedated to the 12th November, 1901

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE****BOMBAY**

No. 998 —The following promotion is made subject to His Majesty's approval —

*To be Surgeon-General*

Colonel William McConaghy, M D, *vice* Surgeon General G Bainbridge, retired  
Dated 30th October, 1902

**MISCELLANEOUS LIST****BOMBAY**

No. 999 —Sub Conductor Charles Henry Kirkpatrick, employed in the Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, is promoted to the grade of Conductor with effect from the 7th November, 1902

**NATIVE ARMY**

No. 1000 —The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

*18th Bengal Lancers*

Kote Dafadar Saif-Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Sawar Khan, transferred to 6th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 23rd September, 1902

*Bengal Sappers and Miners*

Colour Havildar Kishen Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1902

*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles*

Jemadar Balbir Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Goris Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Asaram Burathoki, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

*2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Bombay Grenadiers.*

Colour Havildar Mehr Dad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Saif Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

*22nd Bombay Infantry*

Havildar Rooda to be Jemadar, *vice* Rewti, promoted, with effect from the 28th November, 1901

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

*1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry*

Jemadar Sundar Singh (2nd) to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Karor Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th April, 1902

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 1001—Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred James O'Hara, Indian Medical Service (Madras), District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras Presidency, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd November, 1902

## SPECIAL

No 1002—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the supernumary list, with effect from the date specified—

Captain H F Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent and Third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, dated 22nd November, 1902

E G BARROW, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 7th November, 1902*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 25th October and 7th November, 1902—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service	Captain Andrew Augustine Frayne McArdle M B	11th October, 1902	Calcutta		
2nd Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment	and Lieutenant Cyril Batchelor	16th October, 1902	Dalhousie		
Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Cavalry)	Major Francis John Herbert Barton	30th October, 1902	Mardan		
Royal Garrison Artillery	and Lieutenant Robert Maitland Garden	3rd November, 1902	Agra		

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th October and 7th November, 1902*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received
James Richard Benson Andrews (a)	Major	European Invalid Establishment	14th August, 1902	Intestate <sup>1</sup>	<i>R s p</i> 144 6 3	6th January, 1903
John Gordon Stirling (b)	Lieutenant	9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	22nd May, 1902	Ditto	1,986 8 3	Ditto
John Dolby (c)	Honorary Lieutenant	Indian Sub-ordinate Medical Department.	18th September, 1901	Ditto	201 14 6	

(a) Next of kin —Niece Mrs A C Hurvey The Rookeries Hanworth Park Middlesex England  
 (b) Next of kin —Father, The Rt Honourable Sir James Stirling, 3, Hans Crescent, London  
 (c) Next of kin:—Mother, Mrs Mary A Dolby Chunar

E G BARROW, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**RAILWAYS**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Simla, the 1st November 1902*

**No. 403** —Mr F W Bartlett, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th November, 1902

**No. 404** —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (i), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Municipal Council of Chingleput, the tax on buildings leviable under section 47, clause (ii), and section 63 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Mad Act IV of 1884), as amended by sections 40 and 49 of the Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1897 (Mad Act III of 1897), respectively, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the Chingleput Municipality

*The 3rd November, 1902*

**No. 405** —In Public Works Department Notification No 359 Railways, dated 8th October, 1902, appointing Mr F D Fowler as Engineer in Chief of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, *for the words* "with the rank of Superintendent of Works" *read* "with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class"

**No. 406** —With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 350, ated 7th October, 1902, Rai Sahib Bishan Das, Personal Assistant to the Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Manager on that Railway, *vice* Mr F V Tayler appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, or until further orders

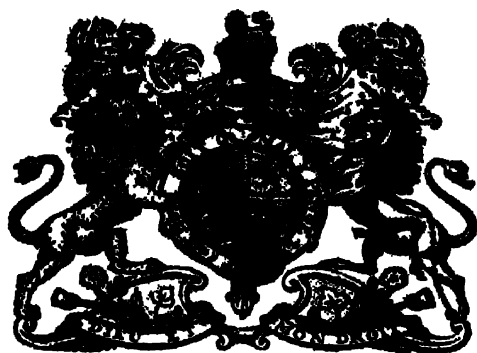
**No. 407** —Mr E A Lee, Examiner of Accounts, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd October, 1902

**No. 408** —Mr F P Dunne, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway

**No. 409** —Mr H H D Butterfield, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II, and placed in temporary charge of the Government Examiner's office, Bengal Nagpur Railway. Whilst holding this charge, Mr Butterfield will have temporary rank in class I of Deputy Examiners

F J E SPRING,  
*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1902

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## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

B A



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 6th November 1902

NOTIFICATIONS

No 3624 P — APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st November 1902 —

No 432 of 1902 — John Charles William Stanley, engineer, of 36, Lime street, London, England *Improvements in or relating to cotton gins*

No 433 of 1902 — Timothy Charles Hatton chemist, of the town of Owen Sound, in the county of Grey, and province of Ontario, Canada *Improvements in or relating to elliptic springs*

No 434 of 1902 — Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, landholder, of Delhi, British India *An improved water lift*

No 435 of 1902 — Narhar Yeshawant Pophale, trader, living at Bijapur *Improved means for manufacturing "tanis," a warp of cotton or silk*

No 436 of 1902 — Dinshaw Bomonji Contractor, trading as coach builder in Bombay, and whose address is care of Messrs Gostling, Chambers and Fritchley, No 1, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay *An improved method of fixing axles to wheels*

No 437 of 1902 — Anant Baburao Paranjape, engineer, residing at Fergusson road Bombay *Improved fire bars for boilers*

No 3625 P — THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 18D of 1902 — E. Haines, merchant, 110, Cannon street, London *A combination of leaping and swimming fish executed in relief for the ornamentation of metal boxes*

No 3626 P — SPECIFICATIONS of the under mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 408 of 1901 — Alfred Smith, machine maker, of George Hattersley and Sons, Limited, Keighley, in the county of York England, and Simeon Jackson manager, of the same address *Improvement in means for automatically changing shuttles in looms on failure of weft* (Specification filed 8 September 1902)

No 14 of 1902 — Thomas Howard Gill, coach-builder, of 23 Chilworth street, Paddington, in the county of London, England *A detachable combined seat and foot-board for motor cars and other road vehicles* (Specification filed 1 April 1902)

- No 30 of 1902.—Harry Tom Smith, engineer, of City Saw-mills, Christchurch, in the Colony of New Zealand, and Arthur James Tarrant, merchant, of Tuam street, Christchurch, aforesaid *Improved station indicator* (Specification filed 25 October 1902)
- No 126 of 1902 —Douglas Stuart Spens Stuart, mining engineer, of 31, South street, Thurloe Square, London, England *Improvements in machines for pulverising, crushing and grinding.* (Specification filed 25 October 1902)
- No 141 of 1902 —James Hinks and Son, Limited, lamp manufacturers, of Nos 91 to 96 Great Hampton street, Birmingham, England, and Harry Dain Hinks, managing director, of James Hinks and Son, Limited, also said *Improvements in tubular or hurricane lanterns* (Specification filed 28 October 1902)
- No 146 of 1902 —William Leggett McCabe, gentleman, of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce, and state of Washington, United States of America *Improvements in chutes* (Specification filed 28 October 1902)
- No 279 of 1902 —John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, of 2, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Scotland *Improvements in water tube boilers* (Specification filed 25 October 1902)
- No 280 of 1902.—John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, of 2, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Scotland *Improvements in water tube boilers* (Specification filed 25 October 1902)
- No 361 of 1902 —Arthur Charles Cavendish Liardet, gentleman, of 31, Upper Bedford Place, London, England, late of 16, Broad street, New York, United States of America *Improvements relating to bottles and similar liquid containing vessels* (Specification filed 25 October 1902)

No 3627 P —THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

- No 150 of 1894 —Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in the process of withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea and in apparatus therefor* (From 23 November 1902 to 23 November 1903)
- No 268 of 1895 —Rudolph Weiss *Improvements in or relating to circular looms* (From 30 October 1902 to 30 October 1903)
- No 53 of 1896 —William Phillips Hall *Improvements in railway signalling systems* (From 8 January 1903 to 8 January 1904)
- No 178 of 1896 —Arthur Weinberg *The production of poly azo dyestuffs from gamma-amidonaphthol-sulpho acid* (From 19 January 1903 to 19 January 1904)
- No 224 of 1896 —Leopold Cassella and Company *New processes for producing poly azo dyestuffs from amidonaphthol sulpho acids* (From 5 February 1903 to 5 February 1904)
- No 309 of 1896 —Jacob Pulver Wright *Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches* (From 30 November 1902 to 30 November 1903)
- No 388 of 1897 —The Patent Agglomment Fuel Syndicate, Limited *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing artificial or patent fuel* (From 18 January 1903 to 18 January 1904)
- No 126 of 1898 —Auguste Collette and Auguste Bordin *An improved process for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by mucedineæ and apparatus therefor* (From 16 November 1902 to 16 November 1903)
- No 392 of 1898 —Charles Edward Scarse *An improvement or improvements in covering casing or binding books* (From 9 June 1903 to 9 June 1904)
- No. 56 of 1899 —Reginald Belfield *Improvements in controllers for electric motors* (From 14 April 1903 to 14 April 1904)

No. 3628 P —WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to

the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No 121 of 1898 — Paul de Kilduchevsky *Loud speaking long distance telephone*  
(Specification filed 30 July 1898)

No 132 of 1898 — Charles James Douglas Derry, Charles William Toms, Arthur Douglas Derry, Alfred Ernest Derry, Charles Bailey Toms and Stanley Joseph Toms *Improvements in or relating to skirts for use when cycling or walking* (Specification filed 30 July 1898)

No 149 of 1898 — William Parnall and Tom Bell Burns *Improvements in targets*  
(Specification filed 29 July 1898)

No 214 of 1898 — Shamsuddin Sulemanji *Improvements in kerosene heating burners* (Specification filed 25 July 1898)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

• The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act, 1888



**BANK OF BENGAL.**

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th November, 1902

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,52,02,469	7	9
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	76,32,225	0	0
Public Deposits				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,38,29,310	2	0
at Head Office	77,64,587	10	4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,63,79,164	3	1
	1,81,45,377	7	11	Bills discounted and purchased	2,11,80,651	11	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,03,80,789	13	7	Balances with other Banks	20,19,619	4	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,88,89,853	6	7	Bullion	12,411	11	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,90,795	7	1	Dead Stock	16,13,660	4	10
Sundries	17,18,396	7	2	Stamps	16,661	13	1
				Sundries	7,40,239	12	9
					8,86,20,413	6	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,44,02,225	15	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,76,21,783	7	3
					5,20,24,009	6	5
RUPRES	14,06,44,422	12	9	RUPRES	14,06,44,422	12	9

\* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value Rs 1,41,030 0 0  
† Do. do. do. " 95,347 8 0  
Rs 2,36,377 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta, the 6th November, 1902.

E J BIRCH,  
Chief Accountant.  
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.  
Percentage 47 62

By order of the Directors,  
W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE****NOTIFICATION**

Simla, the 31st October, 1902

No. 31 —The leave granted in this office Notification No. 34, dated the 21st October, 1901, to Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Hyde of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Mian Mir, has been extended, by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by four months on medical certificate

B FRANKLIN, Surgeon-General,  
Director General, Indian Medical Service.

**THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE****NOTIFICATION**

Bangalore, the 29th October, 1902

No. 6109 —The furlough for six months and six days granted, in continuation of privilege leave, to Captain A C Joly deLotbiniere, Engineer, 2nd grade, in the Resident's Notification No. 3803, dated the 14th July, 1902, is hereby cancelled

By order,  
R M KING,  
First Assistant Resident

## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

**Calcutta, the 4th November, 1902**

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October, 1902.**

[illegible]

\* R6,00,000 (£40,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on 29th October 1902

**A F COX,**  
**Head Commissioner of Paper Currency**

**RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

## NOTIFICATIONS

**Mount Abu, the 31st October, 1902**

**No. 4574 S**—Captain N M Hemming, R E, attached to the Public Works Department of this Province, is granted leave for six months, including one and half months' privilege leave out of India. This cancels Notification No 2790-S, dated 10th July, 1902, in which he was granted four months' furlough out of India on private affairs.

**No. 4585 S**—In supersession of Notification No 2232, dated the 9th June, 1902, Mr C C Ray, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Ajmer Provincial Division, Rajputana, has been granted six months' combined leave (*vis*, three months' privilege leave, including two months' famine concession and three months' leave on medical certificate), with effect from 20th June, 1902

**G G WHITE, MICE,**  
**Secretary in the Public Works Department,**  
**Rajputana and Central India**

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## OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT

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### NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October, 1902

**No. 5**—The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Major R C Broome, I S C, 1st Superintendent, Army Remount Department, for 12 months, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, or subsequent date, as he may avail himself of the leave Pension service, 25th year, commenced on the 11th May, 1902

H GOAD, Colonel,  
Director, Army Remount Department

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## ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

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### NOTIFICATION

#### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

Bombay, the 1st November, 1902

**No. 24**—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing the specified period to count from the date of leaving India —

Lieutenant W B Huddleston, for one year

S GOODRIDGE,  
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

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## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

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### NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 31st October, 1902

#### CORRIGENDA

**No. 35**—In Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No 14, dated 6th May, 1902, appointing Mr A C Crighton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, *for* the words "in class II" *read* "with temporary rank in class II, grade 4"

The 1st November, 1902

**No. 36**—Mr A Watson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for 2 months in extension of that referred to in Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No 26, dated 29th August, 1902

**No. 37**—Mr A Devon, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that Establishment with effect from the 22nd September, 1902

He is again appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II during the absence of Mr C F White on combined leave or until further orders.

G F WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,  
Director

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

### NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

1 Engineers	5 Press workers
2 Overseers	6 Photo Mechanical workers
3 Sub-Overseers	7 Mechanical apprentices
4 Draftsmen	8 Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E ,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College

## THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

### NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 28th October, 1902

No. 235 — Captain H de C O'Grady, I S C, Adjutant, Kurram Militia, is appointed to officiate as Left Wing Commander of that corps, *vice* Captain C H B Lees, I S C, proceeding on leave

No. 236 — Lieutenant J R Broun, I S C, Reserve Officer, Kurram Militia, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of that corps, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Captain H. de C O Grady

The 31st October, 1902

No. 237 — On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification, No 146, dated the 9th July, 1902, Captain J F Finnis, I S C, Right Wing Commander, Kurram Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 11th October, 1902, relieving Captain C H B Lees, I S C

No. 238 — Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Lala Mool Chand, Lamba, the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class in regard to cases generally, with the power to pass sentences of whipping, to be exercised within the local limits of the Peshawar Municipality and the Head Quarters Police Station

2 Under the provisions of section 15 of the same Code, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Mool Chand, Lamba, shall sit with and exercise his powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates constituted for the town of Peshawar by Punjab Government Notification No 1 C, dated the 1st January 1877.

### APPOINTMENTS

The 11th October, 1902

No. 239-*E* — Lala Armir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed in addition to his other duties to officiate as District Judge of the Peshawar District in place of Mr P J G Pison transferred, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th October, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties



The 20th October, 1902.

No 229 A—Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, is placed in charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th October 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, *vice* Mr R T Clarke

### POWERS

The 11th October, 1902

No 229-F—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No VII of 1901, Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Peshawar, *vice* Mr P J G Pison

No 229 G—Under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, No III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be Additional District Magistrate in the District of Peshawar, and, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Lala Amir Chand with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death

The 20th October, 1902

No. 232-B—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Mardan Sub Division of the Peshawar District, *vice* Mr R T Clarke

No 232 C—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Mardan Sub Division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36

2 This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub Division, or until it is expressly cancelled

No 232-D—Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

No 232 E—Under the powers conferred by section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No VII of 1901, Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Mardan Sub Division, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and under the provisions of section 56 (1) of the said Regulation, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification, No 703 S, dated the 15th October, 1884) with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, which the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Mardan Sub-Division

2 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr P J G Pison shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge

The 3rd November, 1902

No. 239—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 914 N, dated the 2nd September, 1902, Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th October, 1902.

No 240—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification Nos 195 and 229, dated the 30th August and 10th October, 1902, respectively, Lieutenant C A C Godwin, I S C, Second in-Command, Northern Waziristan Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th October, 1902, relieving Captain C J White, I S C

By order,

A H GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province.

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 11th October, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS		DEATHS			CAUSE OF DEATH							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Small pox	Plague	Rever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries.	All other causes	Males	Females				Total	
1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680	1		1															7		1
2		Nawashahr	4 114	5	1	6	2	1			1										76	25	2
3		Bufa	7 029	2	2	4	2			2			2								30	15	3
4		Hanpur	5 578	2	1	3	2			2			1					1			28	19	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91 070	24	20	44	23	9	14				17		2		3	6		6	25	13	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30 590	9	4	13	9	6	3				3	1			3	4	2	6	22	15	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	14 171	3	3	6	3		3				2				1				22	11	7
8		Lakki	5 218	4		4	2	2							1			1	1		1	40	20
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 175	22	9	31	22	11	11				9		2		10	5	10		51	36	9
10		Kulachi	9 125	2	6	8	2		2								2				46	11	10
		TOTAL	206 150	74	46	120	67	29	38			3	34	5	4		21	16	7	23	30		17

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Town during the week ending Saturday the 11th October 1902

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 120 births were registered (74 males and 46 females), giving a birth rate of 30 per mille of population 67 deaths were registered (29 males and 38 females) giving a death rate of 17 per mille of population

Peshawar, the 1st November, 1902

W A SYKES, Lt-Col I M S,  
Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif of 1902 up to 30th September, 1902

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1902				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge		Gross consumption cubic feet per second		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during Sep., 1902.	Area irrigated to end of Sep. 1902	Area irrigated to end of Sep. 1901	
	Author-ized maximum gauge.	Actual through out.	Author-ized full supply	Actual average through-out.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK														
Swat River Canal Escape	6 10	5 70	865	760	Peshawar	62,899	16	1 00"	0 95	Sugarcane		3,998	4,420	The canal ran throughout the month
				3						Rice		416	162	
										Cotton		2 256	2,032	
										Indigo		7	1	
										Maize	3 298	45 986	39,738	
										Jowar and Charn	127	2,355	1,804	
										Miscellaneous	62	7,881	8,005	
TOTAL			865	763		62 899					3,487	62 899	56,132	

G M R FIELD,  
Officiating Secretary for Irrigation, N W Frontier Province

Lahore, the 29th October, 1902

## NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 29th October, 1902

**No. 209** — The following promotions and reversions of officers are ordered with effect from the dates specified —

Names.		From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion	With effect from
Vice G H McMullen, Superintendent, 1st grade, on sick leave					
Niranjan Mehta	Singh	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, vice F T Palmer	Superintendent, 4th grade	Officiating	7th September, 1902.
Consequent on return from leave of W F Hicks, Superintendent					
Niranjan Mehta	Singh	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, vice McMullen	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade vice F T Palmer	Officiating	17th September, 1902
G H F Wilson	.	Officiating Superintendent 4th grade, vice Hicks	Superintendent 4th grade, vice McMullen	Ditto	Ditto
Consequent on return from leave of G T Scully, Assistant Commissioner					
A E Cline		Officiating Assistant Commissioner	Superintendent 1st grade	Reversion	29th September, 1902
A English		Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, vice Nunn	Officiating	Ditto
Consequent on return from leave of F J Dickinson, Superintendent.					
Muhamad Husain	Kazim	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade	Inspector, 1st grade	Reversion	2nd October 1902
Consequent on return from leave of F T Palmer, Superintendent					
A G O Howard		Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade	Superintendent 4th grade, vice Nunn	Officiating	16th October, 1902
Sheo Pershad		Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, vice Nunn	Superintendent, 4th grade, vice McMullen	Ditto	Ditto
G H F Wilson		Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, vice McMullen	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Reversion	Ditto

**No. 210** — Munshi Abdus Samad, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, reverted to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 2nd grade, with effect from the 23rd October, 1902, consequent on return of Mr A Hollingbery, Superintendent, from the leave sanctioned in Notification No 196, dated 20th idem

**No. 213** — Lala Ram Bukhsh, Inspector, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr D M Smith, or until further orders, with effect from the date of his relief in the Sambhar Lake Division, and is posted to the Didwana Division, in place of Mr A English

L WHITE KING,

Offg Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

## • POST OFFICE

## NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 30th October, 1902

**No. 1222-S-4p** — Mr N W Vaughan, Postmaster, Ajmer, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th October, 1902

The 3rd November, 1902

**No. 1256-S Ap**—The following permanent appointments are made with effect from the 6th November, 1902, the date on which Mr. Ganesh Narshiv Joshi, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, retires from Government service —

Mr H S H Pilkington, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade,

Mr Dattatraya Munjappa Nadkarny, temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade to be permanent in that grade

2 With effect from the same date, Mr Erach Kharshedji Lalkaka, officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade

Calcutta, the 6th November, 1902

**No 1194 Ap**—Mr C Allsop, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months, with effect from the 23rd October, 1902

Mr G B Prussia is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on leave of Mr C Allsop, or until further orders

A U FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

## SURVEY OF INDIA

### NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 5th November, 1902

**No. 230**—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 27th August, 1902, *vice* Mr P J W Doran, appointed Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade —

Mr T Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr E P S Hill, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on the same list

Mr R R Dickinson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr J Marten, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade

Mr A Descubes, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Mr J O Greiff, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade

Babu Nilmoni Chatterjee, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

Mr P R Anderson, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

Babu Maya Das Puri, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

**No. 231**—The following promotions are made with effect from the 27th August 1902, *vice* Mr J Murphy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, deceased —

Mr G P Tate, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade

Mr P J Serrao, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Babu Nilmoni Chatterjee, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade

Mr H B Powell, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the same list

Mr J A Freeman, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the same list

Mr O C Ollenbach, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

Mr E G Hardinge, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

Mr E Claudius, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

**No. 232**—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 4th September, 1902, *vice* Mr G Campbell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on furlough —

Mr H H B Hanby, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the same list

Mr W Newland, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

**No. 233**—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 15th September, 1902, *vice* Mr G W Jarbo, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired —

Mr G C Swiney, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade

Mr G A Knight, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr J M Kennedy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade

Mr J Smith Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Mr H B Powell, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade

Mr J A Freeman, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade

Mr O C Ollenbach, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade

Mr W M Gorman, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

Mr C A O Donel, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

Mr H B Simons Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade

The 5th November, 1902

**No 234**—Mr J H S Wilson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st October, 1902

The 7th November, 1902

**No 235**—Major G B Hodgson, I S C, Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 4th September, 1902

ST G GORF, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

### NOTICE

Mr S R Das, M A, Barrister-at-Law, Tagore Law Professor for 1902 1903, will deliver his first Lecture on the Law of Ultra Vires at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 29th November, at 4 30 P M

K C BANURJI,  
Offg Registrar, Calcutta University

SENATE HOUSE,  
The 7th November, 1902

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 6th November, 1902

**No 129**—Mr W S Navarra, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Persian Section, has been permitted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th October, 1902

**No 130**—Dr D Scully, Medical Superintendent, Persian Section, has been permitted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th October, 1902

W F BARROW,  
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

## THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

## NOTIFICATIONS

Ajmer, the 10th October, 1902

**No. 1321**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the duties of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**No 1323**—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation I of 1877, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, to be exercised within the district of Ajmer Merwara

**No. 1325**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) and under the authority vested in him by section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all Civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and in all Criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure tried by Munshi Harnam Dass, sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only

**No. 1327**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Phul Chand, B A, sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the duties of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to invest Munshi Phul Chand, B A, sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

**No. 1329**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation No I of 1877, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Phul Chand, B A, sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, to be exercised within the district of Ajmer-Merwara,

**No. 1331.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882) and under the authority vested in him by section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all Civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and in all Criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure tried by Munshi Phul Chand, B A., sub *pro tem* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only

By order,

A B MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana  
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 4th November, 1902

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of October, 1902

Name of Office	Where situated	Date	REMARKS
<i>Government Telegraph Offices</i>			
Calcutta Chowringhee	Bengal	1st October	Opened
Chittagong Double Moorings	Eastern Bengal	18th "	Ditto
Delhi Badli Camp	Punjab	20th "	Ditto
Delhi Central Supply Camp	Ditto	1st "	Ditto
Delhi Safdar Jung Camp	Ditto	20th "	Ditto
Gopalpur (Kangra)	Ditto	23rd "	Ditto
Kanchrapara	Bengal	14th "	Ditto
Khirkian	Central Provinces	5th "	Ditto
Timbhurni	Ditto	11th "	Ditto
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices</i>			
Adiyakkamungalam	South Indian Railway	3th October	Opened
Dibrugarh Middle	Dibru Sadiya Railway	20th "	Closed
Steamer Ghat			
Kurasti Kalan	East Indian Railway	15th "	Opened

M BRIND,

Director, Traffic Branch

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free, R17 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8-8, " R8-14
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4-4, " R4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Subpur, near Calcutta.



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Board R4 or 6s (12a)  
Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries  
and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign  
Trade Super-Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12a)  
Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, 1902, and in the  
four months April to July, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and  
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SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

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No 45 } CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 8 1902

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

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**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday,  
the 6th November 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports  
of the period**

A feeble and ill-defined disturbance entered North-West India from the west at the commencement of the week and drifting eastwards gave showers in the North West Punjab and the east of the United Provinces and adjacent districts. The only fall of importance was one of 1.2 inches reported from Murree on the 31st October. Only a few light local showers have been received during the week in Bengal, Assam and Burma.

The most important rainfall of the week was that received in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The cyclonic storm from the Bay which entered the South Deccan at the close of the previous week introduced a period of unsettled weather in the Deccan, the Satpuras and the adjacent districts of the Central India Plateau during which rain was received in those areas. Rain also continued in the West and Madras Coast districts and South India and was heavy in the South Konkan on the 3rd November. The largest amounts reported were Silem 3.54 inches and Masulipatam 2.5 inches on 31st October. Saugor 4.14 inches, Colombo 2.52 inches and Hoshangabad 2.45 inches on 1st November, Wellington 2.49 inches on the 2nd, Ratnagiri 6.77 inches, Goa 3.07 inches and Mormugao 2.9 inches on the 3rd, and Masulipatam 2.4 inches on the 4th. Rain decreased towards the end of the week.

Rainfall of the week has been in considerable defect in Burma and the Delta of Bengal, in other parts of Northern India the normal rainfall of the week is very small.

and light scattered showers have had the effect of showing an excess in the Brahmaputra Valley, the North West Dry Area and the sub divisions of Dinajpur, Patna and Simla, in the Peninsula and Central India. The rainfall has been normal or in excess in the West Coast, the West Satpuras, the Deccan, South India and the sub-divisions of Waltair, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jhansi and Indore.

The seasonal rainfall from the 2nd May to the 6th November has been in slight excess in the sub-division of Madura and normal in all other parts of the country except in Baluchistan and the sub-divisions of Burdwan, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur and Indore.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 6TH NOVEMBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY TO 6TH NOVEMBER 1902			SEASONAL PER CENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week	Last week
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narayanganj Calcutta	0 33	1 30	-0 97	139 22	149 86	-10 64	- 7	- 7
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0 15	0 76	-0 61	56 01	60 05	- 3 44	- 6	- 5
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0 09	0 81	-0 75	27 97	31 44	- 3 47	-11	- 9
4 Delta of Bengal		0 27	0 76	-0 49	92 19	78 35	+13 84	+18	+18
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0 03	0 62	-0 59	59 94	58 29	+ 1 65	+ 3	+ 4
		0 20	0 14	+0 06	94 68	80 93	+13 75	+17	+17
6 Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya East	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Bahraich Burdwan Patna	0 06	0 03	+0 03	103 42	90 45	+12 97	+14	+14
		0	0 07	-0 07	47 75	49 22	- 1 47	- 3	- 3
		0	0 12	-0 12	42 17	45 13	- 2 96	- 7	- 6
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain, East		0 09	0 40	-0 31	39 18	52 03	-12 85	-25	-24
		0 15	0 09	+0 06	37 09	43 14	- 6 05	-14	-14
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0 24	0 12	+0 12	41 74	48 30	- 6 56	-14	-14
		0 03	0 10	-0 07	30 85	36 69	- 5 84	-16	-16
9 Indo Gangetic Plain West		0 01	0 12	-0 11	28 81	32 35	- 3 54	-11	-11
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0	0 02	-0 02	18 88	20 68	- 1 80	- 9	- 8
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 06	0 01	+0 05	7 27	8 07	- 0 80	- 10	-11
		0 04	0	+0 04	1 02	1 41	- 0 39	-28	-30
12 East Coast North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	3 36	2 77	+0 59	37 75	37 21	+ 0 54	+ 1	0
		0 12	1 04	-0 92	50 44	58 13	- 7 69	-13	-12
13 East Satpuras		0 11	0 26	-0 15	46 54	53 35	- 6 81	-13	-13
		0 63	0 34	-0 01	28 16	50 31	-22 23	-44	-44
		2 34	0 13	+2 21	37 28	58 15	-20 87	-36	-40
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	1 66	0 07	+1 59	35 97	42 21	- 6 24	-15	-19
		0	0 02	-0 02	16 25	21 40	- 5 15	-24	-24
		0 70	0 02	+0 68	28 84	40 70	-11 86	-29	-31
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	2 28	2 11	+0 17	99 41	90 84	+ 8 57	+ 9	+ 9
		3 15	0 59	+2 56	114 49	98 46	+16 03	+16	+14
16 Gujarat		0	0 01	-0 01	40 85	38 22	+ 2 63	+ 7	+ 7
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0	0	0	17 29	20 38	- 3 09	-15	-15
		1 79	0 17	+1 62	26 62	32 88	- 6 26	-19	-24
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	1 77	0 98	+0 79	21 61	23 88	- 2 27	-10	-13
		0 95	0 56	+0 39	26 43	28 99	- 2 56	- 9	-10
		1 25	0 70	+0 55	23 70	29 15	- 5 45	-19	-21
19 South India		1 18	1 01	+0 17	27 19	25 89	+ 1 30	+ 5	+ 4
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		1 86	1 54	+0 32	29 99	23 20	+ 6 79	+29	+30
		2 41	3 74	-1 33	30 86	28 10	+ 2 76	+10	+17

W A BION,  
for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA,  
The 6th November, 1902

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday, 1st November, 1902

**Madras**—The rainfall has been heavy in the Carnatic, parts of the Circars, Deccan and North Arcot, and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue generally. Standing crops are generally fair. Early crops are being harvested with moderate yield. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Condition of cattle is good. Prices are easier or stationary. The price of rice is below or approaching the normal monthly average in parts of the Central, South, West Coast, and Nilgiris districts; that of dry grains is below or approaching the normal monthly average in Godavari, Kistna, Nellore and parts of the Central and Southern districts.

**Bombay**—There was good rain during the week in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Carnatic and Kanara, moderate rain fell in parts of Ratnagiri, Khandesh, and Poona, and slight showers in parts of Surat, Thana, and Kolaba. More rain is needed in parts of Kaira, Surat, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Baroda. Standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Surat, by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, and by insects in parts of Sukkur and Upper Sindh Frontier. They are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in almost all districts. Preparation of lands for spring cultivation continues in parts of Sindh and Surat. Sowing has been completed in Sholapur, is almost over in Satara, and generally continues elsewhere. Cotton is in good condition in Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition and generally sufficient, except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The water supply is deficient in parts of Upper Sindh Frontier and Satara. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in two districts and are stationary elsewhere. Prices of food grains approach the normal and are generally easier than during the corresponding period of 1901. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee, at headquarters, were as follows—Ahmedabad and Kaira, 38, Pinch Mahals, 56, Surat, Jamkhandi, and Mudhol, 56, Sholapur, 46½, Ahmednagar, 39½, Poona, 32½, Bijapur, 41½, Belgaum, 42, Kathiawar, 32½, Palanpur, 27½, Rewakantha, 49½, Mahikantha, 34½.

The daily average number of persons on relief during the week was—**BRITISH DISTRICTS**—on test works 627, on relief works 6,052, dependants 1,916, total on works 8,595, in poor houses 2,633, on village relief 52,272, total on gratuitous relief 54,905 (Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete). **NATIVE STATES**—on relief works 3,529, dependants 24, total on works 3,553, in poor houses 1,868, on village relief 341, total on gratuitous relief 2,209 (Figures for Palanpur and Mahikantha are incomplete). Grand total 69,262. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

**Bengal**—Local showers are reported from a few districts, but the fall was everywhere scanty, except in parts of Midnapur, Pubna and Angul. Standing crops are suffering for want of rain in the districts of Bakura, Midnapur, Howrah, 24 Parganas, Cuttack and Palamau. Rain is urgently wanted in the Diamond Harbour Sub Division of the 24 Parganas, and in Angul. Rain also is needed in Burdwan, Hooghly, Saran, Puri, and in parts of Nadia and Malda. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in ten, and is stationary in the remaining 28.

**United Provinces**—Light rain is reported to have fallen in parts of seventeen districts. More rain is needed in Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Unao for rice in tracts where irrigation is impracticable. The harvesting of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops are still going on. Rice has been injured by insects in one tahsil of the Bareilly district, and hail has caused some damage in Gonda. Fodder and supplies are ample, and prices are stationary.

**Punjab**—Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and parts of Amballa and Mooltan. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops continue, and cotton picking is going on. The condition of irrigated crops is generally good or average, and that of unirrigated poor in parts, owing to insufficiency of rain. The yield of irrigated autumn crops is said to be average, and that of unirrigated below average. Sesamum and cotton crops have been attacked by insects in Mooltan, and the crops in parts of Amritsar are being injured.

by field rats Cattle are generally in good condition Pasturage and fodder are sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Hissar, Rhotak, Mooltan and Amritsar The price of wheat is rising in Gurgaon, Umballa and Mooltan, and is unchanged elsewhere The prices of other food grains are unsettled The prices of the cheapest food grain at Hissar, Rhotak and Gurgaon, are as follows Hissar, *dykar* (mixed barley and gram), 21 seers, Rhotak, barley, 21 seers, Gurgaon, bulrush millet, 22 to 26 seers The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar is 946

**North-West Frontier Province** —From 32 to 68 cents of rain fell in Peshawar and 15 cents in Dera Ismail Khan Sowings of spring and reaping of autumn crops are in progress Fodder is procurable, but not sufficient There is sufficient water in the canals, but the rivers are running low in Peshawar The price of wheat is falling in Dera Ismail Khan, but is stationary in Peshawar

**Burma** —Except nearly 3 inches in Amherst, practically no rain has fallen in any districts Reaping of hill side paddy is in progress, and reaping of earlier wet weather paddy has commenced in Magwe, Shwebo, and Sagaing and is nearly completed in the Southern Shan States Plucking of cotton is in progress The sowing and transplanting of wet weather paddy is completed, except in Pakokku and the uplands of Yamethin The cultivation of alluvial crops and the sowing of beans continue in Upper Burma The paddy crop is fair, but rain is badly wanted in Akyab, Prome, and the high lands of Toungoo Rain is wanted in nearly all districts of Upper Burma, except Mandalay, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Ruby Mines, to mature the wet weather crops In Sagaing town ship, Minbu, two-fifths of the crops have been spoiled, and in L'ynmana sub division, Yamethin, the area cultivated is expected to be half that of last year The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and five other districts, and has fallen in Mandalay and three other districts

**Central Provinces** —Heavy rain has fallen in the north and west of the Province This has caused some slight damage to the ripe crops of bulrush millet, sesamum and cotton, and to recent spring sowings, but the damage is more than counterbalanced by the general advantage to other autumn crops and other spring-crop sowings In the Nagpur country, the showers were light, but have done good both to the standing autumn crops and to the spring crop sowings In the rice districts the showers have been insignificant with the exception of over an inch recorded in one tahsil of Chanda They may be sufficient in some parts to improve spring-crop sowings, but have been too light to benefit the rice crop, so that prospects remain much the same in Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and the Chhattisgarh districts Good rain would still help the late rice Harvesting of autumn crops is now generally in progress, and cotton picking has commenced The germination of spring crop sowings is generally fair Insufficiency of water for cattle is reported from Chanda Damage by grasshoppers and other insects is reported from several districts Prices show a tendency to rise in Damoh and Hoshangabad The lowest prices, in seers per rupee, are wheat, 16, gram, 21, rice, 15½, and juar, 22½ The highest prices are wheat, 10, gram, 12½, rice, 10 and juar, 16½ In Raipur the numbers on gratuitous relief are adults, 137 children, 102, total, 239

**Assam** —No rain has fallen in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, and the Garo Hills, but there have been light showers elsewhere More rain is however wanted in Sylhet for the late rice, which is being damaged by insects Harvesting of early rice is still in progress, but the outturn, as a whole, is not good Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulse and ploughing for mustard are in progress Prospects of tea are fair, of winter rice and sugarcane poor in Nowgong and moderate in Kamrup, but elsewhere they are fair to good Fodder is scarce in places Prices, in seers per rupee common rice, Silchar, 13½, Sylhet and Sibsagar, 13, Tezpur, 12½ Gauhati, 12, Nowgong and Dibrugarh, 10, Dhubri, 8½

**Mysore** —Six inches and 22 cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station The fall has been good throughout the province, but more is wanted in parts of Mysore General prospects are good everywhere Prices are slightly fluctuating Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga Water and fodder are sufficient

**Coorg** —The rainfall of the week was 1 inch 92 cents Rice is in ear The picking of cardamom and coffee continues Prices of food grains are stationary Water and fodder are sufficient

**Berar** —The average rainfall during the week was 1 inch and 75 cents The weather has been warm and cloudy, with showers of rain Standing crops are in fair condition Locusts have appeared in parts of four taluqs Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of the province Preparation of land for the spring crop is almost completed Sowings continue Fodder is sufficient except in Jalgaon taluk, the water-supply is ample Prices are almost stationary

**Hyderabad** —The rainfall of the week was 1 inch 40 cents and the total from 1st January 22 inches 45 cents. Prospects have improved generally, but in parts the autumn and early rice crops have suffered somewhat. The autumn harvest is nearing completion in Mahabubnagar district. The condition of the rice crop is fair and the rain has benefited it, spring crop sowings continue. Prices —wheat, 6½, rice, 8½, jowari, 20½ seers per halli rupee.

**Rajputana** —There was slight rain in parts. Agricultural operations are in progress. Damage by locusts reported from Marwar and Jaisalmer. Condition of cattle good, fodder sufficient. The cheapest price of common food grain was 43½ seers in Banswara and the highest 16 seers in Sirohi. The number of persons on famine relief were Native States—on relief works, 7, on gratuitous relief, 284.

**Central India** —Light showers fell in all Agencies except Bundelkhand and Malwa. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are generally in good condition. Rice has been slightly damaged in Jhansi for want of rain. Agricultural stock and pasturage good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, are falling in Bhopal, normal in Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. Average prices, in seers per rupee 15½ to 25½ in Gwalior, 16½ in Bhopal, 18½ to 26 in Bundelkhand, 30 in Malwa, 22 to 26 in Bhopawar, 8 to 28 in Indore.

**Baroda** —Numbers on relief have decreased. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water not scarce. Import of grain adequate. Prices of food grains slightly falling, except in Nausari and Kadi divisions, where they are steady. Number of persons on relief works Baroda, 2,306, gratuitous relief, 5,510. Physical condition of labourers, including women and children, good except in Amreli, where it is fair.

**Kashmir** —The weather is bright. Prices are getting gradually more above normal. Rice is selling at 14 seers the rupee. The saffron crop has been indifferent. **JAMMU** —There has been no rain. Prices are fluctuating, wheat from 12 to 19½, maize from 20 to 47 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The harvesting of autumn crops is over, and lands are being prepared for spring crop sowings.

**Nepal** —Weather bright but cold. no rain. Lowland rice is still being reaped. Price of rice 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present week in each Province is shown in the following table —

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	14 774	64 416	79 190	8 595	54 905	63 500	— 15,690
Punjab		954	954		946	946	— 8
Central Provinces		195	195		231	239	+ 44
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	14 774	65 565	80 339	8 595	56 090	64 685	— 15 654
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	7	1 495	1 492	7	1 284	1,291	— 201
Baroda	3 222	5 885	9 107	2 306	5,510	7 816	— 1 291
Bombay Native States	3 824	583	6 407	3 553	2 209	5 762	— 645
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	7 053	9 963	17,006	5,866	9,003	14,869	— 2,137
GRAND TOTAL	21,827	75 528	97 345	14,461	65,093	79,554	— 17,791

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE  
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

Note—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under 'Gratuitous Relief'

No	Name of Province and District	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH OCTOBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	Bombay													
1	Ahmedabad	795 967	6,621	48,862	55,483	3 012	43 409	46,471	980	37 670	38 650	808	30,050	31,428
2	Kaira	716,382	1 805	8,009	4 914	685	2 169	2 854	368	1 722	2 110	426	932	1,358
3	Panch Mahals	261 020	1 138	30 571	31 709	834	600	1 434	81	582	660		13	13
4	Surat	627,017		169	169		157	157		178	178			
5	Sholapur	720,917	11 114	6 421	17,535	10 241	6 178	16,719	8 119	6 624	14,943	4,800	6 853	11,653
6	Ahmednagar	837,695	4,720	13,939	18 659	2 428	12,649	15 077	1 717	11 001	12 771	713	9,504	10,217
7	Poona	995,330	1 890	3,821	5 719	1 700	3,814	5 514	1 201	3 814	5,015	909	3,797	4 756
8	Bijapur	735 430	10 601	10 970	21 576	9 214	10 834	20 048	7 776	10 649	18,425	6 252	10,841	16,593
9	Belgaum	993 976	2 684	2,508	5,282	2,696	2 649	5,345	1 027	2 168	3 195	706	2 372	3,128
10	Dhar and Parkar	363 891		140	140		105	105		71	79		49	49
	TOTAL BOMBAY	7 057 643	41 212	120 607	161 819	31 217	82 944	114 161	21 490	74 670	96 060	14 774	64 416	79 190
	Punjab													
1	Hissar	781,570		880	880		976	976		963	963		954	954
	TOTAL PUNJAB	781,570		880	880		976	976		963	963		954	954
	Central Provinces													
1	Raipur	1,442 778		190	190		195	195		195	195		195	195
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778		190	195		195	195		195	195		195	195
	Ajmer Merwara													
1	Merwara	109,530	2 476	1 521	4 000	1 192	1 477	2 669		325	325			
	TOTAL AJMER MERWARA	109 530	2 476	1,540	4 016	1,192	1 519	2 711		325	325			
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	9,391,526	43,688	123 222	166 910	32 409	85 634	118,043	21,495	76 008	97 003	14 774	65,560	80,339
	Rajputana States													
1	Marwar	1,935,565	199	1,181	1,380	110	1,146	1,256	103	1 022	1,125		928	928
2	Banswara	149,128		319	319		224	224		118	118		94	94
3	Kishengarh	90,970	41	463	504	5	461	466	9	463	472	7	463	470
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,175,663	240	1,913	2,153	115	1,831	1,946	112	1,603	1,715	7	1,485	1,492

No	Name of Province and District.	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH OCTOBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
1	Daroda	1 950 927	9 008	9 876	18 879	8 843	8 618	15,461	4,545	7 193	11 738	3 223	5 885	9,107
	Bombay Native States													
1	Kathiawar	2,329 196	5,674	3 723	9 397	4 823	3 157	7 980	2 851	1,974	4,825	1,914	1,764	3,678
2	Palanpur	467 271	789	590	1,379	236	265	501	198	225	423	198	225	423
3	Bewa hantha	479,000		220	225		101	101		96	96		85	85
4	Mahi hantha	361 540	4,110	361	4,471	2 904	278	3,181	1,669	109	1 778	1 439	63	1,502
5	Jamkhandi	100,307		264	264		261	261		261	261		257	257
6	Miraj (Junior)	85 600	136	5	141	114	5	119	96		96	40	5	51
7	Sangli	228 128		350	350		308	308		301	301		184	184
8	Mudhol	63 001	259		259	243		243	234		234	217		217
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4 087,869	10 968	5 518	16 486	8,124	4,370	12 494	5 031	2 970	7,991	3 824	2 588	6,407
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	8,193,959	20 211	17 792	38 003	15 280	14,572	30 157	9 678	11 766	21,444	7,038	9 953	17,006
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	17,585 480	63,899	141,014	204 913	47 694	100 506	148 200	31 173	87 824	118,997	21 827	75 518	97,345

NOTE — Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER  
Off. Secretary to the Government of India

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF  
SEPTEMBER 1902 OF

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
LABLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1900	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Burma—(a)</b>												
<i>Ienasserim—</i>												
Mergui			29 91	37 87								
Tavoy			28 32	2 32	35 65	55 65						
Moulmein and Amherst												
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon			21 05	23 88	92	92 60						
Thilawa			21 05	30 92								
Bassein												
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada			21 05	24 81								
Toungoo												
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay			29 77	32 99	31 07	36 36					12 96	18 17
Bamo												
Pakokku			28 19	30 77								
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpadaung			36 96	40								
Akyab												
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	15	21 25	8 5	38 75								
Gauhati	33 12		31 0									
<b>Bengal—(a)</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			12 5	36 20	30	33 12			27 5	26 25		
Dacca			33 15	41 0								
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur			32 0	37 5								
Calcutta			37 5	42 5	35	30			23 70	25	27 5	32 5
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan			32 0	30 53	25 31	24 69						
Pabna			33 8									
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur			40	40	37 0	31 5						
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			20 62	31 87	34 60	33 10						
<i>Bihar south—</i>												
Patna			9 5	33 44	28 12	27 0			18 70	20 62	21 87	23 12
<i>Bihar north—</i>												
Bhagalpur			86 0	30	28 7	30			20 81	10 19		
Muzaffarpur			33 8	33 28	26 09	31 57			20	17 81		
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	19 84	20 99	37 33	35 62	21 03	29 69	32 6	34 27	20 62	23 02		
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	21 04	20	44 9	38 07	20	30 21	29 11	34 79	19 06	21 61		
Jhansi	22 24	22 10	38 12	40 01	26 04	30 06			21 10	20 28	22 93	25 31
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut			36 30	36 15	22 01	20 11	27 07	34 06	19 22	20		
Agra	19 06	26	30	33 33	20 6	30 15	30 16	36 30	20 62	23 49	21 61	22 97
<i>Submontane west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	17 5	20	35 1	38 12	24 53	27 5			16 06	19 06	22 19	20
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	14 27	15 99	29 48	34 79	25	29 63	30 73	36 85	17 19	20 52	20	23 54
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	19 53	19 37	41 87	48 28	26 87	31 41			19 06	22 19		

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ASHAR DIAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
						40 76	40 76	50	50			Burma—
						25 4	26 0	30 77	29 36			Tenasserim—
						35 36	53 33					Merga
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
						98 1	89 1	40 23				Pegu (delta)—
												Rangoon
												Thongwa
												Bassein
				14 85	11 37	73 44	34 78	47 76	55 17			Pegu (inland)—
												Honzada
												Toungoo
						20	29 7	42 9	67 37			Upper Burma—
												Mandalay
												Bamo
												Pakokku
						40	4 11	7 14	61 4			Arakan—
												Kyaukpada
												Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
												Goalpara
												Gauhati
												Bengal—
						95	39 75	40	52 7	320	495	East—
						35	32 5	35	40	400	450	Chittagong
												Dacca
						25	31 25	40	10			Dacca—
						25	30	42	16 5	295	410	Midnapur
30	32 5			20	26 25				40	300	425	Calcutta
						25	28 75	31 87	38 75	300	420	Central—
						26 66	30	43 1	53 12	530	520	Bardwan
												Pabna
				31 25	37 5	25	31 25	40	52	360	420	Northern—
												Haugpur
						72 5	8 75	23 91	7 15	333 75	332 5	Orissa—
												Cuttack
		19 37	21 67	14 06	0 0	18 75	25 04	21 84	25 54	300	350	Bihar south—
												Patna
		15 04	15 04	19 06	19 37	25 5	27 63	31 25	38 5	320	400	Bihar north—
				15 31	18 12	20	25 43	28 51	29 5	290 94	355 62	Bhagalpur
												Muzaffarpur
				18 33		18 44	23 33	27 15	28 8	238 33	355 42	United Provinces—
												Eastern—
												Benares
					12 5	19 06	21 93			278 28	400	Central—
	25					20 84	25 31			243 75	352 5	Cawnpore
												Jhansi
19 48	22 97			19 48	22 81	20 62	22 55	30 78	30 78	50 99	426 72	Western—
							25	31 98	40	246 15	370 67	Meerut
												Agra
22 19	22 19			16 56	16 15	19 06	21 09	20 78		290		Submontane west—
										300	410	Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
20 52	20 52			18 33	12 18	18 65	21 61			290	395	Southern—
												Lucknow
						17 03	22 86			310	400	Northern—
												Kyzabad



**WHOLFSALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued**

DISTRICTS	SUGAR RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Burma—</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui			15 84	17 53								
Tavoy			22 54	22 54								
Moulmein and Amherst			12 77	18 77								
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Rangoon			19 05	20								
Thongwa			20 19	20 38							"	
Bassein			22 61	22 51								
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada			24 71	24 71								"
Toungoo			24 81	24 81								
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay			23 1	24 81								
Bam			24 71	26 19								
Pakokku												
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpyn			40	25								
Akyab												
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	42 5	38 70										
Gauhati				"								
<b>Bengal—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong	55	55	33 75	38 75	70	110						
Dacca	45	60	37 5	40	15	80			2 5	1 87		
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur	{ 35 to 37 5 }	{ 35 to 40 }	95	36 2	{ 5 5 and 7 }	{ 55 and 72 5 }					2 66	5 94
Calcutta	42 5	40	33 75	35	70	90			10	9 22	7 5	10
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan	40	40	32 5	35							6 87	7 5
Pabna	38 70	40	36 87	38 70	70	70					10	10
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	40	62 5	37 5	40	100	90			1 56	1 56	4 37	4 37
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack	45	40	30	31 25	42 5	42 5			4 37	5 31	4 69	5
<i>Bihar south—</i>												
Patna	27 5	35	36 87	37 5	40	30			2 5	2 5		
<i>Bihar north—</i>												
Bhagalpur	40 62	52 5	36 25	37 19	80							
Muzaffarpur	25	36 25	40	40	80	80						
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	35 47	41 98										"
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	36 35	44 43			65	62 5	65	100				
Jhansi	44 43	46 25					57 4	110				
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut												
Agra	38 07	36 91			123 07	133 83	114 27	150	2 5	3 38	4 01	7 5
<i>Submontane west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	47 5	37 19					{ 55 and 60 }	{ 100 and 120 }				"
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	34 79	50			70	70			3 38	2 5		"
<i>Northern—</i>												
Kyauabad	30 83	38 75										"

*(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)*

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP PER SCORE		GOATS PER SCORE		PLOWN BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Burma— <i>Tenasserim—</i> Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst  <i>Pegu (deltae)—</i> Rangoon  Thongwa Bassein  <i>Pegu (inland)—</i> Hemrada Toungoo  <i>Upper Burma—</i> Man laiy Bamo Pak'kku  <i>Arakan—</i> Kyaukpyn Akyab  Assam— <i>Brahmaputra—</i> G alpara Gauhati  Bengal— <i>Eastern—</i> Chittagong Dacca  <i>Deltac—</i> Midnapur Calcutta  <i>C ntral—</i> Burdwan Fubna  <i>Northern—</i> Bangpur  <i>Oressa—</i> Cuttack  <i>Bihar south—</i> Patna  <i>Bihar north—</i> Bhugaipur Munaffarpur  United Provinces— <i>Eastern—</i> Benares  <i>Central—</i> Cawnpore Jhansi  <i>Western—</i> Meerut Agra  <i>Submontane west—</i> Shahjahanpur  Oudh— <i>Southern—</i> Lucknow  <i>Northern—</i> Kyzabad
				70	70			26 25	60 to 100 15	
				{ 60 40 and 80 50 and 60 }	{ 80 35 80 50 and 100 }			{ 40 and 60 }	{ 25 and 50 }	
	1 25			40	40			30	30	

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1900	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Ajmer	12 5	12 5			33 83	36 41			25	27 5	26 56	28 59
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Ferozpur	16 72	18 12	44 37	48 44	23 59	24 53	28 59	30 78	17 34	15 94	20	17 19
<b>Central—</b>												
Lahore	22 19	21 56	45 73	40 73	23 38	24 84	26 61	28 60	17 08	15 1	16 46	17 21
<b>South-eastern—</b>												
Delhi	22 19	21 09	39 58	33 07	20	27 6	32 08	33 33	20 47	20	19 06	20
<b>Submontane—</b>												
Amritsar	18 18	22 47	3 79	42 05	21 93	22 86	24 22	25 18			15 36	16 67
<b>Northern—</b>												
Rawalpindi	22 19	20	31 32	54 32	26 87	22 5	28 7	25 62	21 6	14 69	14 37	15 94
<b>Western—</b>												
Multan	18 18	18 18	30 79	25	28 4	24 58	34 74	30 78	21 09	17 19	15 99	16 67
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi			31 87	35 8	30	28 28			16 25	23 28	18 12	21 25
Shikarpur					33 75	2 25					23 12	16 25
Quetta					30 62	28 15	57 5	53 12	30 73	20 to 21 72	23 12 to 25	14 37 to 20
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<b>Deccan—</b>												
Dharwar						50 47					31 01	
Sholapur												
Poona												
<b>Ahmednagar—</b>												
Ahmednagar					32 76	37 92					20 62	26 67
<b>Gujarat—</b>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—(a)</b>												
<b>Western—</b>												
Nagpur			34	35	31	36	40	44			21	23
<b>Central—</b>												
Jubbulpore			34 75	36 37	27 5	28 1	33 25	34 75				
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Raipur			30	33 50	26 20	32	32	48				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Basim					42 86	46 45					17 86	24 04
Akola			77	75	47 05	54 17	50	56 1			17 03	22 5
Fulchur			66 61	80	47 06	50	57 14	57 14			22 22	24 86
Amravati			47 5	40	40	37 5	40	45			18 12	19 37
<b>Madras—</b>												
<b>South central—</b>												
Coimbatore											20 2	25 8
Salem												
<b>Central—</b>												
Bellary											19 6	32 6
Cuddalore											21 1	28 4
Karnul	23 9	31 8										
<b>East Coast central—</b>												
Nellore												
<b>East Coast south—</b>												
Madrass	22 8	77	40 7	48 8								
Tanjore	22 4	24 8	37 2	40 9								
Trichinopoly												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Madura											19 4	27 8
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	22 8	28 9	39 37	44 72	58 67	60 27	52	48 98			13 26	28 81
Bangalore	20 44	25 12	42 09	46 16	41 19	48 8	56 95	61 85			34 29	

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or channa

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton metric ton)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
25	28 59			22 19	28 59	26 56	28 59			246 09	457 19	Rajputana - Eastern - Ajmer
21 09	15 94			18 12	16 72	19 06	20	40	40	285	490	Panjab - Southern - Ferozpur
23 18	21 87			17 97	17 5	19 27	19 37	36 72	41 04	98 02	441 5	Central - Lahore
22 81	21 04			16 35	20	22 19	22 19	3 03	34 79	290	457 19	South west - Delhi
						18 18	18 18					North west - Amritsar
19 06	18 44			16 56	18 12	22 5	20 47	36 50	8 1	280	300 57	North east - Rawalpindi
21 09	20 47			21 09	17 4	20 36	20 24			304 9	420 56	West - Multan
19 37	25 67 20 62					20 1	20 6	40	40	297 5	410	Sind and Baluchistan - Karachi Shikarpur
				25 62	21 87			37 5	46 87	330 350	40 40 10 10 40	Quetta
20 16	30 00					25						Bombay - Dacca - Dharwar Shikarpur Poona
21 20	28 49 31 04						32 13					Khanlakh - Ahmednagar Dhulia
												Guarat - Surat Ahmedabad
												Central Provinces - Western - Nagpur
						22 20	26 62	33 20	36 37	2 0	340	Central - Jubbulpore
						25	30	36	42	280	300	Eastern - Raipur
20 17 30 77 22 5	27 08 26 81 22 0					31 0	35 40	35 42	54 17	128 57	342 80	Berar - Basim Akola Jilchpur Aurangabad
						34 75	38 09	47 06	5 83	230 91	400	
						31 20	27 5	37 0	4 0	260	310	
16 8	21	16	29 2			40 2	39 4			326 320 8	414 3 410 9	Madras - South central - Chittoor Salem
15 7	25 1					33 6	43 0	25 2	35 3	300 9 296 1	336 8 323	Central - Bellary Cuddalore Karnul
		17 5	26 8					23 8	34			East Coast central - Nellore
						29 4	35			36 1	460 8	East Coast south - Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
22 7	29							29 9	29 9			Southern - Madurai
		17 44 16 97	26 47 26 31			15 16 95	28 99 20 81	62 06 48 4	82 28 71 5	313 47 374 14	400 92 400 76	Mysore - Mysore Bangalore

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		GUMMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	57 34							5	5	5	5
<b>Panjab—</b>												
Southern—												
Kerospur	40	50			80	80	100	133 28	2 5	2 5	5	3 91
Central—												
Lahore	41 28	51 61			53 33	61 56	76 25	114 27	10	8 02	6 46	4 43
South eastern—												
Delhi	38 12	53 33			89 37	80	80	130	3 91	5	5	5
Submontane—												
Amritsar	56 07										6 15	4 23
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	42 13			40	40	80	114 27	3 33	3 33	6 67	3 65
Western—												
Multan	53 33	47 66			80	80	80	153 33	4 48	3 33	6 2	3 65
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi	60 62											
Shikarpur		51 25										
Quetta												
<b>Bombay—</b>												
Deccan—												
Dharwar												
Sholapur												
Poona		77 19										
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar												
Dhulia												
Gujarat—												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—</b>												
Western—												
Nagpur												
Central—												
Jubbulpore			39	39	72 70	75	57	112				
Eastern—												
Raipur			40	40	140	125	60	100				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Bham	114 8	114 28			120	145	76 19	114 28	2 08	1 56		
Akola	88 89	88 89			200	200	100	177 78		20 25		
Ellichpur	60	70			116	120	80	120	8 23	3 09		
Amratoli												
<b>Madras—</b>												
South central—												
Coimbatore	32	48			137	137	37 7	75 4			1 9	1 9
Salem											6 9	9
Central—												
Bellary	39 7	63 5									3 8	
Chidambur					49 4	49 4	24 6	70 7				
Karnul							25 1	74 8				
East Coast central—												
Nellore											4 4	4 4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	46 1	51 8			123 4	123 4	32 9	67 5				
Tanjore					113 1	113 1						
Trichinopoly												
Southern—												
Madura					106 8	106 8					4 3	4 3
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	43 89	55 12			24 28	313 79	68 57	103 61	4 5	10 7	4	8 25
Bangalore	40 71	51 37			308 57	342 0	51 43	146 70	9 1	9 14	7 31	9 14

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		RHUSA		SHEEP PER SCORE		GOATS PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
5	5			140	140			80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
25	391			50	50			75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
	—			100	100			112 5	112 5	Central— Lahore
443	443			65	65			100	100	South-eastern— Delhi
562	25			70	50			80	60	Submontane— Amritsar
10	401			50	50			70	70	Northern— Rawalpindi
										Western— Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
		15 62	5 5	40 to 140	40 to 140					Quetta
										Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
										Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
										Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
				60	60			100	70	Central— Jubbulpore
				50	55			45	40	Eastern— Raipur
										Berar— Basm Akola Filihpur Amratoti
55	270			60 40 70	60 60 80	—		90 150 70	100 150 100	Madras— South central— Coimbatore Salem
				50	80	70	80	50	50	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
				80	80	80	80	100	100	East Coast central— Nellore
				60 80	55 80	60 80	55 80			East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
				—	—	—	—	40	40	Southern— Madura
30	5			100	100			70	70	Mysore— Mysore
—				140	140			120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J A ROBERTSON

Offg Director General of Statistics

E N BAKER

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT  
November 4, 1902

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
<b>Burma—</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui					13 7	18 7	12 7	12 7				
Tavoy					12 6	12 6	14 1	14 1				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13					13 4	13 4				
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
Pegu					10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14				
Rangoon	11 4	11 4			15 12	15 8	17 12	17 12				
Thongwa					11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10				
Bassein					10 1	10 15	12 14	13 9				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi					11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —				
Henzada					10 6	9 11	13 3	13 3				
Prome					9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4				
Toungoo					13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9				
Thayotmyo					11 3	11 3	13 13	13 13	28 —	28 —		
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	12 9	12 9			13 13	11 6	13 2	11 9	29 —	29 —		
Bamo					11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8				
Pakokko					9 2	9 —	12 12	12 12				
Meiktila					11 8	14 —	14 4	16 —	41 —	41 —		
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					16 12	16 12	22 1	22 1				
Kyaukpyn					14 3	12 5	15 3	13 5				
Akyab					9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet					11 8	10 —	13 4	11 8				
Cachar	8 —	8 —			8 8	8 —	13 8	13 —				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 4	6 2			5 —	—	9 1	9 —				
Garo Hills							7 —	10 —				
Manipur					20 8	20 8	26 8	26 8				
Naga Hills					12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —				
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Gualpara	15 —	15 —			5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8				
Kamrup	8 8	8 8			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —				
Darrang		7 —			9 —	7 —	12 —	11 —				
Nowgong					5 —	5 11	8 —	8 —				
Sibsagar					6 —	6 —	12 —	10 —				
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8				
<b>Bengal—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj							12 —	12 —				
Noakhali							and 13 2	and 13 8				
Chittagong							12 —	11 8				
Tippura							12 12	12 11				
Dacca	12 —	12 —	14 8	20 —			14 —	14 —				
Maimansingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	13 —			12 —	12 —				
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna							10 12	10 12				
24 Parganas							10 —	10 —				
Midnapur	10 —	10 —					12 8	12 8				
Howrah							11 —	11 —				
Calcutta	10 10	10 10	16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	13 5	16 —	12 4	14 8
Hughly	10 8	10 8					9 4	9 4				
Nadia (Krishnagarh)		16 —		17 8			11 10	11 8				
Jessore	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —			12 —	12 4				
Faridpur	16 —	16 8	22 —	24 —			11 8	11 8				

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee :

MARUA OR RASI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA CHOYA KADA AY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Ocser aristatum</i> )		MAISE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR GADJAN PRA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	
				9 5	9 5			7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Burma—
										15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
										16 4	16 4	Mergui
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
				9 10	9 10			7 —	7 —	16 10	16 10	Irrawaddy—
				15 6	15 6			12 —	12 —	15 12	15 12	Pegu
				10 3	10 13					14 4	14 4	Rangoon
										15 1	15 1	Thonaw
				8 8	8 8							Bassein
				13 3	13 3			7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
				9 12	9 12			7 —	7 —	11 5	11 5	Tharawadi
				8 —	8 —	32 3	28 3	8 6	8 6	10 10	10 10	Henzada
										14 8	14 8	Irome
				16 8	16 —	25 9	25 9	8 —	8 —	14 9	14 9	Toungoo
				5 5	5 5			7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Thayetmyo
				17 2	18 13			7 14	9 5	14 3	14 3	Upper Burma—
				21 6	18 11	27 7	32 —	5 13	5 13	10 9	11 6	Mandalay
												Bam
												Lakkyu
												Meiktila
				9 —	9 —			6 8	6 8	11 3	11 2	Aralan—
										18 —	20 11	Sandoway
										9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyn
												Akyab
				18 4	12 4			10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Assam—
				12 —	12 —			9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Surma—
												Sylhet
												Cachar
				8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 4	6 8	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
				8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
				6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	Garo Hills
								6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Manipur
												Naga Hills
				10 —	10 —			8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
				11 —	11 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
				12 —	13 —			10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrup
				8 14	8 14			8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	Darrang
				8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Niwgong
				10 8	10 8			10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar
												Lakhimpur
				12 —	12 —					10 —	10 —	Bengal—
				9 8	9 8					9 —	9 —	Eastern—
				10 4	10 6			8 6	8 —	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
												Noakhali
										10 —	10 —	Chittagong
										10 —	10 —	Tippera
				11 8	10			11 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
				12 8	13 5			8 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	Maimensingh
				13 —	13 —			10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —	Deltaw—
				14 —	14 —			11 8	11 12	10 10	10 10	Khulna
				14 8	14 8					10 8	10 8	24 Parganas
				14 —	14 —			11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
												Howrah
				14 6	14 6	18 —	17 —	9 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
				12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
				20 —	20 —			11 8	11 6	12 8	12 8	Nadia (Krishnagar)
				17 —	17 —			17 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
				16 —	16 —			13 —	13 —	10 10	10 10	Kuridpur



## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	RETAIL PRICES FOR THE YEAR 1914											
	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR OUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
					Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month				
<b>Bengal—continued</b>												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	12 8	12 —					12 8	12 —				
Bardwan	12 —	12 12					12 —	10 14				
Birbhum	12 —	11 —					12 —	13 —				
Murshidabad	11 —	11 8	21 —	20 —			12 8	12 8				
Santhal Parganas	11 8	11 8	15 —	1 —			13 —	12 —				
Fabna	11 12	11 12	26 —	26 —			12 —	11 4				
Bogra	10 8	10 8					12 —	12 —				
							12 —	12 —				
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —			12 —	12 —				
							14 4	15 —				
Malda	16 —	16 —					11 8	12 8				
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	10 8	10 8					9 8	9 8				
Dinajpur	11 4	11 4					11 6	10 12				
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 8					11 —	11 8				
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling							10 —	10 —				
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	10 8	10 8					15 —	15 —				
Cuttack	10 13	11 2					14 12	14 7				
Balasore		14 —					14 —	14 —				
<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —					13 —	13 —				
Manbhum	12 —	12 —	20 —	16 —			13 —	13 8	22 —	20 —		
	8 —	8 —					15 —	14 —				
Ranchi	10 8	10 8	10 —	11 —			12 6	12 6				
	11 4	11 4	13 8	14 1			13 —	10 12				
Palamanu	10 8	10 12	14 —	13 8								
Hazaribagh												
<i>Bihar south—</i>												
Monghyr	14 —	15 8	23 —	23 —			10 —	10 8				
Gaya	14 —	13 4	13 —	18 —			11 8	10 12	15 8	16 —		
Patna	14 8	14 —	21 —	19 12			12 —	12 —				
Shahabad	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —			11 8	11 8				
<i>Bihar north—</i>												
Purnea	14 —	14 —					10 —	11 —				
							14 —	15 —				
Bhagalpur	13 14	13 14	19 —	13 —			11 10	11 10				
Darbhanga	13 6	13 8					13 3	12 9				
Muzaffarpur	13 —	14 —	19 —	19 —			11 8	11 8				
Saran	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —			13 —	12 8				
Champaran	13 8	13 8	23 —	23 —			15 8	15 8				
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Mirzapur	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	18 8	17 —	17 8	16 —
Benares	14 7	14 2	19 4	19 —	8 15	8 11	10 14	10 14	20 1	20 1	17 14	17 14
Ghazipur	12 10	12 10	17 8	17 8	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	17 2	17 2	16 4	16 4
Jaunpur	14 —	14 —	21 8	20 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —				
Allahabad	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	19 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	13 4	12 12	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	11 12	10 12	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Katohpur	14 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —				
Hamiyur	13 8	13 8	17 4	17 6	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	20 8	20 —	20 —	20 —
Jalaun	12 12	12 12	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	13 —	14 8	20 8	20 —			10 8	10 8				
Jhansi	14 —	14 6	18 6	17 —	7 6	7 —	10 5	9 12	17 7	16 12	18 14	18 2
Kanauj	13 8	14 12	18 8	18 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	19 4	17 12	18 12	17 4
Farukhabad	13 11	15 6	21 18	19 12	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15				
Mainpuri	16 2	15 4	20 8	19 8			11 —	11 —				
Khatu	16 —	15 8	20 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —				
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut	14 8	16 —	19 8	20 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	21 8	20 —	17 —	17 —
Agra	14 8	14 —	19 —	17 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	20 —	15 8
Bulandshahr	15 8	15 —	22 —	19 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	22 —	20 —
Aligarh	16 —	16 8	20 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8				
Bulandshahr	16 12	16 12	21 —	20 4	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	20 —		20 —	
<i>Submontane east—</i>												
Balla	13 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Azamgarh	14 4	14 4	19 12	19 12	5 14	5 14	9 4	9 4				
Gorakhpur	14 14	14 14	19 13	19 6	9 7	9 9	13 6	12 2	18 14	18 14		
Basti	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	19 —	19 —		

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI ( <i>Plourens coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN, IFAIAN MITI ET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA CHOIA KADALAY OR KUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arctinum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
				14 8	14 8			12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Bengal—continued Central— Bankura Bardwan Birbhum Murshidabad Santhal Parganas Pabna Bogra Rajshahi Malda Northern— Rangpur Dinajpur Jalpaiguri Hills— Darjeeling Orissa— Furi Cuttack Balasore Chota Nagpur— Singbhum Manbhum Ranchi Palaman Hazaribagh Bihar south— Monghyr Gaya Patna Shahabad Bihar north— Lurnea Bhagalpur Darbhanga Muzaffarpur Saran Champarn United Provinces— East— Mirzapur Bharnas Ghazipur Jaunpur Allahabad Central— Banda Fatehpur Hamirpur Jaloun Cawnpore Jhansi Etawah Farukhabad Mainpuri Etah Western— Meerut Agra Muttra Aligarh Bulandshahr Bulmuntane east— Ballia Azamgarh Gorakhpur Basti
				15 12	15 12			12 —	12 —	11 4	11 4	
				15 —	16 —			12 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	
				21 —	21 —			12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	
				15 —	14 —	32 —	43 —	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	
				15 —	5 —			9 2	9 —	10 8	10 8	
				15 —	15 —			13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	
				21 12	22 8			12 —	12 12	10 8	10 8	
				21 —	20 —		32 —	14 —	13 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	
				16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	
				17 1	17 1			10 1	10 1	10 8	10 8	
				13 —	14 —					10 —	10 —	
13 4	15 —			11 —	11 —	20 —	23 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	
				14 8	14 8			10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	
				16 6(a)	16 6(a)			15 12	15 1	13 —	13 —	
				14 —	13 8			10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	
				13 —	12 —			10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	
				15 —	16 —	30 —	20 —	1 —	12 —	10 8	10 12	
				13 —	14 —	20 —	17 —	6 — to 6 8	6 — to 6 8	9 1	9 12	
32 —	30 —			16 14	16 10	25 14	12 8	12 —	11 4	10 2	0 2	
20 4	16 14			14 —	14 —	2 —	14 8	5 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	
15 —	18 —											
				21 —	2 —	30 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	
				19 —	17 1	1 8	21 —	15 —	15 12	11 —	11 —	
21 4	19 —	15 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	27 —	29 —	22 —	2 —	10 12	10 12	
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	
				14 — and 16 —	15 — and 16 —			11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	
				17 12	17 12	21 8	21 8	14 10	12 10	10 12	10 12	
27 8	27 8			19 12	18 11	19 12	24 4	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	
24 —	23 —			19 —	19 —	25 —	22 —	13 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	0 —	15 —	1 —	11 —	11 —	
29 —	28 —			21 —	0 8	25 8	22 —	2 —	2 —	10 8	11 8	
				16 8	16 —	20 —	20 —	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 —	10 —	
				16 4	15 11	20 12	20 8	14 14(b)	13 13(b)	10 4	10 4	
				13 2	13 2	20 4	20 4	14 14	14 14	9 4	9 4	
				22 8	23 8	25 —	23 8	15 —	15 —(b)	11 —	11 —	
				20 —	15 —	20 8	20 —	12 8(b)	12 8	10 —	10 —	
				21 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	14 —(b)	14 —	10 1	10 8	
				16 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	15 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 8	10 8	
				21 —	20 8	21 8	20 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 4	
				22 —	22 —	20 —	18 8	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	
				20 —	18 8	20 —	18 8	14 4(b)	14 4(b)	11 8	11 8	
				18 14	15 —	18 14	15 —	14 4(b)	13 14(b)	11 —	11 —	
				19 4	17 8	26 —	23 8	14 8	14 8	11 10	11 10	
				17 1	18 6	27 4	20 7	10 1(b)	10 15	11 4	11 4	
				17 12	16 12	24 8	21 4	13 8(b)	12 8	11 —	11 —	
25 8	22 8			18 —	17 8	28 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 8	
				17 —	16 8	24 —	21 —	15 —(b)	14 —	11 8	11 8	
				19 —	17 8	20 —	17 8	1 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	
				16 —	16 —	19 —	18 —	12 —(b)	12 —	12 —	12 —	
				15 —	14 8	17 —	17 —	13 —	14 —	11 8	11 8	
				19 —	16 —	17 8	17 12	13 —(b)	13 —	11 4	11 4	
				15 —	14 —	20 8	20 8	13 8(b)	13 8	10 —	10 —	
				19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	15 8	15 8	10 —	10 —	
21 10	19 8	21 10	19 13	20 11	20 11	8 13	23 8	1, 10(b)	15 10	10 6	10 6	
19 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	14 4	14 4	10 —	10 —	

(a) Halal

(b) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902—continued (*The Ag*)

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhosum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
<b>United Provinces—continued</b>												
<i>Submontane west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	16 4	16 8	24 4	24 —	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Budaun	17 —	16 4	24 —	22 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	11 —	22 —	18 —	20 —	18 —
Pilibit	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	14 6	12 12	—	—	—	—
Bareilly	16 9	16 4	23 2	21 14	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	22 8	21 4	21 4	20 —
Moradabad	16 11	16 4	2 4	22 4	5 —	—	9 14	9 14	19 14	19 14	14 14	14 14
Bijnor	15 12	15 3	3 10	24 12	4 8	4 8	9 9	9 9	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarnagar	17 3	16 12	24 4	24 4	—	—	11 —	10 8	—	—	—	—
Fahranpur	16 6	16 6	24 2	4 2	4 5	4 5	10 12	9 11	19 5	19 5	12 14	12 14
Dehra Dun	14 —	14 —	19 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	12 —	12 —
Almora	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	—	—	—	—
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partalgarh	15 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	—	20 —	—	16 —
Sultanpur	16 —	15 12	23 —	23 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	—	—	—	—
Rae Bareilly	16 8	16 4	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Unao	16 —	14 4	20 —	18 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	15 8	15 —	23 —	21 8	5 —	4 8	11 —	10 —	20 —	19 8	19 8	18 8
Hardoi	16 8	16 —	23 12	23 —	—	—	11 —	11 —	—	—	19 —	19 —
<i>North ern—</i>												
Fyzabad	14 12	14 8	20 8	20 8	7 4	7 4	8 12	8 9	23 —	23 —	—	—
Barananki	15 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
Gonda	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	—	—	10 —	10 —	—	—	16 —	16 —
Bahraich	17 —	16 —	20 —	23 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 —	30 —	27 —	23 —	21 —
Sitapur	16 8	16 —	23 —	23 —	5 8	5 —	10 8	10 8	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Kheri	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partalgarh	12 10	12 5	—	—	4 4	4 4	9 3	9 13	16 3	13 —	—	—
Banwar	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	4 —	3 —	10 —	9 —	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 14	11 8	15 15	14 6	7 8	7 3	8 7	7 11	1 7	12 15	7 10	8 10
Hilly tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 —	9 8	10 8	10 —	3 12	4 —	5 1	6 —	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	11 12	11 8	13 —	12 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 4
Crinipura	13 2	11 4	15 11	15 —	5 10	5 10	9 2	9 2	16 2	15 12	14 10	14 4
Ajmer	13 —	12 13	17 10	15 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 5	14 8	17 10	14 8
Abu	11 13 and 12 4	11 6 and 12 —	14 7	13 9	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 6	13 5	13 6	11 10
Kishangarh	13 4	13 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	18 —	16 —	19 —	14 8
Bundi	11 8	11 4	17 10	15 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 4	18 4	11 8	14 4
Kotah	10 2	9 5	13 4	13 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	18 12	16 —	15 —	12 —
Jhalawar	10 5	10 1	12 1	12 1	6 4	5 15	8 —	7 18	17 12	15 13	9 13	9 13
Tonk	8 8	9 11	15 —	14 1	5 —	5 2	6 3	6 6	17 —	15 7	15 14	14 3
Jaipur	13 12	12 13	19 —	16 1	6 9	6 9	7 9	7 9	2 5	16 7	19 11	15 7
Karanli	11 14	11 15	19 6	16 14	6 14	6 14	8 7	8 7	19 5	19 6	8 12	16 14
Dholpur	13 10	13 10	18 12	18 10	7 5	5 7	8 7	8 7	13 —	13 —	17 14	17 14
Bharatpur	14 5	13 14	19 9	17 9	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	23 13	19 6	18 10	16 4
Alwar	13 15	13 12	20 —	18 12	6 12	6 12	7 13	7 13	21 1	19 13	20 13	17 —
Deoli	12 6	12 1	15 —	14 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 12	14 12	15 —	15 —
Nasirabad	14 —	13 8	—	—	8 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	17 —	15 —	17 —	14 —
Balmer	13 8	12 9	—	—	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	14 10	15 8	13 14
Anadra	11 9 and 12 6	11 2 and 11 14	—	—	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	—	—	12 8	12 8
Shahpura	12 6 and 9 —	11 14 and 9 6	13 —	14 12	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	10 15 and 11 6	9 14 and 10 5	5 8	14 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 8	14 9	14 1	12 5 and 13 3
Jaisalmer	11 9	11 7	—	—	6 8	6 9	9 10	9 12	15 13	14 12	15 10	13 5
Bikaner	12 15	11 14	18 —	15 11	4 —	3 12	7 —	6 8	—	—	13 15	12 14
<b>Central India—</b>												
<i>Indore</i>												
Nimach	11 15	11 15	13 8	13 8	9 7	9 7	10 5	10 5	20 4	15 5	20 8	14 11
Gwalior	12 12	12 12	—	—	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 8	—	—
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>												
Gwalior	12 10	12 6	14 14	14 13	7 8	7 4	8 4	8 3	18 4	16 1	18 4	16 1
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	16 —	15 —	21 8	21 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	21 —	19 —	19 —	16 8
Ferozepur	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	16 10	16 1	22 8	21 8	—	—	8 2	8 2	23 4	23 4	16 4	15 12
Gujranwala	17 8	15 8	25 —	23 —	—	—	10 4	9 3	24 8	23 8	17 —	16 8
Gujrat	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Jhelum	15 —	14 8	20 —	19 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	24 —	18 —	24 —	19 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM OHENNA OHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer aristinum</i> )		MAISEN ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ABHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
30 —	—	24 —	24 —	21 —	31 —	24 —	24 —	13 4	14 4	10 12	10 12	United Provinces—continued
26 —	—	40 —	17 —	20 —	19 —	26 —	25 —	14 8(a)	14 —	11 —	11 —	
		20 8	—	22 —	22 —			14 4	14 4	10 8	10 8	Shahjahanpur
		26 4	22 8	21 4	21 4	28 12	25 —	15 —	15 —	11 9	11 9	Budann
	15 12	20 10	20 10	19 6	19 6	26 8	24 12	13 6	13 6	11 —	11 6	Ilahit
				17 7	18 —	22 8		11 4(a)	11 4(a)	11 —	11 2	Bareilly
				17 5	16 12			11 —	11 —	11 4	11 —	Moradabad
23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	17 7	17 7	26 14	26 14	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	Bynori
18 —	18 —			16 —	16 —	20 —	16 —	11 —(a)	11 —(a)	10 8	10 8	Muzaffarnagar
												Saharanpur
												Dehra Dun
				13 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Hills—
12 —	12 —			12 8	12 —			10 —(a)	10 —	8 4	8 —	Naini Tal
—	—			8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Almora
												Garhwal
												Oudh—
24 —	—		20 —	23 —	23 —			15 —(a)	14 —	11 —	11 —	Southern—
				26 —	25 —			14 8(a)	14 8	11 2	11 —	Partabgarh
12 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	25 —	21 —	20 —	14 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
		21 —	16 —	20 —	18 8	31 —	21 —	14 —(a)	13 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Rae Bareilly
35 —	—	20 —	19 —	2 —	20 —	30 —	21 —	14 —(a)	13 8	10 12	10 12	Unao
					22 —	27 —		14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
												Hardoi
		15 8	15 8	22 —	21 8	27 —	23 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 8	Northern—
		1 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	30 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Fyzabad
		16 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	10 1	10 12	Barabanki
		15 —	15 —	24 8	3 —	30 —	27 —	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	Gonda
24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	2 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	15 —(a)	15 —	10 12	10 8	Bahraich
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	29 —	28 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
												Kheri
				14 4	13 13	21 4	14 —	10 8	10 1	11 2	10 14	Rajputana—
				12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —			9 8	9 8	Eastern—
		6 1	6 4	13 5	12 15	15 15	13 7	8 13	8 2	10 1	11 —	Partabgarh
												Banswara
		3 12	4 —	10 8	10 —	17 —	13			8 8	8 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
		16 —	16 —	12 12	12 4	12 12	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
				15 14	15 4					12 4	12 4	Sirohi
		15 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	19 —	15 —			12 8	12 8	Keempura
				13 13	13 7	16 12	14 6	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Ajmer
												Abu
				20 —	17 4	20 —	17 4			11 —	11 4	Kishanganj
				17 10	15 8	28 8	16 14			11 —	10 10	Bundi
				18 12	17 —	19 8	12 —	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 8	Kotah
				17 13	1 13	21 4	19 —	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 3	Jhalawar
				13 4	12 14	17 —	15 —			10 10	10 6	Tonk
				17 11	16 1							
		17 11	17 11	and	and	21 —	17 1	18 6	18 6	11 2	12 15	Jaipur
		20 10	20 10	12 5	17 11	18 2	18 2	17 8	11 2	10 10	10 14	Karauli
		20 4	18 —	18 14	17 10			14 14	13 8	11 8	11 8	Dholpur
		13 4	13 4	18 3	17 —	17 8	17 8	11 —	10 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
		14 8	14 8	17 1	16 5	17 9	16 8	16 8	16 8	12 8	12 8	Alwar
				15 12	15 10	14 4	14 4			12 —	12 —	Deoli
				15 —	15 —			10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
				13 8	13 5					13 8	13 8	Balmer
				13 14	12 11	17 —	13 2			12 —	12 —	Anand
				13 4	12 12	13 8	12 12			11 12	11 4	Shahpura
				15 12	13 2	17 6	15 2	9 6	9 6	14 —	14 —	Western—
				13 6	12 4					21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
				15 12	14 5			9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	Bikanor
				14 3	14 2	23 9	16 8	9 7	9 7	10 9	10 9	Central India—
				14 8	14 4			10 4	10 4	11 1	11 12	Indore
												Nimach
		13 4	9 2	19 1	17 1			13 10	13 3	11 2	11 1	Gwalior
												Panjab—
				21 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Southern—
		10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —					12 —	12 —	Hissar
												Rohtas
		19 8	21 4	19 13	18 11	21 4	20 —	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	Central—
		20 —	20 —	20 8	20 8	23 8	23 8			13 8	13 8	Lahore
				18 8	18 —	22 —	24 —			13 —	13 —	Gujranwala
				18 —	17 8	26 —	20 —			14 —	14 —	Gujrat
												Jhelam

(a) Hacked

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		HAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhodeum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
<b>Panjab—continued</b>												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	15 4	14 12	20 2	20 8			8 —	8 —	20 8	20 —	23 —	18 —
Delhi	1 8	15 4	19 —	20 —			10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	17 —	18 —
Rohtak	16 —	1 4	20 —	18 —			10 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Karnal	16 8	16 —	24 —	22 —			9 —	8 8	20 —	23 —	16 —	16 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	16 12	16 12	20 —	20 —			10 8	10 8	26 —	28 —	18 —	18 —
Indiana	18 —	17 —	24 —	21 —			10 4	10 8	2 9	23 8	18 —	16 12
Jalandhar	19 —	18 —	23 —	23 —			8 —	8 —	2 1	25 —	15 —	15 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	18 —	22 —	24 —			10 —	9 —	21 —	22 —	12 —	12 —
Gurdaspur	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —			10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	16 —	16 —
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	23 —	21 —			11 —	10 —	25 —	23 —	16 —	16 —
Sialkot	16 —	16 8	21 —	21 —			10 —	10 —	27 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	11 3	10 17	12 12	13 2			7 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —			9 8	9 8				
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	14 8	14 12	18 4	18 12			8 8	8 8	27 12	27 8	20 12	18 4
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	17 8	17 8	24 —	24 —			8 —	8 8	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —			10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —
Multan	18 12	17 12	18 8	19 8			12 8	12 8	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Montgomery	16 14	16 12	20 —	20 —			7 8	7 8				
Muzaffargarh	15 12	15 8	20 —	20 —			14 —	14 —	21 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 15	14 9	19 18	19 7			10 15	10 10	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
<b>N W Frontier Province—</b>												
Hazara	13 4	13 4	16 8	16 9	4 12	4 12	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	5 10	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	17 —	17 —
Kohat	13 3	13 4	17 14	16 10	5 2	5 2	10 5	10 3	30 6	26 6	20 6	19 12
Bannu	16 9	16 9	23 14	24 8	10 10	10 10	11 4	11 4	18 8	18 8	20 —	20 —
Dera Ismael Khan	10 24	13 5	18 3	18 2	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 3	18 3	18 12	16 34	17 2
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi	13 —	13 —			9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	15 —
Hyderabad	12 8	12 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 —	15 —	14 —
Tar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12			14 —	11 4	12 8	12 4			16 —	13 8
Shikarpur	15 —	14 8			9 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	17 —	20 —	18 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 8	16 12	21 —	18 —
Quetta	11 4	11 4										
	11 13	11 13	11 12	11 104	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	14 —
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	7 6	7 6			11 10	11 2			10 7	11 6	13 13	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12			9 7	9 7	10 11	10 11			11 4	11 4
Alibag	7 6	7 6			9 14	9 14	10 2	10 2			10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 18	6 13			6 11	6 11	8 7	8 7	12 14	12 14	11 15	10 10
Launa	9 2	6 6			9 4	8 5	10 3	9 4			12 10	9 14
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar	8 14	8 14			10 9	10 9	11 9	11 9	10 12	15 12	13 3	12 14
Belgaum	9 —	9 2			12 1	11 9	12 10	12 1	16 1	15 9	13 10	13 10
Nasik	8 11	8 —			9 3	8 14	10 14	10 14	16 1	14 13	15 4	13 14
Sholapur	9 5	9 5			8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	7 11	16 15	16 1	15 3
Junapur	7 4	7 4			9 6	9 6	9 13	9 13	17 —	15 10	17 —	16 1
Poona	8 5	8 5			7 8	7 8	8 9	8 9	13 13	12 10	12 15	11 12
<b>Khanderash—</b>												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11			8 2	8 2	11 5	10 9	17 14	16 8	17 9	16 13
Nasik	9 13	9 2			7 5	7 5	10 8	10 8	15 5	15 6	12 10	12 10
Dhulia	11 —	11 —			7 8	7 8	11 6	11 6	15 12	15 12	14 8	14 8
<b>Gujarat—</b>												
Surat	11 6	9 11			8 5	7 6	11 2	11 2	10 9	13 11	16 7	11 7
Broach	10 —	10 —			9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	15 —	11 —
Kaira	13 —	11 8			9 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	16 —	13 —	13 8	12 8
Baroda	11 —	10 8			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 —
Ahmedabad	12 —	11 —			9 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	14 8	13 8	14 —	12 8
Godhra	12 —	11 —			7 8	7 —	12 5	12 —			12 8	11 8
Dasa	12 12	12 4			7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 10	14 —	13 —
<b>Kathiawar—</b>												
Rajkot	10 12	10 12			6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	13 8	12 12	12 4	11 4
<b>Central Provinces—</b>												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	10 10	10 15			5 13	5 13	11 —	10 14	18 6	16 7		
Khundwa	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 —		
Hoshangabad	13 —	11 10			7 3	7 3	10 —	10 —	14 15	13 7		
Betul	11 8	12 8			6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	18 3	15 1		
Chhindwara	11 11	11 11			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —				
Nagpur	12 5	12 8			8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	18 6	17 4		
Wardha	11 6	10 —			5 —	5 —	10 —	8 10	22 13	20 —		

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittarks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR WAGI ( <i>Flourensia</i> <i>coraciensis</i> )		KANKUN OR KAKUN ITAIYAN MITTET ( <i>Retama</i> <i>statisa</i> )		GRAM OHENNA CHOYA KADATAY OR KUNAGA ( <i>Croton</i> <i>arctinum</i> )		MAITE ( <i>Ysa Maye</i> )		ANBAR OR THUR CADJAN PRA ( <i>Cassia</i> <i>indica</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
20	1	19	12	18	8	21	20	12	12	11	11	Panjab continued Soul eastern— Gurgaon Dellu Rohilk Karnal
		10	10	17	8	24	21	12	12	11	11	
		16	16	18	8	26	25	14	14	10	10	
16	14	17	16	19	19	30	30	12	12	12	12	Sul eastern— Ambala Tudhiana Jullundur Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
		19	19	22	20	28	24	8	8	13	13	
		12	10	19	9	27	2	6	6	1	1	
14	14	25	17	20	19	24	24	11	11	13	13	Halla— Simla Kangra
		11	10	13	10	20	14	8	8	8	8	
		13	12	17	17	23	23	10	10	13	13	
20	20	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	North— Rawalpindi
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	West— Shahpur Jhang Multan Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	N.W. Frontier Province— Huzar Peshawar Khat Bannu Dera Ismael Khan
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Thatta Shikarpur Upper Sind Quetta
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	Bombay Karnataka Karwar Ratnagiri Alibab Bambay Luna
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaon Satara Sholapur Bijapur Pune
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	Khandesh Amrautgar Nasik Dhule
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	Gujarat Surat Brahm Kaira Baroda Ahmedabad Gandhinagar Dhule
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	Kathiawar Rajkot
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
14	14	16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	Central Provinces Nagpur Bhindwar Bhosu Betul Chhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	
		16	16	16	16	18	17	8	8	11	11	

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1902 — included (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Antropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR UMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
<b>Central Provinces continued</b>												
Central—												
Narsinghi	12 13	12 18			7 1	7 1	9 2	9 2				
Sanger	1 8	1 8					10 8	10 8				
Damoh	1 2	2 —			8 15	8 15	9 3	9 3	1 —	1 —		
Jalhalpur	14 —	14 —			7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —				
Mandla	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —				
Sera	15 —	14 —			7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —				
Rahghat	1 5	10 —			8 12	8 1	11 4	11 4				
Rohdara	10 —	10 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —				
Chinda	10 9	9 12			9 12	8 13	10 5	9 12	17 9	1 3		
East—												
Bilaspur	14 9	14 3			9 2	8 —	14 3	12 13				
Rajpur	14 8	14 —			9 —	9 —	13 8	12 8				
Sanhalpi	12 8	12 —			9 —	9 —	13 8	13				
East—												
Fulda	8 8	8 —			6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	1 —	1 —	13 —	12 —
Jam	9 —	9 —			5 10	5 10	8 10	8 10	25 4	20 6		
Akela	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	9 5	9 5	23 6	21 13	1 1	1 12
Udhapur	5 —	5 —			6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	1 —	1 —
Amroli	11 11	11 —			6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	4 —	4 —	17 —	16 —
Wari	10 8	10 —			8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	2 8	2 8	13 —	13 —
<b>Nizam's Territory</b>												
Secunderabad	6 10	6 11	11	10 14	13	13	9 10	9 6	15 9	14 15	15 11	15 8
Belaram	6 11	6 13			5	11	10 4	10 8	15 8	15 9		
Chadarghat	6 9	6 —			5 4	5 1	7 14	7 14	16 6	14 10	17 8	15 12
<b>Madras—</b>												
Malabar Coast—												
Kalabar							10 2	10 2				
Canara							1 —	1 —				
South central—												
Coimbatore							10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	20 14	20 14
Nilgiris							9 —	9 —				
Salem							10 5	10 —			2 3	2 5
Central—												
Bellar							10 13	10 —	8 6	14 13		
Anantapur							10 5	10 —	17 5	16 5		
Cuddapah							11 14	9 14	7 5	6 8	2 —	17 14
Karnul							9 —	9 —	18 14	18 10		
East Coast north—												
Chennai							11 11	9 11				
Vengaloor							5 6	8 4				
Godavari							1 14	11 14	14 8	21 6		17 11
East Coast central—												
Krishna							12 —	11 —	18 11	15 11		
Eluru							14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —		
East Coast south—												
Madras							3 2	3 2				
Chingleput							10 14	10 14				
N Arcot							13 —	1 —				
S Arcot							12 3	12 3			18 13	18 13
Tanjore							12 6	12 6			21 14	15 8
Trichinopoly							11 8	11 8	20 6	20 —	19 14	19 1
South—												
Trichinopoly							12 —	11 2	21 5	19 14	16 14	16 2
Madurai							12 3	12 3	22 8	20 14	16 11	16 —
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	6 5	6 9			8 2	8 2	10 2	10 2	30 6	24 8		
Bangalore	8 —	8 —	8 5	8 4	8 —	8 4	9 3	9 3	24 13	24 13		
Kolar			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Tumkur	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —		
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —				
Kannur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —		
Channarayana	6 10	7 1	9 —	9 7	5 10	5 6	13 10	12 10	21 —	21 —		
Chitaldurg	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
<b>Coorg—</b>												
Coorg	5 6	5 —	6 8	6 —	8 8	9 —	12 8	1 8				
<b>Aden</b>												
Aden					6 9	6 5	7 1	7 1	14 9	10 —	12 7	12 7

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee:

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Sesaria italica</i> )		GRAM OHENNA CHOLA KADAIAT OR KUNAJA ( <i>Cyperus arundinaceus</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Arachis indica</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
				18 —	16 —			10 10	10 10	1 2	1	Narsinghpur
				6 —	6 —			10 5	10 5	11	11	Sagar
				7 2	16 —			9 —	—	1 14	—	Damoh
				17 8	17			11 8	11 8	10	10	Jubbulpore
				20 —	20			11 —	11 —	9 —	—	Mandla
				14 —	14 —			10 —	10 —	8 8	9 1	Son
				1 8	12 4			12	8 1	8 —	8 —	Balaghat
				13 8	13 8			10 —	10 —	9 1	1 4	Bhandara
				14 13	14 —			12 1	10 10	1 —	1 —	Chhatis
				14 3	14 3			9 2	10 10	4 —	4 —	P. sturn—
				1 —	14 —			10 —	10 8	9 —	9 —	Bilaspur
				13 —	13 —			8 —	7	1 —	9 —	Raipur
												Sambalpur
				13	12			9 4	1 —	10 —	10 —	Bastar—
				13	13 —			11 9	10 8	10 —	10 —	Balidana
				11 10	1 10			11 4	1 —	1 —	1 —	Bastar
				11 —	12	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	1 —	1 —	Chhatis
				14	14 —			11 —	11	11	11 —	Chhatis
				12 8	12 8			11	0	10	9	Wan
15 4	14 14			11 14	11 3			14 14	14	8 13	1 1	Nizam's Territories—
				11 10	11 1			11 —	10 —	8 14	1 1	Secunderabad
				12 9	11 13					8	1 1	Bilaram
												Chandraghat
												Madras
										12 14	13 10	Malabar Coast—
										1 14	11 14	Malabar
												S. Canara
22 11	22 11									1	11 —	South, central—
24 6	3 11									1 10	0 10	Chimbatore
										11	11	Nilgiris
												Salem
20 6	16 8									12 10	14 10	Central—
16 6	17 5									12 —	12 —	Bellary
20 3	22 4									1 5	1 3	Anantapur
16 3	16 3									12	1	Cuddapah
												Karnul
19 —	17 1											East Coast—
18 11	18 11									13 3	13 3	Canjann
3	23									13	13 3	Vizagapatam
												Madhavari
21 13	20 14									10 5	13 5	East Coast—
19 —	19									1 1	12 1	Krishna
												Vellore
17 6	17									10 5	1 5	East Coast—
16 —	16									10	10	Madras
21 10	21 10									11 10	11 0	Chinglapet
18 13	18 13									10	10	S. Arcot
5 11	20 —									18 5	1	S. Arcot
2 14	22 11									5 5	10	Tanjore
												Tiruchirappalli
23	20 5									4 5	14	Other—
21 5	20 5									12 11	—	Tinnevely
												Madurai
3 —	3 —			10 —	10			1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	Madras—
3 —	11 —			10 7	10			1 1	1 1	12 1	12 1	Mysore
20 —	19 —			10 —	10			10	10	10	10	B. Mysore
20 —	20 —			5 8	9			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Solar
20 —	20 —			11 —	11			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Tamkhar
30 —	30 —			5 —	5			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Madurai
23 6	21 8			10 —	10 6			5 7	5	10 —	10 —	Kadur
20	20 —	15 —	18 —	9	1			5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	Shimoga
												Chitaldurg
26 8	27 8			20 —	24 —			1 8	1	10 8	10 8	Coorg—
				11 3	11 3			9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	Coorg
												Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offy. Director General of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT  
November 4, 1902

F. N. BAKER

Offy. Secretary to the Government of India



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*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING, INDIA No 3 Hastings Street Calcutta*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 46.} CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

#### NOTIFICATION

*S. mla, the 10th November 1902*

No 26—Mr F G Wigley Barrister at law, Secretary to the Bengal Council and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Legislative Department whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, has been placed on special duty in that Department, with effect from the 6th instant

J M MACPHERSON,  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

(1825)

1 A

## HOME DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

## PUBLIC

*Simla, the 6th November 1902*

**No. 3441**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit (Civil Division) of Havildar Kishen Singh, Derajat Mountain Battery, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him on the 6th May 1902, at Tutnara Post, when he rushed at and disarmed Gunner Achhar Singh, who had fired a round from his carbine at one of his comrades and was in the act of reloading

## EXAMINATIONS

*Calcutta, the 14th November 1902*

**No. 757**—With reference to rules 4 and 9 of the rules published with Home Department Notification No 529, dated the 8th September 1899, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, commencing on Saturday, the 10th January 1903

No examination will be held during 1903 for filling up vacancies in the Clerical Establishment of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore will be held at the same time at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively. The hours of examination at Calcutta will be from 10 A M to 1 P M and from 1 30 P M to 4 30 P M daily

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached office to be competed for is fourteen. Of these, seven will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Raiputana, Central India and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates duly qualified appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining seven vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta and such candidates temporarily resident, but not domiciled, in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners Calcutta between the date of this notification and the 15th December next (inclusive)

\* *Particulars and documents prescribed in rule 8 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification of 8th September 1899*

- (1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 17 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated
- (2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which student good conduct registers are kept the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when 17 years has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated or from some respectable household to whom he is well known in private life and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the counter signature of the officer in question
- (3) If the candidate is employed under Government a certificate by the head of the office or department to the effect that in his opinion there is no objection to the candidate appearing at the ensuing Clerkship Examination
- (4) A statement whether the candidate has appeared at any previous Clerkship Examination and if so in what year

The attention of intending candidates is called to rule 8 of the rules\* published with the Home Department Notification of the 8th September 1899, prescribing the particulars and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination

## ESTABLISHMENTS

*The 14th November 1902*

**No. 662**—In modification of Home Department Notification No 590, dated the 7th October 1902, the services of Mr R E Holland, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Bombay Presidency

**No. 664**—The services of Mr H M Kisch, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department

### MEDICAL

*Simla, the 5th November 1902*

**No. 1332**—The services of Captain E F G Tucker, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay

*Calcutta, the 14th November 1902*

**No. 1343**—With reference to the Home Department Notification No 478, dated the 12th April 1902 Colonel C H Joubert, M B, F R C S, I M S (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, with effect from the 1st October 1902

### SANITARY PLAGUE

*The 14th November 1902*

**No. 2417**—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram, dated Pera the 6th November 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Referring to my telegram of 27th October, no fresh cases of plague for ten days All restrictions removed

### JAILS

*The 14th November 1902*

**No. 728**—The services of Captain J M Woolley, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department

### JUDICIAL

*Simla the 5th November 1902*

**No. 1634**—Captain C B Thornhill Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach, is granted leave out of India for one year on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it

### POLICE

*The 14th November 1902*

**No. 944**—The services of Major K F C Gordon, 15th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police

### ECCLESIASTICAL

*The 6th November 1902*

**No. 488**—The Right Reverend J M Strachan, D D, Bishop of Rangoon, is permitted to resign his Chaplaincy in the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1902

H H RISLEY,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

I A 2

**UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—JUDICIAL  
(CIVIL) DEPARTMENT**

**NOTIFICATION**

*Allahabad, the 8th November 1902*

**No 956—VII 281**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874) and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is pleased to extend the Indian Naturalization Act 1852 (XXX of 1852), to the Kumaun Division comprising the districts of Almora, Garhwal, and Nainital, which Division corresponds to the Scheduled Districts described in the said Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, as the province of Kumaun and Garhwal and the Farakka parganas

By Order, etc.,

**H D GRIFFIN,**

Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces and Oudh

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

**GEOLOGY AND MINERALS**

*Calcutta, the 14th November, 1902*

**No 3872—5 24**—Mr I Leigh Fermor, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 29th October, 1902

**No 3875—5 25**—Mr G E Pilgrim, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 29th October, 1902

**No 3878—5 26**—Mr J Malcolm MacLaren, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Mining Specialist in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 29th October, 1902

**J O MILLER,**

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Simla, the 6th November, 1902*

**No 1851-G**—Captain S G Knox, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is placed on temporary special duty in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan

**No 1862-G**—Major W R Edwards, C M G, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed on relinquishing charge of his duties as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Civil Surgeon of Quetta, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir

**No 1865 G**—Captain J N Macleod, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon of Quetta

*The 7th November, 1902*

**No 1869 G**—Captain H G Carnegie, Indian Staff Corps, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Baroda, is appointed to be First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda

**H S BARNES,**

*Secretary to the Government of India*

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**FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT**

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**NOTIFICATIONS****LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS**

*Calcutta, the 6th November, 1902*

**No. 5943-P**—Mr F Whympcr, Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is with effect from the 22nd October, 1902, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for three months in continuation

**No. 5945-P**—The following acting promotions are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 22nd October, 1902, and until further orders —

Messrs F Whympcr and J W W Welsh to officiate in the 1st grade of Deputy Postmaster General

---

**STATISTICS AND COMMERCE**  
**CUSTOMS**

*The 13th November, 1902*

**No. 6068-S R**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the operation of the notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 5028 S R, dated 19th September, 1902, shall be suspended until the 1st of January, 1903

E N BAKER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

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**MILITARY DEPARTMENT**

*Fort William, the 14th November, 1902*

**APPOINTMENTS****NATIVE ARMY**

**No. 1003**—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining —

*29th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluch Infantry*

Mir Kambir Khan to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy

---

**COMMANDS****DISTRICT**

**No. 1004**—Colonel H A Abbott, C B, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as District Commander of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General *vice* Brigadier General B Luff, C B C I E, appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General in India, or until further orders Dated 20th September, 1902

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**ORGANISATION****NATIVE ARMY**

**No. 1005**—Under instructions received from His Majesty's Government, the Governor General and Council directs that the Hong Kong Regiment shall, on return to India, be mustered out at Jhelum

## II The Staff Corps Officers now serving with the Hong Kong Regiment will rejoin

\* At the rates specified in Army Regulations India, Volume I Part I Article 311 A (i)

† At the rates specified in Army Regulations India Volume I, Part I Article 7 C (old rates as given in note)

the regiments in which they are at present seconded, they will, however, in the case of the Commandant, Wing Commanders, Adjutant, and Quarter Master, remain with the regiment until the disbandment of the native ranks has been completed, and all accounts closed. Their pay\* and staff pay,† while so employed, will be debited to the

### Imperial Government

## III The Native Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Privates will be discharged with effect from the date of being struck off duty and will be granted —

- (a) Pay good conduct pay, and extra duty pay at the *Indian* rates prescribed in the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, from the date of leaving Hong Kong to date of actual discharge in India
- (b) Pensions or gratuities, according to service, as laid down in the Royal Warrant\* for Pay and Promotion
- (c) Deferred pay, or the gratuity authorised in lieu thereof, at the current rate of exchange as laid down in the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion

Articles 1109 to 1120 and 1124 B

- (d) Railway warrants from Jhelum to the stations nearest their homes, for themselves and their families

## IV All expenditure incurred under paragraph III, above, will be debited to the Imperial Government

## V All pensions and gratuities granted under paragraph III, clause (b), will be notified in the Pension Circulars of the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command

## VI The following terms will be granted to Native Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Privates, desirous of re enlisting in the Indian Army —

- (i) Punjabi Musalmans, up to the establishment of four companies, will be permitted to volunteer in the ranks they held in the Hong Kong Regiment, for the 9th Madras Infantry Kanghars, up to the establishment of one Company, will be allowed to volunteer, on the same conditions, for the 5th Bengal Infantry. After re attestation under the Indian Articles of War, these Volunteers will be granted the following concessions —

- (a) They will be allowed on foregoing all claim to pension or gratuity under the terms of the Royal Warrant, to reckon all former service, either in the Hong Kong Regiment or in the Indian Army previous to transfer thereto for good conduct pay and pension under Indian Regulations
- (b) They will be granted kit money as for recruits at Rs 30 per Non Commissioned Officer and Private
- (c) They will be granted special furlough for four months on the full Indian rates of pay and good conduct pay of their ranks, with free passages by rail from their homes to the head-quarters of the regiment in which they elect to serve

- (ii) Yusufzais, Khattals and other Pathans, as well as Hindustanis and other classes represented in the Hong Kong Regiment [including such Punjabi Musalmans and Kanghars as are not disposed of under (i)] will be permitted to re enlist in any battalion of the Indian Army, or in the reserve of any such battalion, recruiting men of their class (providing that the Commanding Officers of the same are willing to receive them) whether vacancies on the establishments exist or not. Soldiers so re enlisted will be permitted on foregoing all claims to pension or gratuity under the terms of the Royal Warrant, to count the whole of their former service for good conduct pay and pension as specified in clause (i)(a) above, and those re enlisting for service with the colours will, in addition, be granted the concessions specified in clause (i)(b) and (c) *idem*

## VII The rates of pay, good conduct pay, and pension to which soldiers of the Hong Kong Regiment will be entitled on re enlistment, are specified in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 46C, 87, 88, 91 and 522

## VIII Subject to the condition that their characters are described as "good" in the certificates\* granted them on discharge from the Hong Kong Regiment, soldiers re enlisting in the Indian Army,

\* India Army Form H 231

whether for colour or reserve service, under the provisions of paragraph VI, will at once be granted the rate of good conduct pay to which they would have been entitled had their service since enlistment been under the Indian Articles of War instead of under the Army Act or partly under the latter and partly under the former. The three years approved service and refund of gratuity required by Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 531 and 542, will in such cases not be enforced

- IX All expenditure incurred under paragraph VI will be debited to the Government of India
- X All bedding, personal clothing, and necessaries in possession of Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hong Kong Regiment on their return to India shall become their private property to be disposed of in any way they please
- XI On the completion of the disbandment of the regiment, the books, documents, and other records will be forwarded to the Adjutant General in India for record
- XII Any subsidiary orders that may be required to carry the above arrangements into effect will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India

### LONDON GAZETTE

No. 1006—The following extracts are published for general information —

*"London Gazette," dated the 17th October, 1902, pages 6571 6572, and 6573*

\* \* \* \* \*

*India Office*

*17th October, 1902*

The KING has approved of the following promotions among Officers of the Staff Corps, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India —

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

##### *Captains to be Majors*

Dated 2nd July, 1902

George Alexander Ward

Dated 5th July, 1902

Edward Willoughby Richards

Edward William Boudier

##### *Lieutenants to be Captains*

Dated 28th June, 1902

Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison

Charles Elrington Duncan Davidson Houston

Bernard Frederick Roper Holbrooke

Ernest Septimus Gale

Harry Hatton Sproule

Archibald Middleton Kettlewell

Dated 19th July, 1902

Charles Richard Bradshaw

Basil Andrew Corbett

George Knowles

Gerald Macleay Molloy

##### *To be Lieutenants*

Lieutenant Charles Septimus Pile, from the West Yorkshire Regiment Dated 20th March, 1902, but to rank from 20th March, 1899

Lieutenant Arthur Stratford Noale, from the Hampshire Regiment Dated 21st April, 1902, but to rank from 1st February, 1900

Lieutenant Hubert Hamilton Smith, from the Gloucestershire Regiment Dated 16th April, 1902, but to rank from 24th February 1900

Lieutenant William Harry Proome Salmon, from the North Staffordshire Regiment Dated 5th April, 1902, but to rank from 21st November, 1900

Lieutenant James Cosmo Russell, from the 4th Hussars Dated 10th May, 1902, but to rank from 4th December, 1900

Lieutenant Thomas Ernest Hulbert, from the Royal West Kent Regiment Dated 16th May, 1902, but to rank from 25th October, 1901



Lieutenant Duncan Robert Wolseley Gordon, from the York and Lancaster Regiment  
Dated 19th April, 1901, but to rank from 30th October, 1901

Lieutenant Thomas Leslie Craven, from the 7th Hussars Dated 18th April, 1902,  
but to rank from 30th November, 1901

Lieutenant Henry Vials Lane, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment Dated 10th  
May, 1902, but to rank from 8th January, 1902

*Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants*

Dated 12th November, 1901

Denis Grey Wilson

James Whitehead

Dated 6th March, 1902

Arthur Gaussen Murray

Dated 17th April, 1902

Vernon Edward Gwyer

Paul Berthon Kemble

Ivan Hugh Gordon

Dated 20th April, 1902

Robert George Antony Trail

George Hewett

Dated 5th May, 1902

Guy Fergusson Hughes

Dated 14th May, 1902

Charles David Webster

James Simpson

Dated 17th May, 1902

Alfred Cecil Norman

Dated 27th May, 1902

Geoffrey Davies Pike

Dated 2nd June, 1902

Geoffrey Percival Sanders

Dated 17th June, 1902

Hugh Greenaway

*To be Second Lieutenants*

Second Lieutenant Charles Bertram Heyworth Mansfield, from the 19th Hussars Dated  
6th May, 1902, but to rank from 29th December, 1900

Second-Lieutenant Benjamin Isidore Herbert Adler, from the Royal Fusiliers Dated  
11th April 1902, but to rank from 5th May, 1900

Second Lieutenant John Arthur Muirhead, from the Royal Artillery Dated 9th April  
1902, but to rank from 18th July, 1900

Second-Lieutenant Leslie Gwatkin Williams, from the North Staffordshire Regiment  
Dated 14th April, 1902, but to rank from 17th October, 1900

Second Lieutenant Alfred George Iyell, from the Unattached List Dated 8th April,  
1902, but to rank from 8th January 1901

Second-Lieutenant John Francis Cecil Dalmaçoy, from the Unattached List Dated  
9th April 1902, but to rank from 8th January, 1901

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

*To be Surgeon-General*

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonel Adam Scott Reid, M D Dated 16th June, 1902

*To be Colonel*

## BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

Lieutenant Colonel John McConaghey, M D Dated 16th June, 1902

*To be Lieutenants*

Dated 29th January, 1902

Thomas Henry Gloster  
 Herbert Henry George Knapp  
 James Henry Horton  
 William Adolphus Justice

Dated 26th July, 1902

Frederick Adolphus Fleming Barnardo  
 James McPherson  
 George Denne Franklin  
 John Henry Gill  
 Francis Wheeler Sime  
 Charles Aikman Gourlay  
 William Charles Ross  
 Robert Archer Lloyd  
 John Conrad Gie Kunhardt  
 Ernest Alexandar Walker  
 Lewis Cook  
 Leonard Bodley Scott  
 John Hewett Ferris  
 Gerard Irvine Davys  
 Herbert Halliday  
 George Cook Irvine Robertson  
 Alfred John Vernon Betts  
 Frederic Ernest Wilson  
 Walter Scott Patton  
 William Leigh Trafford  
 Behramji Barjorji Paymaster  
 Norman Walter Mackworth  
 Henry Ross  
 John Forrest  
 Howard Crossle  
 Leonard Hirsch  
 Laurence Rundall  
 Edward Charles Cecil Maunsell  
 Herbert Ernest Jardine Batty  
 John Warwick Illius  
 Daniel Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keefe  
 John Philip Cameron

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

*Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain*

## BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

Walter Henry Harding Dated 1st July, 1901  
 John Edward Heppolette Dated 6th May, 1902

## MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT

William Edward Hendricks Dated 21st March, 1902

**BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT**

Dated 28th May, 1902

George Churchill McMullen

Telesphorus Daniel William Gillespie

Joseph Anthony Pereira

*First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant***BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT**

Dated 18th July, 1901

William Heathcock

Francis Bradley

William Henry Robinson

Dated 16th August, 1901

William George Carlton

Dated 6th May, 1902

Isaac Newton

**BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT**

Dated 28th May, 1902

Philip Dias

Joaquim Emanuel De Souza

**INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS***To be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain*

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Patrick Lyons, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal Dated 1st April, 1902

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Angel Smith, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle Dated 27th June, 1902

*To be Assistant Commissary*

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Henry Smith, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle Dated 27th June, 1902

*Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant*

Dated 29th November, 1900

Lewis Walters, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal

Alfred James Dorkins, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle

John Dempster, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle

William Blain, Military Works Services

Dated 7th December, 1901

John James Canterbury, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal

Richard Willis, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay

Dated 27th June, 1902

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE**

Robert Mumford

Alexander William Shepherd

Thomas Wilson

Patrick Murphy

The King has also approved of the transfer to the half pay list of the undermentioned officer —

**INDIAN STAFF CORPS**

Captain Francis Ludlow Wood Dated 8th September, 1902

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers —

**INDIAN STAFF CORPS**

Colonel Stannus Verner Gordon, D S O Dated 11th August, 1902

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Evans Kenny Dated 3rd September, 1902

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Lewis Stuart Dated 31st July, 1902

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Doyle Bengal Establishment Dated 30th July, 1902

Major Thomas Charles Moore, Madras Establishment Dated 23rd May, 1902

The retirement of Lieutenant Colonel J K Kanga Madras Establishment has effect from 18th December, 1901, and not as notified in the *London Gazette* of 7th March, 1902

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, Charges George Roberts  
Dated 21st November, 1901

## INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, James Campbell, Military Works Services, Madras Dated 26th August, 1902

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, William Viney, Ordnance Department Northern Circle Dated 27th June, 1902

The King has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer —

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Captain James Herbert Lowry Dated 21st August, 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

## ERRATUM

The date of rank of Lieutenant A R Withers, whose appointment to the Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of 20th June, 1902 is 24th September, 1901, and not as there stated

"*London Gazette*," dated the 21st October, 1902, pages 6651 and 6652

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 21st October, 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

## INDIAN ARMY

The undermentioned officer is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list —  
Major General Vincent William Iregear, C B, Bengal Infantry Dated 1st October, 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

## BREVET

The date of the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel F M Rundall, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, to be 8th June, 1902, and not as stated in the *Gazette* dated 22nd July, 1902

\* \* \* \* \*

## PROMOTIONS

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No 1007 — The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

*Captains to be Majors*

12th November, 1902

Benjamin William Marlow

Charles Edward Hendley

Claude Herbert, D.S O

Charles Bailey

Joseph Robert Hill

Vere Bonamy Fane

Harold Nash Hilliard

Henry Edward Pritchard.

Arthur Henry Battye.

William Hugh Welch Mercer

## SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

*Bombay*

No. 100 — Sergeants Edward Wells and Edmund Higgins to be Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 1st July 1902, to complete the establishment

No. 1009 — Sergeants James Morris and George Webb to be Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 1st September, 1902, to complete the establishment

## NATIVE ARMY

No 1010 — The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

*19th Punjab Infantry*

Jemadar Shakir Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Madat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

*23rd Bombay Rifles*

Jemadar Habdu Ram to be Subadar and Colour Havildar Jaita Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghisa Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September, 1902

## VOLUNTEER CORPS

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

**No. 1011 — *Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps*—**

Dr Alexander Smith Allan, M.B., to be Surgeon Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th October, 1902, to complete the establishment

**No 1012 — *Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—**

Joseph Austin Dolton, gentleman, to be Sub Lieutenant *vice* Rushall, promoted

**No 1013 — *Behar Light Horse*—**

Second Lieutenant John Addison Macphail resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st August, 1902

**No 1014 — *Calcutta Light Horse*—**

Lieutenant Norman McLeod to be Captain, with effect from the 26th September, 1902, to complete the establishment

Second Lieutenant Archibald John Pugh to be Lieutenant with effect from the 26th September, 1902, *vice* McLeod, promoted

Thomas Horatio Westmacott, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th September, 1902, *vice* Pugh, promoted

Guy Shorrock, gentleman to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th September, 1902, to complete the establishment

**No. 1015 — *Assam Valley Light Horse*—**

Arthur Henry Templer, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 6th September, 1901 *vice* Showers, promoted

Lieutenant Lionel Augustus Grimston to be Captain, with effect from the 5th August, 1902, *vice* Playfair, transferred to the supernumerary list

Second-Lieutenant William Hugh Lyall to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th June, 1902, *vice* Walker, transferred to the supernumerary list

Second Lieutenant George Salter Beauchamp to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th August, 1902, *vice* Grimston, promoted

Charles Graham Hannay, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th June, 1902, *vice* Lyall, promoted

Ernest Auguste Hughes, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th August, 1902, *vice* Beauchamp, promoted

**No 1016 — *Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—**

Lieutenant George Frederick Stoddart to be Captain, with effect from the 6th April, 1902, *vice* Grant, transferred to the supernumerary list

Second Lieutenant Frederick Evan Wood to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th April, 1902, *vice* Stoddart, promoted

George William Catchpole, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1902, *vice* Wood, promoted

**No. 1017—Madras Volunteer Guards—**

John Oakshott Robinson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd September, 1902, *vice* Lamb, promoted

**No. 1018—Allahabad Volunteer Rifles—**

Captain William Cannon Howard resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th October, 1902

**No. 1019—Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles—**

Second Lieutenant Arthur Lewis Bacon to be Lieutenant *vice* Gabbett, promoted

**No. 1020—2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—**

Second Lieutenant Charles Henry Ververs Green (supernumerary list, Agra Volunteer Rifles) to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th August, 1902, *vice* MacIntosh, transferred to the supernumerary list

E G BARROW, Major General

Secretary to the Government of India

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 14th November, 1902*

*Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 7th and the 14th November, 1902*

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date at which claims will be received
					<i>Rs a p</i>	
James Lushington Morant (a)	Lieutenant	3rd Punjab Cavalry	1st February 1902	Intestate	1 402 6 5	13th January, 1903
William Lambert (b)	Lieutenant Colonel	Indian Staff Corps	10th August, 1902	Intestate	792 14 3	Ditto

Next-of kin—

(a) *Morant*—Mrs Margaret Morant  
Address—Famfield Backleath Park S E England

(b) *Lambert*—Mrs Florence Lambert  
Address—Louis Cottage Fishers Pond W Fawley Hampshire England

E G BARROW, Major General,

Secretary to the Government of India

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### RAILWAYS

### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 5th November, 1902*

**No. 410**—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Public Works Department Resolution No. 139 A E, dated 17th June, 1899, published in Notification No. 278, dated 24th June 1899, two vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service

Applications for nominations should be addressed to the Accountant General Public Works Department, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the rules referred to, not later than the 15th January, 1903

*The 6th November, 1902*

**No 412**—Major V Muray, R E, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company, is, on return to Government service, posted to the North Western Railway

*The 7th November, 1902*

**No 413**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 146, dated the 29th April 1902, it is hereby notified for general information that Mr Thomas Robertson, C V O, Railway Commissioner, will begin his second tour in India in connection with his investigation of the railway system in this country in November 1902

Mr N G Priestley, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is deputed to accompany Mr Robertson on special duty, on his tour in connection with the foregoing investigation

**No 414**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 413, dated the 7th November, 1902, Mr A R Jacobson, class II, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, *vice* Mr N G Priestley on deputation

**No 415**—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs 45,19,871, for the construction on the 5 6' gauge, as a branch of the East Indian Railway, of a line from Shikohabad to Farukhabad, a distance of 65 82 miles

*The 8th November 1902*

**No. 418**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 339, dated 25th September, 1902, Mr C W Hodson, Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department Railway Branch, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department, Railways, during the absence of Mr A Brereton on privilege leave

**No 419**—Captain G R Hearn, R E, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, temporary rank and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Agra Delhi Chord (State) Railway

**No 420**—CORRIGENDUM —In Public Works Department Notification No 349, dated 7th October, 1902, for the word "endorsement" in the first line read, "inducement"

*The 10th November, 1902*

**No 421**—Mr W Home, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Jodhpur State, is re promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary and supernumerary, with effect from the 24th October, 1902

**No 424**—Mr A C Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 719, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th November, 1902, the date following that on which his leave expires

F J E SPRING,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*

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**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS**

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**NOTIFICATION**

*Simla, the 6th November, 1902*

**No 411**—Mr N F McLeod, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 15th October, 1902

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*The 8th November, 1902*

**No. 416**—With reference to paragraph 230, Chapter II, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr W R Butterheld, Assistant Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in the Public Works Department, is provisionally transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class I, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras

**No. 417**—Mr S C Tomkins, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces

*The 10th November, 1902*

**No. 422**—Public Works Department notification No 317, dated 10th September, 1902, is cancelled

**No. 423**—Mr T A Blake, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on expiry of his privilege leave, transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway

*The 11th November, 1902*

**No. 425**—Mr F A Grant, Supervisor, 1st grade Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to Burma

F J E SPRING,

*Offg Secretary to the Government of India*







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 15 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79 dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,  
Publisher Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 13th November 1902

NOTIFICATIONS

No 3660 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th November 1902 —

No 438 of 1902 —Charles Peyron de Iriard, director of the Compagnie Generale des Moteurs Maritimes, of 7, rue Théodore Aubanel, Avignon, department of Vaucluse, France *A device for the utilisation of the power derived from the waves of the sea*

No 439 of 1902 —Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18, Finch lane, in the city of London, England *Improvements in receivers suitable for wireless telegraphy*

No 440 of 1902 —Henry Bland engineer of Ashby street, Waverley near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, and commonwealth of Australia *Improvements in apparatus for elastic fluid compression*

No 441 of 1902 —James Duncan Robertson, chief engineer, British India Engineers Club, 20, Strand road, Calcutta *Improvements in engine room telegraphs*

No 442 of 1902 —Augusto Carlos da Silva Telles engineer, of 24, Avenida Ipiradentes, São Paulo, state of São Paulo, United States of Brazil *Manufacture of thread, cord, textile fabrics and the like from malvaceous plants*

No 443 of 1902 —Galloways, Limited, engineers, of Knott Mill Iron Works, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in steam super heaters or dryers*

No 444 of 1902 —Alexander McMartin Stark, electrician, of 156, Perth avenue, Toronto, Canada *A combined telephone, telegraph, electric light and power system*

No 445 of 1902 —William Vivian, engineer, of Fair View, South Downs Redruth, and James Vivian, engineer, of 2 Dolcoath road, Camborne, both in the county of Cornwall, England *Improvements in partially rotating valves for fluid pressure engines*

No 446 of 1902 —K. Tholasi Doss, bangle merchant, No 1, Ayya Pillai lane, Black Town, Madras *An improved water-lift*

No 447 of 1902 —William Chalmers Forbes, master mariner of Brickwood street, Elsternwick, in the state of Victoria, and commonwealth of Australia *An improved distance and course recorder for ships*

No 448 of 1902 —George Lewis Gowlland, mechanical engineer, of Peterboro', in the province of Ontario and dominion of Canada *Improvements in prepayment electric meters*

No 3661 P —THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 75 of 1892 —Sir William Thomson *Improvements in valves for water, steam and other liquids or gases* (from 5 November 1902 to 5 November 1903)

No 280 of 1893 —George Bitchelder *The combined traffic and dump wagon* (From 20 August 1902 to 20 August 1903)

- No 87 of 1894 —Trevor Keene *Improvements in packing for piston rods and the like* (From 13 November 1902 to 13 November 1903)
- No 203 of 1895 —Trevor Keene *Improvements in and relating to packing for piston rods and the like* (From 11 December 1902 to 11 December 1903)
- No 276 of 1895 —James Henry Lees Milne and Frederick Sternberg *Improvements in the preparation, packing and transport of yarns for weaving and in warp beams for that purpose* (From 23 November 1902 to 23 November 1903)
- No 341 of 1895 —Theodore Gaillaume *Improved means for insulating electric conductors* (From 18 January 1903 to 18 January 1904)
- No 13 of 1896 —Christand Schweitzer *Improvements in or connected with flour mills* (From 5 August 1902 to 5 August 1903)
- No 197 of 1896 —Frederick Elijah Blaisdell *Improvements in and connected with holders for pencils, crayons, caustics and the like* (From 25 November 1902 to 25 November 1903)
- No 173 of 1897 —Theophil Phster, and Emil Barthels *Improvements in cloisonne work* (From 17 November 1902 to 17 November 1903)
- No 198 of 1897 —Alister MacNab *An apparatus for purifying bay salt* (From 10 November 1902 to 10 November 1903)
- No 33 of 1898 —Peter Smith Swan *Improvements in machines for pulling punkhas* (From 15 November 1902 to 15 November 1903)
- No 54 of 1898 —Peter Smith Swan *An improved kodali or hoe* (From 6 February 1903 to 6 February 1904)
- No 251 of 1898 —Thomas Edwin George Cooper *A deodoriser, to be called 'Cooper's sanitary deodoriser'* (From 7 November 1902 to 7 November 1903)

No 3662 P —WHEREAS the inventors of the under mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (No. of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

- No 378 of 1897 —Barjorji Dhunjibhru Contractor *An improved fibre extracting machine* (Specification filed 2 August 1898)
- No 481 of 1897 —The Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited *Improvements in impregnating and coating fabrics or permeable materials* (Specification filed 1 August 1898)
- No 482 of 1897 —Otto Hoffmann *Improvements in or connected with automatic fire extinguishers* (Specification filed 1 August 1898)
- No 484 of 1897 —The Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited *Improvements in box or enamelled papers* (Specification filed 1 August 1898)
- No 118 of 1898 —John Meiggs Lwen *Improvements in prism lights and plates and mountings and framings therefor and in the decoration thereof* (Specification filed 3 August 1898)
- No 119 of 1898 —Gilbert William Sutton *Improvements in tea drying apparatus* (Specification filed 3 August 1898)
- No 122 of 1898 —Gilbert William Sutton *Improvements in the manufacture of heat distributing or radiating pipes or tubes* (Specification filed 3 August 1898)
- No 133 of 1898 —Roland H. Gahagan *An improved bicycle bell attachment* (Specification filed 1 August 1898)

See in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

No 448 of 1896 — William Robert Harrison and Edwin Stephenson *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for extracting oil from seeds or other oleaginous substances* (Specification filed 2 August 1897)

No 457 of 1896 — August Graemiger *Improvements in apparatus for dyeing, scouring, bleaching and otherwise treating yarn in cop or other compact form* (Specification filed 3 August 1897)

No 89 of 1897 — Bhai Mohan Singh *A notation and numeration ball frame* Specification filed 2 August 1897)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege —

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

C R WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent there, with to the Secretary

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21

Date of Deposit	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount
				Rs a p
Prior to 1842	Collins — Sergeant		Two children	157 14 1
"	Lee E Corporal		Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith Henry Sergeant		Elizabeth	829 0 0
"	Smith, D Sergeant Major		Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story — Sergeant		Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell Sergeant		John	77 15 3
"	Ratherford Sergeant		Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson William, Gunner		John	47 5 7
"	Laylor John, Private		John	214 11 11
"	Conry Peter, Corporal		Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum —, Conductor		John	354 6 10
"	Gordon James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy —, Corporal		John	61 3 9
"	Hyde Henry Conductor		Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson E Troop Sergeant Major	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Anderson William, Corporal	H C 1st Fm Regt	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13 13 9
"	Minogue T Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
"	Taylor John Bombardier		Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
"	Sherrock J Corporal		Joseph	160 0 0
"	Moore Bombardier		Dorothy	5 9 5
"	Lawson Henry Laboratory Sergeant		George	11 8 2
"	Crichton James, Corporal	13th L Infy	Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	McCoy — Sub Conductor		John and George	958 3 2
"	Long R Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D	137 3 9
"	Baker H, Gunner	4th Co 3rd Bn Arty	James	32 1 4
"	Hills — Gunner	1st Co 3rd Bn Arty	Sophia	30 1 1
"	Burns James Gunner	Artillery	Harriet	10 5 9
"	McKenney R Bombardier	1st Co 4th Bn Arty	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
"	Smith J Gunner	1st Co 2nd Bn Arty	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Byrne, J Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn Arty	Charles	123 13 4
"	Flynn J Gunner	3rd Troop 1st Bde H Arty	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Fagan J Gunner	1st Co 3rd Bn Arty	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Johnson C Gunner	1st Co 5th Bn Arty	William	3 0 6
"	Twomey, M Gunner	4th Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Michael William and Margaret	21 2 11
"	Ahern William Gunner	4th Co, 2nd Bn Arty	John	65 11 9
"	McCormick J Gunner	4th Co 2nd Bn Arty	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Gavin J Gunner	2nd Co 3rd Bn Arty	Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Bryan D Sergeant		Mortimer	12 10 11
"	Reid, — Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Fleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
"	South John, Sergeant		Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
"	Cunningham Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor		Children (names not recorded)	12 12 3
"	Smith, T Sergeant		Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Or Mr Sergeant	20th N I	Thomas	111 15 2
"	Driver, J Sergeant Major		Robert Charles and John	141 7 1
"	Davis, D Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop 1st Bde, H Arty	Thomas	25 15 2
"	Canty John, Bombardier	3rd Co, 4th Bn Arty	John (died 11th May, 1842)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)		Bryon Margaret, and William	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)		Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar 24, 1843	Nowlon I, Carrier Sergeant	4th Troop 2nd B H A	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr 3, 1843	Farrel, James Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn Arty	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st Fm Lt Infy	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar 9, 1843	Shucham B Gunner	3rd Co 3rd Bn Arty	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sept 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Oct 30, 1887	Ward, J Gunner	O Batty, 3rd Bde, R A	Julia	277 11 11
Dec 31, 1887	Bunn, T, Gunner	G Batty B Bde, R H A	William Thomas	63 9 8

Date of Deposit	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount
				<i>Rs a p</i>
Mar 29 1888	Oxford, W, Private	2nd Royal Lanc Regt	A and I	13 9 8
Nov 16 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	John	130 0 0
Jan 6 1845	Monaghan Michael Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major		Harriett M and James	31 14 1
Feb 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn of Arty	James	12 6 9
" 3 1842	Wilson		Sophia Thomas and Elizabeth	204 7 8
" 1842	McCarthy Or Mr Sergeant		John	61 2 3
" 14 1845	Hannoo, J Drummer	68th Regt N Infy	Mary	28 8 3
July 7 1845	Hay A Sergeant Major		Thomas	101 5 4
" 9 1845	Meanev John Sergeant Major	2nd Bde H Arty	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9 1845	Murphy, Thomas Bombardier	2nd Troop 3rd Bde, II Arty	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9 1845	Fate William Staff Sergeant	4th Co 15th Bn of Arty	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Owen	7 1 7
Sept 1, 1845	Ryan — Sergeant		Julia B and George J	120 13 0
Aug 8, 1846	McFierney Thomas Sub Conductor		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasson John, Corporal		Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
Oct 16, 1846	Ridley Henry Gunner	Arty	Henry	34 9 3
July 6 1847	Lewis, Thomas Gunner		Thomas	20 5 3
July 19, 1847	Dobbins Francis Gunner		Math	83 3 6
" 19 1847	Lunn Adam Farrier		Adam and John	79 14 0
" 19 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde, H Arty	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19 1847	Prince, W Sergeant	1st Troop 1st Bde, H Arty	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan 11 1848	Byrnes — Corporal		Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite W, Staff Sergeant		C William and William H	148 3 5
Oct 16 1848	Butcher H, Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn	Johannah Frederick and David Edwin	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan D Private	2nd En Regt	James	36 5 6
June 2 1849	Moore Benjamin Private	1st Fm B F	Sarah C	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley Charles Private	1st Fm B F	John	7 6 1
Oct 12, 1849	Dearr W Conductor		Emeline	50 0 0
Nov 21 1849	Moget — Sergeant Major		George	69 14 4
Feb 18 1850	Boote Daniel Gunner	1st Co, 4th Bn of Arty	James and another	26 3 5
June 29 1850	Unack Patrick Sergeant	1st Co, 3rd Bn of Arty	John and another	29 15 0
Aug 19 1850	Sheehan P, Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct 29 1850	Fees James Corporal	2nd En Regt	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov 4 1852	Hodgins, Adam Gunner	2nd Co 5th Bn of Arty	William	9 11 11
Feb 1 1853	Edwards, Michael Sergeant	2nd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	James and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl 21 1853	Staples Edward Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	F W H	97 2 6
Sept 13 1853	Brown Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan 21, 1854	Galway Robert Bombardier	1st Co 3rd Bn of Arty	William	206 1 2
" 18 18 5	Munrowd George Sub Conductor	Ordnance Dept	Georgina	61 10 3
Sept 24 1855	Franks G Bizar Sergeant		Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct 15 1857	Larle Edward Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec 4, 1860	MacDonnell John Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June 1862	Keddie, J Private	2nd Ln B I	James and James	66 0 0
July 22 1863	Lawton William Color Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	15 14 2
Jan 25 1864	Jones, John Gunner	G Battery 22nd Bde Royal Arty	Hennetta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar 10 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn 25th Bde, Royal Arty	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864	Rowland J Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sofia M and Elizabeth Ann	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4 25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct 9 1871	York R, Sergeant	Arty	Henry J	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon Daniel, Color Sergeant	2nd Lanc Fus	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6 1887	} Simons J, Lance Corporal	{ 2nd Bn The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	} Annie Isabella and John Thomas	353 14 0
June 2 1888				
Sept 7 1888	} Hyland M, Drummer	2nd Bn, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	} Patrick and Emily Matilda	372 6 5
Apl 11, 1889				
Oct 29 1883	Low, C Corporal	O Battery 3rd Bde R A	William Herbert	189 6 0

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta

C N BAKER, Captain,  
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command and Ex officio  
Secretary, Military Orphan Schools

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;  
Calcutta, the 7th November, 1902.

## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1902

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the  
7th November, 1902

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1 60 30,000	11 72 14 000	13 32 44 000	3 77 08 323	4 93 44 321			8 70 52 644
Allahabad		2 09 9 610	2 09 29 610	1 72 70 763	63 1 173			1 72 03 936
Lahore		2 95 37 305	2 95 37 305	99 77 253	15 10 040			1 14 93 75
Bombay	1 09 37 530	9 45 67 770	10 53 17 300	5 10 71 025	2 63 65 674			7 79 37 239
Karachi		1 09 00 555	1 09 00 555	24 78 910	21 27 870			46 06 780
Madras	8 98 990	3 18 25 765	3 27 94 755	85 90 235	49 67 955			1 35 54 190
Calicut		22 36 395	22 36 395	6 02 220	1 17 510			7 19 730
Rangoon		1 00 06 720	1 00 06 720	2 81 01 425	9 81 270			2 90 8 695
	2 78 00 50	31 70 90 120	34 49 56 640					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			25 96 145					
	TOTAL R		34 23 60 495	15 59 10 755	8 65 59 793			24 23 00 549
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								Nil
						NET TOTAL R		24 23 60 549
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs.10,30,91,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9 99 99 246
						GRAND TOTAL R		34 23 60 495

A F COX,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS

## NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in fac simile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs6 Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- 1 Engineers
- 2 Overseers
- 3 Sub-Overseers
- 4 Draftsmen

- 5 Press workers
- 6 Photo Mechanical workers
- 7 Mechanical apprentices
- 8 Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College



## BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th November, 1902

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	R	a p		R	a p
Capital paid up	2,00 00 000	0 0	Government Securities	1,52 53 487	7 9
Reserve Fund	1 14 00 000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	71,03,065	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office 89 59 633 0 2	2,01,12 859	7 11	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2 45 79,709	0 4
Public Deposits at Branches 1 11,53 226 7 9			Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1 59 43 977	5 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8 51 96 201	11 9	Bills discounted and purchased	2 29 12 743	11 9
Bank Post Bills etc	5,11,688	2 5	Balances with other Banks	22 45,470	9 1
Sundries	17 49,869	7 1	Bullion	7 887	3 0
			Dead Stock	16 09 982	4 3
			Stamps	10 494	13 8
			Sundries	7,41 325	10 9
				9 04,13,149	1 9
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2 11,39 570	2 7
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,74,19 899	8 10
RUPREES	13 89 72 618	13 2			
			RUPREES	13 89 72 618	13 2

\* Includes Sovs and ½ Sov

† Do do

value Rs 1 3,590 0 0

do do 08 252 8 0

Rs 3 47 572 8 0

By order of the Directors

W D CRUICKSHANK

Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF BENGAL  
Calcutta, the 13th November, 1902

F J BIRCH

Chief Accountant

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.  
Percentage 45 14

## DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

## NOTIFICATION

Simla the 5th November, 1902

No 32—The services of No 884 second class Military Hospital Assistant Jwala Singh of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Surveyor General of India, for employment with No 18 Himalaya Survey Party, Simla, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th October, 1902

JOHN T W LINSLEY, M B, Major, I M S,  
for Director General Indian Medical Service

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 7th November 1902

No 38—Mr O Jure Superintendent Class V, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty two days under Civil Service Regulations, Article 291, in combination with furlough for nine months under articles 264A and 340 (b), with effect from the forenoon of the 6th November, 1902

F G MACLEAN,  
Director General of Telegraphs

## SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

## DELHI CORONATION ASSEMBLAGE

1st of (approximate) rates for articles that will be sold in the Central Market

NAME OF ARTICLES	APPROXIMATE RATES		Per	REMARKS
	From	To		
	R a p	R a p		
Beef	0 1 6	0 6 0	lb	Maund=80 lbs
Mutton	0 3 0	0 6 0		
Firewood, split logs		0 12 0	Md	
Loaves		0 8 0		
Dinner rolls		1 0 0	16	
Charcoal		1 12 0	Doz	
Gram, picked, cleaned and crushed		3 8 0	Md	
Barley,		3 0 0		
Bran		2 8 0		
Hay	1 0 0	2 0 0		
Bhoosa white	0 13 4	1 4 0		
missa	1 4 0	1 10 8		
Oats crushed		7 0 0		
Fucerne grass		2 8 0		
Straw for bedding	0 12 0	1 0 0		
Flour	3 6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Rice table	7 12 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 11 2 $\frac{3}{8}$		
Salt Lahore	4 1 5	6 2 6		
Coffee	29 1 0	43 14 0		
Tea	1 0 0	1 8 0	lb	
Sugar	0 3 0	0 4 0		
Coke	1 3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 13 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	Md	
Cocoa	2 0 0	3 0 0	lb	
Lime juice	4 8 0	6 1 0	Gal	
Pepper	0 7 6	0 11 3	lb	
Atta	3 4 0	4 14 0	Md	
Dal, of sort	3 10 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 7 3 $\frac{3}{8}$		
Ghi	0 6 6	0 9 9	lb	
Chillies	0 12 0	14 10 0	Md	
Turmeric	8 10 9	13 0 0		
Goor	4 14 0	7 5 0		
Tamarind	4 5 4	6 8 0		
Rice	3 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Choonee	1 15 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 14 9 $\frac{3}{8}$		
Bajree	2 7 0	3 10 0		
Cotton seeds	1 15 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 14 9 $\frac{3}{8}$		
Linseed	6 3 0	9 12 0		
Oil-cake	2 2 8	3 4 0		
Ducks	0 12 0	1 5 0	each	
Geese	1 12 0	2 8 0		
Pigeons	1 3 0	0 5 0		
Quails	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Game of all kinds	1 0 0	1 12 0		
Guinea fowls	1 2 0	1 7 0		
Snipe	0 5 0	0 10 0		
Turkey cocks	7 0 0	10 0 0		
hens	3 8 0	5 0 0		
Teal	0 4 0	0 6 0		
Fowls roasting	0 12 0	0 13 0		
Chickens	0 6 0	0 10 0		
Partridges	0 8 0	1 0 0		
Wild ducks	0 10 0	1 1 6		
Eggs fresh		0 12 0	Doz	
cooking	0 7 0	0 8 0		
Fish	0 4 0	0 8 0	lb	
Celery				
Parsley				
Tamatoes	0 3 0	0 4 0	lb	
Cabbages	0 2 0	0 0 0	each	
Lemons	0 0 3	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Artichokes				
Green peas	0 0 0	0 3 0	lb	
Beans				
Turnips	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Garlic	0 1 0	0 1 6		
Cauliflower	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Vegetable marrow	0 2 0	0 3 0		
Cucumber	0 2 0	0 3 0	lb	
Onions	0 0 3	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Beet	0 2 0	0 3 0	each	
Oranges	0 0 6	0 0 9		
Basil	0 2 0	0 3 0	lb	

NAME OF ARTICLES	APPROXIMATE RATES		Per	REMARKS
	From	To		
	R a p	R a p		
Thyme			lb	Maund = 80 lbs
Country vegetables	0 0 7½	0 0 10½	,	
Marjoram			"	
Cocoanut	0 4 0	0 5 0	each	
Lettuce				
Pumpkins	0 1 0	0 1 6	lb	
Khagzi limes	0 2 0	0 3 0	,	

Dairy produce will not be obtained at this market—it is being otherwise arranged for, by the Director of Farms, Bengal Command

W ALVES, Lieut,  
for Director of Supply and Transport, 'Delhi Durbar'

SIMLA  
The 10th September 1902

### THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN BALUCHISTAN.

#### NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 6th November, 1902

**No 916 P**—In consequence of the grant of privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days to Mir Hazar Khan Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta Peshin, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Inspector General of Police in Baluchistan has been pleased to make the following officiating appointments, with effect from the dates of assuming charge—

- 1 Mr F J Gleson, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Thal Chotiali, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta Peshin
- 2 Mr T Clear, a clerk in the Inspector General's Office, to officiate as Inspector of Police Thal Chotiali

**No 924 P**—Mir Hazar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta Peshin, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it

**No 928 P**—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Inspector General of Police in Baluchistan has been pleased to sanction the following postings, with effect from 28th October, 1902—

- 1 Mr T O Hughes Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta Peshin Police to the Nushki Police
- 2 Mir Hazar Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nushki, to the Quetta Peshin Police

By order,

A I JACOB, Captain,  
Second Assistant

### EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

#### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 6th November, 1902

**No 12**—Mr H A Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent is granted under Article 348 Civil Service Regulations special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 8th November, 1902, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

J C MILLS,  
Manager,

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**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE**

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**NOTIFICATIONS**

Peshawar, the 4th November, 1902

**No 241**—Lieutenant P A Browne, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Wano on the forenoon of the 20th of October, 1902, relieving Lieutenant M Mackelvie, I M S

By order,

**R I R GLANCY,**  
Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

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The 8th November, 1902

**No. 246**—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 302 N, dated the 3rd July, 1902, Lieutenant Colonel R Harman, D S O, I S C, Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th October, 1902, relieving Captain A LeG Jacob D S O, I S C

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**APPOINTMENT**

The 8th November, 1902

**No 242**—On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Punjab Government Notifications Nos 2041 and 1223, dated the 27th November 1901, and 1st August, 1902, respectively, Mr H N Bolton, Assistant Commissioner is appointed to be District Judge of the Hazara District with effect from the afternoon of the 20th October, 1902 on which date he assumed charge of his duties

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**POWERS**

The 8th November 1902

**No 243**—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Mr H N Bolton, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Hazara

**No 244**—Under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation No III of 1901, the Honble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint and does hereby appoint, Mr H N Bolton, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be additional District Magistrate in the District of Hazara, and under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, invests Mr H N Bolton with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death

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**LEAVE**

The 8th November, 1902

**No. 245**—Lieutenant D L R Lorimer, I S C, Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, is granted sixty days privilege leave under Article 659, Army Regulations, India Volume I Part I, with effect from the 2nd November, 1902

By order,

**A H GRANT,**  
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W Frontier Province

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1902  
Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North West Frontier Province during the month of September, 1902

District	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births	Deaths	Birth rate per mille per annum	Death rate per mille per annum	CAUSE OF DEATH										TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES												
						CHOLERA			SMALL POX			FEVER		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA				INJURIES										
						Children under one year		Total	Ten and over ten years		Total of small pox	PLAGUE		FEVER		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA			Suicide		Wounding		Accident		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts		ALL OTHER CAUSES	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
						Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
2	Hazara	560,041	105	24	1.7																							
3	Peshawar	84,301	22	1.05	1.2																							
4	Kohat	217,692	648	2.2	6.3																							
5	Bannu	231,355	629	3.71	3.3																							
6	Dera Ismael Khan	252,217	24	4.5	5.2																							
TOTAL		2,066,100	509	5.0	0.0																							
Total in previous month																												
Total in same month of previous year																												

\* NOTE.—Total in same month of previous year includes Mianwali district

Remarks by the Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province

Five thousand and twenty eight births were registered in the province during the month of September 1902 giving a birth rate of 5.0 per mille of population. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the province during the month of September 1902 was 509, giving a death rate of 2.4 per mille of population per annum respectively. There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small pox 55 deaths were registered against 100 in the previous month. From fevers 2,512 deaths were registered against 562 in the previous month. Dysentery and diarrhoea, 75 against 99 respiratory disease 30 against 24 suicide 1 against 3 wounding 19 against 16 accidents, 45 against 40 snake-bite beasts, 9 against 5 and from all other causes 582 against 1,098 in the past month.

W A SYKES, Lt-Col, I.M.S.,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

Shawar, the 3rd November, 1902

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North West Frontier Province during the month of September, 1902

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8	9		
Number	Districts	CHRISTIANS			HINDUS			MAH MEDANS			OTHER CLASSES			TOTAL		Birth rate per mille per annum	Number	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls			Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara				17	22	39	511	555	1066				528	577	105	24	1
2	Peshāwar				43	27	70	1042	809	1851		1	1	1085	837	1922	30	2
3	Konāt				9	6	15	30	303	633				339	309	648	36	3
4	Bannu				31	33	64	97	268	565				328	301	629	33	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan				47	43	90	337	297	634				384	340	724	35	5
	Total				117	131	248	2517	2232	4749		1	1	2661	2361	5022	30	

W A SYKES, Lt Col, I M S,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 8th October, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births		Deaths			Cause of Death							Infants under one year of age			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 population	Number			
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Lever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injury	All other causes	Males			Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	{ Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680																				1
2		Rawashahr	4 114	3	4	7	3	1	2				2				1					99	38
3		Butta	7 029	2	1	3	6	4	2					6					1			22	43
4		Harpur	5 578		3	3	4		4					2	2							28	37
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91 010	24	23	47	41	21	17	1			29		4			5	4	9	27	21	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30 590	4	3	7	9	6	3		3		4			2		3		3	12	15	6
7	{ Bannu	Bannu	14 171	2	3	5	7	4	3				3			4		2		3	26	26	7
8		Lakki	5 218	2	1	3	4	2	2								4		1	1	30	40	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 575	15	9	24	11	5	6				6	1	1	3		3		3	40	18	9
10		Kulachi	9 125	4	2	6	3	2	3				2	2			1		1	1	34	29	10
		Total	206,150	56	51	107	90	7	42	4			51	7	5	20		14	7	21	27	23	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 18th October, 1902

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns—In the ten Municipal Towns 107 births were registered (56 males and 51 females) giving a birth rate of 27 per mille of population 90 deaths were registered (48 males and 42 females) giving a death-rate of 23 per mille of population

Peshawar the 4th November 1902

W A SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

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**POST OFFICE**


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**NOTIFICATIONS**

Simla, the 5th November, 1902

No 1275 *B Ap*—Mr Frachsha Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of post offices officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 9th November, 1902 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders —

Mr Framji Dinsha Kamdin, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade

- Mr Dadabhai Aideshir Parekh to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1902

No 1200 *Ap*—Babu Hem Nath Bisu, Superintendent of post offices officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th November, 1902

A U FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India

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**POSTAL NOTICE**

The following notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the camp post offices opened to serve the troops during the Delhi Manœuvres —

**ARTICLES FOR CAMP POST OFFICES**

Mode of addressing postal articles

Articles posted for delivery from camp post offices should be addressed as follows —

A B

Regiment, Battery Staff appointment, Brigade or Department,

<sup>Northern</sup>  
Southern Army,

Delhi Manœuvres

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery Staff appointment, Brigade or Department of the person addressed

**What may be sent**

All classes of postal articles (private and official) *viz*, letters, post cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from camp post offices

**Prepayment of postage compulsory**

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory but official articles can be sent *from one camp post office to another* free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked

*N B*—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the manœuvres should warn the troops, followers etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles

**Delivery**

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies Registered articles of the letter mail and all parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the article or parcel

*N B*—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the camp post office by which he is served



**No Insurance, Value-Payable Post, or Money Orders**

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to camp post offices or be sent to them under the value payable system. Money orders will not be issued for payment by camp post offices.

**ARTICLES FROM CAMP POST OFFICES****What may be sent**

All classes of postal articles (private and official) *viz*, letters, post cards, newspapers, packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted at camp post offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from other camp post offices full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent from one camp post office to another free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Postal articles cannot be posted under the value payable system at camp post offices, but they may be insured, provided they are not intended for delivery from other camp post offices.

**Money Orders**

Ordinary money orders will be issued from camp post offices at the ordinary rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

**Savings Bank Deposits**

Savings bank deposits will be received from all British and native soldiers taking part in the Manœuvres at camp post offices for credit, free of charge to Indian Post Office Savings Bank accounts. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Indian Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass books when making deposits at camp post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at camp post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in the Indian Post Office Savings Bank.

**Postage Stamps**

Postage stamps (including post cards and embossed envelopes other than one anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any camp post office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India

SIMLA

The 5th November, 1902

**TREASURE TROVE****NOTICE**

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that in the month of July 1902 a treasure consisting of a large brass chembu containing rupees was found when digging up the foundation of a dilapidated house belonging to one Donder Rungiah Maistry and situated in Nammalwarpet, Oopparapalayam, in the Porasavakam Division of the Madras District. Out of the amount found Rs 577 have been recovered and are kept in the Laluk Treasury at the Madras Deputy Collector's Office.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof as owners or finders are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office on the Madras Bench at 12 noon on Monday, the 20th April, 1903, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to law.

J. TWIGG,

Collector

MADRAS COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Dated 1st November, 1902

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**INDIAN MUSEUM  
INDUSTRIAL SECTION**

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**NOTIFICATION**

The 11th November, 1902

Mr D Hooper, FCS, FLS, Curator, Indian Museum, Industrial Section, who was appointed in the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Resolution No 1027—62-10, dated the 8th May, 1902, to officiate as Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, returned from Dehra Dun on the afternoon of the 18th October, 1902, and resumed his duties in the Museum on the forenoon of the 20th idem

By order,  
J H BURKILL,  
Secretary to the Trustees

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**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION**

Agra, the 10th November, 1902

No. 223—Mr G H McMullen, Superintendent of the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the period sanctioned in Notification No 173, dated 19th September, 1902

A F ASHTON,  
Deputy Commissioner in charge

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**NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY****NOTIFICATION**

Lahore, the 10th November, 1902

No. 27—Mr G Hawkes District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted under Articles 264A, 277, 291, 339A, and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *vis*, privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days and furlough for 3 months and 4 days, with effect from the 31st October, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

S FINNEY,  
Manager North Western Railway

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**ROYAL INDIAN MARINE****NOTIFICATION****FURLOUGH AND LEAVE**

Bombay, the 10th November, 1902

No. 25—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Lieutenant A E Harold, for one year

S GOODRIDGE,  
Director, Royal Indian Marine

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### REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the second Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of November, 1902 —

Number Rank and Name — 7103, Private Andrew Malcolm Shaw Age,—21 years and 11 months Height,— 5 feet 8 inches Colour of—Complexion, fair hair, red, eyes, light hazel Trade —Labourer Date of enlistment,—30th October, 1899 Place of enlistment — Guildford	Parish and County in which born,—Aldershot Aldershot, Hants Date of desertion or absence,—5th November, 1902 Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William Calcutta Marks —Blue scar left side of forehead numbers of freckles both arms and upper part of back small brown stain small of back, left side Not on furlough Under four years' service
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J H CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Colonel,  
Commanding 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, Madras Unattached List, dated at Rangoon, this 7th day of November, 1902

Number Rank and Name—No number Color Sergeant Chas Trunaley Age (present) —32 years 3 months Height —5 feet 7½ inches Colour of—Complexion fair hair, light brown eyes, grey Trade —Faveller Date of enlistment,—27th August, 1888	Place of enlistment,—St Ives Parish and county in which born,—St Ives, Huntingdonshire Date of desertion or absence,—2nd November, 1902 Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon, Burma Marks,—Four moles between capula on back two moles in left armpit Under 15 years' service
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E LAWFORD, Colonel,  
Colonel on the Staff Rangoon Command

### DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

#### NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 4th November, 1902

No 38 —Lieutenant C F Birney, R E, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on private affairs for one month in extension of the six months, combined leave notified in Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway's Notification No 9, dated 16th June, 1902

I J E SPRING  
Offg. Director of Railway Construction

### RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### NOTIFICATION

Camp Delhi, the 11th November, 1902

No 4756 S —Mr A R Macdonald, State Engineer, Alwar, is hereby granted furlough out of India for 1 year 9 months and 17 days combined with privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days, with effect from the 16th November, 1902, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the combined leave

G G WHITE, MICE,  
Secretary in the Public Works Department,  
Rajputana and Central India

## THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN

### NOTIFICATION

Quetta, the 10th November, 1902

**No 7794**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, sub section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, and in supersession of Notification No 1443-Z, dated the 30th August, 1902, the Agent to the Governor General, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to vary the number of Courts of the fourth grade by the addition of the Court mentioned below, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, as herein set forth

Name of Court	Local Limits of Jurisdiction
The Court of the Iahsildar in the Bolan Pass	The Bolan Pass Iahsil

By order,  
A I JACOB, Captain,  
Second Assistant

## ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

#### ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 10th November, 1902

**No 5**—Mr M W Clifford, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam

R N BURN,  
Accountant General

## MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT

### NOTICE

Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received by the Medical Store keeper to Government, Punjab Command, Mian Meer, up to the 15th December, 1902, for the supply of bazar medical stores, surgical instruments, appliances and sundries, and also for the repair of surgical instruments, etc, to the Medical Store Department Punjab and Bengal, Bombay and Madras Commands, from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904

2 Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained up to 11th December, 1902 (free of cost), from this office, and must be signed with the name and address of the tenderer in full in English

3 Lists of the stores can be obtained free of cost on application to this office and tenders must include 25 per cent over the quantities noted in the list the Medical Store keeper to Government reserving the right, under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to accept the whole or any part of any tender, or to reject the whole without assigning any reasons

4 Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank receipt for 2 per cent of their total value, as earnest money, which will be returned if the tender should be rejected but in case of the Medical Store keeper to Government accepting under the orders of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, part of any tender only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest money deposit will be confiscated

5 Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected

6 Rates are required for delivery at the Medical Store Department, Mian Meer, but in the cases of tenderers from a distance sending their supplies by rail and having no local agents, the Medical Store-keeper to Government will take delivery at the Railway Station, Mian Meer West

P W O GORMAN, Major I M S  
Offg Medical Store keeper to Government  
Punjab Command

MIAN MEER,  
November 10th, 1902

## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

### NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 11th November, 1902

**No 39**—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No 46, dated 30th December, 1901, Mr H H Spalding, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, will, on Mr Millard's return to duty, continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, *vice* Mr A E Pearse, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, proceeding on privilege leave, or until further orders

G F WILSON, Colonel, R E,  
Director of Railway Traffic

## SURVEY OF INDIA

### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 14th November, 1902

**No 236**—The following promotions are made with effect from the 3rd September, 1902, *vice* Mr A E Spring, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, deceased —

Captain C W H Symonds, I S C, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade

Captain G A Beazley, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, but to continue to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade

ST G GORE, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers	General public	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free,	R17 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	R8-8, " "	R8 14
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	R4 4, " "	R4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Sibpur near Calcutta

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA,  
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA

[ A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis  
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All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing India can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers —

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Westminster

Messrs H S King & Co 65 Cornhill London are  
also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List  
Mr Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig  
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trasse, 11  
Mr Ernest Leroux 28 Rue Bonaparte Paris  
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\*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications

NOTICE—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value payable post in which case besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

### HOME DEPARTMENT

Madras Census Report, 1901 In 3 Parts F'cap Board Rg-12 or 14s 6d complete (Rr 4a)  
The Fauna of British India Rhynchota, Vol I (Heteroptera) by W L Distant, Lsq Super  
Royal 8vo Cloth Rr15 or 22s 6d (6a)

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September, 1902  
Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a (1a)  
Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System F'cap Limp cover Rr1 or  
1s 6d (5a)

## STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

- Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Ninth issue, 1902 Super Royal 4to Board R4 or 6s (12a)
- Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12a)
- Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, 1902, and in the four months April to July, 1902 compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a)
- Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of September, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)
- Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)
- Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901 No 1 of 1902-1903 F'cap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

## ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL

- History of Services of gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board R5 or 7s 6d (12a)

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

- Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, for 1900 1901 F'cap Paper cover 8a or 8d (2a)
- List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board 8a or 9d (4a)
- Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1900 1901 F'cap Paper cover R1 11 or 2s 6d (2a)
- Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1902 Demy 4to Board As 6 or 9d (2a)

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

- Translation of the Ganjī-Pukhto into the Khovar Dialect F'cap Board R9 or 3s 10d (3a)
- Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1901 F'cap Paper cover 3a or 3d (1a 6p)
- History of Services of officers holding gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board 12a or 1s (4a)

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

- Histories of Railway Projects in India, including Tramways Corrected up to 30th June, 1902 F'cap Paper cover R9 or 3s (3a)
- Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901 1902 F'cap Paper cover As 8 or 9d (1a)

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

- The Quarterly Indian Army List for October, 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4s 6d (a)

## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1902

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

- Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F G Wigley Esq Royal 8vo Cloth R4 or 6s (7a)
- The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot notes brought down to 1st April, 1901 R2 8 or 7s 9d (6a)
- The Indian Factories Act, 1881 As modified up to the 1st April 1891 (with foot notes brought down to 1st July 1901) 5a 6p or 6d (1a 6p)
- Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899 and 1900 R1 or 1s 6d (2a)
- Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901 R1 or 1s 6d (2a)
- A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol III Cloth bound R12 or 1s (1a)
- Ditto ditto ditto Quarter bound R13 or 1s 6d (10a)
- Ditto ditto ditto Vol IV Cloth bound R12 or 1s (10)
- Ditto ditto ditto Quarter bound R13 or 1s 6d (10)
- Act IX of 1901 An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War 1a or 1d (1a)
- Act X of 1901 An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870 1a 3p or 1d 1a)
- Act XI of 1901 An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments
- Regulation III of 1901 A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts 7a 6p or 9d (1a 6p)
- Regulation IV of 1901 A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts 2s 0p (1a)
- Regulation V of 1901 A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899 1a 0p or 2d (1)
- Regulation VI of 1901 A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules 1a or 1d (1a)
- Regulation VII of 1901 A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North West Frontier Province to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto 11a or 1s 3d (2a)
- List of General rules and orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India Corrected to 31st March, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched R18a or 2s 7d (3a)
- Madras Code Third Edition in two Volumes 1902 Super Royal 8vo Cloth R6 or 9s (6a) each
- The Indian Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858 (Act XXXVI of 1858), as modified up to 31st May, 1902 5s 6p or 1d (1a)
- The Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 (Act XII of 1884), as modified up to 15th December, 1896, and with foot notes brought down to the 1st June, 1902. 2a or 3d (1a)
- The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878 (Act XVII of 1878), as modified up to 1st June, 1902. 6a or 7d (1a)
- The Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (Act VIII of 1894), as modified up to 30th June, 1902 8a or 9d (1a)

# LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1901, TO 31ST MARCH 1902

- The Cattle trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901 In Urdu 2s (1a)  
 Ditto In Hindi 2s (1a)  
 Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War) In Urdu 3s (1a)  
 Ditto In Hindi 3s (1a)  
 Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court fees Act, 1870) In Urdu 3s (1a)  
 Ditto In Hindi 3s (1a)

## HOMI DEPARTMENT

- Report of Proceedings of the Central Indigenous Drugs Committee of India, Volume I Royal 8vo Board Rs 8 or 5s 3d (7a)  
 List of Europeans and others in the English Factories in Bengal at the time of the Siege of Calcutta in the year 1756 with an appendix containing lists of European sufferers By S. Charles Hill Esq., B.A. B.Sc. Super Royal 4to Paper cover Rs 2 or 3s (3a)  
 Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India, 6th issue 1900-1901, and preceding years F cap Boards Rs 2 or 3s (10s)  
 The Countess of Dufferin's Fund Seventeenth Annual Report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India for the year 1901 Super Royal 8vo Rs 1 or 1s 4d (3)  
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Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901 1902 By John Murray Paper cover As 4





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

(CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902)

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

Estate T H Tyndall, deceased

Estate T H Tyndall, deceased

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Thomas Harman Tyndall, C E, retired, who died at Fairlawn, Dawlish, on 2nd July, 1902, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, of MESSRS GRINDLAY & CO, CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 19th December next to the said MESSRS GRINDLAY & CO, CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same

P R WILSON,  
Administrator to Estate T H Tyndall, deceased

Calcutta 7th November, 1902

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 13TH NOVEMBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY TO 13TH NOVEMBER 1902			SEASONAL PER CENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narayanganj Calcutta	0 38	0 80	-0 51	139 60	150 75	-11 15	- 7	- 7
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0 56	0 40	+0 16	57 17	60 45	- 3 28	- 5	- 6
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0 01	0 25	-0 24	27 98	31 60	- 3 71	-12	-11
4 Delta of Bengal		0	0 23	-0 23	92 19	78 58	+13 61	+17	+18
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0	0 23	-0 23	59 94	58 52	+ 1 42	+ 2	+ 3
		0 01	0 14	-0 13	94 69	81 07	+13 62	+17	+17
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Bhadrach Burdwan Patna	0 08	0 05	+0 03	105 50	90 50	+15 00	+14	+14
		0	0 03	-0 03	47 75	49 25	- 1 50	- 3	- 3
		0	0 05	-0 05	42 17	45 18	- 3 01	- 7	- 7
7 Indo Gangetic Plain East		0	0 17	- 0 17	39 18	52 20	-13 02	-25	-25
		0	0 10	-0 10	37 09	43 24	- 6 15	-14	-14
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0 26	0 13	+0 13	42 00	48 43	- 6 43	-13	-14
		0	0 07	-0 07	30 85	36 76	- 5 91	-16	-16
9 Indo Gangetic Plain West		0	0 04	-0 04	28 81	32 39	- 3 58	-11	-11
		0	0 01	-0 01	14 48	20 60	- 6 12	- 9	- 9
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0 01	0 01	0	7 28	8 08	- 0 80	- 10	-10
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 01	0	+0 01	1 03	1 41	- 0 38	-27	-28
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	0 14	1 61	-1 47	37 89	38 82	- 0 93	- 2	+ 1
		0	0 08	-0 08	50 44	58 21	- 7 77	-13	-13
13 East Satpuras		0	0 08	-0 08	46 54	53 43	- 6 89	-13	-13
		0	0 20	-0 20	28 16	50 59	-22 43	-44	-44
		0	0 17	-0 17	37 28	58 32	-21 04	-36	-36
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0	0 07	-0 07	35 97	42 28	- 6 31	-15	-15
		0	0 01	-0 01	16 25	21 41	- 5 16	-24	-24
		0	0 02	-0 02	28 84	40 72	-11 88	-29	-29
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	1 56	1 91	-0 35	100 97	92 75	+ 8 22	+ 9	+ 9
		0 16	0 33	-0 17	114 65	98 79	+15 86	+16	+16
16 Gujarat		0	0 03	-0 03	40 85	38 25	+ 2 60	+ 7	+ 7
		0	0 05	-0 05	17 29	20 43	- 3 14	-15	-15
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0	0 21	-0 21	26 62	33 09	- 6 47	-20	-19
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	0 15	0 54	-0 39	21 76	24 42	- 2 66	-11	-10
		0 07	0 38	-0 31	26 50	29 37	- 2 87	-10	- 9
		0 04	0 27	-0 23	23 74	29 42	- 5 68	-19	-19
19 South India		0 08	1 04	-0 96	27 27	26 93	+ 0 34	+ 1	+ 5
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		1 23	1 57	-0 34	31 22	24 77	+ 6 45	+26	+29
		0 16	2 92	+3 24	37 02	31 02	+ 6 00	+19	+10

W L DALLAS,  
for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA  
The 13th November 1902

I O MILLER  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday,  
the 8th November, 1902

**Madras**—The rainfall of the week was light to fair in Ganjam, the Deccan and in parts of the Central districts and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing sowing and transplanting continue generally. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. The harvesting of early crops continues with a fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have generally fallen. Rice is below the normal in Madura and South Canara and is approaching the normal in the remaining Southern and West Coast districts. Dry grains are below or are approaching the normal in parts of the Circars, Nellore and the Central and Southern districts.

**Bombay**—There was good rain during the week in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, the Deccan, Belgaum and Dhurwar, and slight falls in parts of Surat, Thana and Bijapur. More rain is needed in parts of Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, and Rajkot. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Sindh, Surat, Thana, Colaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Baroda, by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, and by insects in parts of Sukkur. They are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Sukkur, is nearly over in Hyderabad and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing has commenced in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Thana. Preparation of lands for spring cultivation continues in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Broach and Surat. Sowing is nearly over in Satara and continues in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Belgaum, Dhurwar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and the Carnatic. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Dhurwar. The water supply is deficient in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier and Satara. Prices have fallen in seven districts, risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were as follows—Ahmedabad and Mudhol 38, Panch Mahals, 56, Surat and Jamlhandi, 36, Sholapur, 44, Ahmednagar, 39, Poona 32, Bijapur, 43, Belgaum, 42, Kathiawar, 32, Rewakantha, 49.

The daily average numbers of persons on relief during the week were—BRITISH DISTRICTS—On test works, 269, on relief works, 4,222, dependants 1,505, total on works, 5,996. In poor houses, 2,450, on village relief, 37,228, total on gratuitous relief, 39,678. (Figures for Belgaum and Thar and Parkar are incomplete.) NATIVE STATES—On relief works, 1,348, dependants, 82, total on works, 1,430. In poor houses, 1,397, on village relief, 181, total on gratuitous relief, 1,578. (Figures for Rewakantha and Sangli are incomplete.) Grand total, 48,682.

**Bengal**—Light local showers have fallen in some districts. Paddy crops on high lands in the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions would be benefited by rain. The Orissa districts, especially Angul and the districts of Saran, Ranchi, Lalmau and Singhbhum also require rain for the benefit of the standing crops. Prospects are on the whole fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, fallen in five, and is stationary in the rest.

**United Provinces**—With the exception of a sprinkling of rain in Mirzapur, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda, the weather has been clear. More rain is wanted in Dehra Dun and Banda and late rice is said to have been injured in the Rasia tahsil in Ballia for want of it. Slight injury to *maida* from insects in tahsil Dhampur in Bijnor is also reported. Sowings for the spring crops are nearing completion and poppy sowings are in progress. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices are stationary or falling slightly.

**Punjab**—There was no rain during the week. Sowings of the spring crops are in progress. Moisture on dry land in Sialkot is reported to be decreasing. The harvesting of the autumn crops on dry land is completed, and that of irrigated crops is still going on. Cotton picking is in progress and the yield is average. The outturn of irrigated crops is good and that of unirrigated average and below average. The standing crops are in good condition. Rain is badly wanted. The sesamum and cotton crops have been attacked by insects in Mooltan. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Hisar, Mooltan and Amritsar. The price of wheat is stationary, while that of gram is rising in Hissar.

**Rawalpindi, and Shahpur**—The price of maize is rising in Umballa and Shahpur, falling in Amritsar and is unchanged elsewhere. The prices of bajra and barley are rising in Hissar and Shahpur, falling in Amritsar, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of barley remains unchanged throughout the province. *Bijhar* (mixed barley and gram) is the cheapest food grain in Hissar and is sold at 20½ seers per rupee. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar is 942.

**North-West Frontier Province**—There was no rain during the week. Sowings of spring crops and reaping of autumn crops are in progress. Fodder is procurable but is not sufficient. The water supply in canals is sufficient but rivers are running low in Peshawar. The price of wheat is rising in Peshawar but falling in Dera Ismail Khan.

**Burma**—Practically no rain has fallen except in Bassein, Myaungmya, Toungoo, the Ruby Mines District, and Kyaukse. Agricultural operations are much the same as last week. The reaping of early paddy has commenced in Amherst and is finished in the Southern Shan States. Sowing of wet weather paddy is completed. Agricultural operations in Yindaw and Yamethin, and sowing of late sesamum and beans in the Yeu sub-division of Shwebo are retarded for want of rain. In the Arakan division rain is badly wanted. In Pegu, Toungoo, and Prome the paddy crops on high lands have been damaged for want of rain. In Thaton some paddy crops are suffering, but elsewhere in Lower Burma the paddy crop is fair. Rain is still badly wanted in Upper Burma where the standing crops are withering in Ihayetmvo, in most parts of Pakokku and Magwe, in parts of Shwebo, the Lower Chindwin Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan. The outturn of paddy in the Upper Chindwin will be below normal, only half of last year's area is under cultivation in Yindaw and Yamethin. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Thaton, and Pakokku.

**Central Provinces**—Light showers have fallen in parts of Jubbulpore, Wardha, Chanda and Sambalpur, elsewhere the week was rainless and bright cold weather has now set in. The harvesting of the autumn crops is proceeding. The rice crop promises an outturn of 12 per cent in Bhandara and 1 poor in Raipur. The sowings of the winter crops are in progress but in restricted areas. In Raipur early sowings have generally germinated well, but later sowings have been washed away in parts of the Northern Districts by previously reported heavy rains. Seedlings in Balaghat are suffering from want of moisture and in Chanda from insects. Grasshoppers are disappearing in Nimar but continue to damage crops in parts of Wardha. Insects are also damaging linseed and second crops in the Drug tahsil of Raipur. Prices are steady in six districts and show slight fluctuations in others. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat, 16, gram, 21½, rice, 15½, and *juar*, 22½. The highest prices are—wheat, 10, gram, 12½, rice, 9½ and *juar*, 11½. In Raipur the numbers on gratuitous relief are—adults 137, and children 100, total 237.

**Assam**—Light showers fell during the week in Upper Assam and in the Naga and Garo Hills. Rain is needed in Sylhet for the late rice which is being damaged by insects. The harvesting of early rice is nearly finished. The outturn is poor in Kamrup. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulse and ploughing for and sowing of mustard are in progress. The prospects of tea are fair and those of winter rice and sugarcane fair everywhere except in Kamrup and Nowgong. The harvesting of late rice has commenced in the Surma Valley. Fodder is scarce in places. Prices—common rice—Silchar, 13½, Sylhet and Sibsagar, 13, Tezpur, 12½, Gauhati, 12, Nowgong, 11, Dibrugarh, 10½, and Dhubri, 9 seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—There was good rain generally throughout the province during the week. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Coorg**—The rainfall of the week was 36 cents. The picking of cardamom and coffee continues. The prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—The average rainfall during the week was 33 cents. The weather is cool. The standing crops are in fair condition. Cotton has suffered slightly owing to the recent rains. Locusts are still injuring crops in places. Sowing operations are nearing completion. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in parts of the Akola and Wun districts, elsewhere they are stationary.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 3 cents. The rain has improved the prospects of the early rice and spring crops, but the cotton and til crops have suffered in parts. The autumn harvest continues. The early rice harvest has commenced. The standing rice and spring crops are in good condition. Prices—wheat, 6½, rice, 8½ and jowari, 21½ seers per *hali* rupee.

**Rajputana**—Agricultural operations are in progress. Damage by locusts is reported from Marwar and Jaisalmer. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The

cheapest price of food grain was 43½ in Banswara and the highest 16½ seers in Marwar. The number of persons on relief were—Native States—on relief works, 7, gratuitous 1,279, total 1,286.

**Central India**—Slight rain fell during the week in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bhopawar and Indore. Agricultural operations have been completed in Indore and in parts of Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere. The crops are generally in fair condition. *Juar*, cotton and *sil* have, however, been slightly damaged by winter rain in Indore and in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good, though the latter has been slightly injured in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, are falling in Bhopal, normal in Baghelkhand, and are low in Malwa. Average prices in seers per rupee—15 10 to 26 in Gwalior, 18 15 in Bhopal, 19 to 29 in Bundelkhand, 32½ in Malwa, 33 to 44 in Bhopawar, and 8 to 30 in Indore.

**Baroda**—The numbers on relief have decreased. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The import of grain is adequate. Prices of food grains are slightly falling except in the Navsari and Kadi divisions where they are steady. The number of persons on relief was—On works—Baroda, 1,847, on gratuitous relief, 4,986, total 6,833.

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and is becoming cooler. There was heavy rain at the end of the week. Prices are getting more above normal. Rice is selling at 14 seers per rupee. **JAMMU**—No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 14 to 23 and maize 15 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Spring sowings are in progress.

**NEPAL**—Report not received.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table—

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	8 638	54 803	63 441	5 396	39 675	45 071	- 17,667
Punjab		946	146		94	42	4
Central Provinces		39	32		37	37	-
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	8 638	55 988	64 626	5 996	40 857	46 853	- 17 773
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	1	1 284	1 285	1	1 179	1 180	- 105
Baroda	2 306	5 510	7 816	1 547	4 386	5 933	- 983
Bombay Native States	2 114	2 146	4 260	1 436	1 575	3 011	- 1 249
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	4 427	8 940	13 367	3 084	7 140	10 224	- 3 143
GRAND TOTAL	13 065	64 928	77 993	9 080	47 997	57 077	- 20 113

J O MULLIK,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

SANITARY  
PLAGUE

*Simla the 6th November 1902*

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 1st November 1902 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	B B & C I & G I P	166	138
		Dholera Post	" , ,	23	11
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I & B G J P		
		Ahmedabad District		34	21
		Broach District	B B & C I	1*	1*
		Kaira	,	248	169
		Mahikant State	,	1†	1†
		Palanpur	,		
		Panch Mahal District		215	192
		Rewakant State		43	39
		Surat Town and Port	"	68	68
		Bulsar Port		7	6
		Surat District	,	37	28
		Bandra Port	, ,	3	3
		Utan	,	1	1
		Kelva			
		Mahim ,	B, B & C I		
		Bhiwandi		4	3
		Bassim	B, B & C I		
		Kalyan ,	C I P	13	10
		Thana	"	5	4
		Umbergaon Port	,	1	1
		Thana District	B B & C I	3	5
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G I P)	41	25
		Khandesh	B, B & C I & G I P	805	645
		Nasik	G I P & N G	296	264
	Central	Poona City	S M & G I P	12	11
		Poona District		298	274
		Satara ,	S M	1 495	1 002
		Sholapur Town	G I P		
		Sholapur District	, S M & Barsi	61	57
		Alibag Port			
		Parwel		16	16
		Fshor ,			
		Revdaunda Port		3	3
		Kolaba District	G I P		
	Southern	Ratnagiri Port *			
		Dabhal		2	2
		Ratnagiri District		"	"

\* Imported

† During week ending 25th October 1902

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind— <i>contd</i>	Southern— <i>contd</i>	Belgaum District	S M	1,315	1,004
		Dharwar „	„		
		Akola Port			
		Kanara District	S M	56	55
		Savantvadi State			
		Bijapur District	S M & G I P	47	31
		Karachi District	N W		
		Karachi City and Port		10	7
		Hyderabad Town	, & J B		
		Hyderabad District	„ „	19	17
	Sind	Thar and Parkar District	J B		
		Khairpur State	N W		
		Akalkot ,		20	8
		Aundh ,		23	22
		Mandvi Port			15
		Cutch State		1	1
		Savanur			
		Mangrol Port			
		Kathiawar State	B B & C I Morvi & B G J P	263	179
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S M	1,302	821
	Political charges	Sachin State	B B & C I	6	
		Srivardhan Port			
		Murud ,			
		Janjira ,			
		Janjira State			
		Kodinar Port			
		Billimora	B B & C I		
		Baroda Town		1	2
		Baroda State	, ,	254	195
		Dharampur State			
		Jath ,			
Madras Presidency			TOTAL	7,190	5,345
		Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District		70†	37†
		Bellary Town	S M		
		Bellary Cantonment	„		
		Bellary District	& Madras	232†	209†
		Chingleput District		15	
		Coimbatore	Madras S I & Nilgiri	2*	2*
		North Arcot ,	S I & Madras	11†	10†
		South Arcot „	, ,		

\* Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death  
 † 15 „ „ 12 „ „  
 ‡ 6 „ „ 5 „ „  
 § Imported 20 „ „ 11 „ „

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency—contd		Tinnevely District	S I		
		Anantapur "	" Madras & S M		
		Malabar "	Madras		
		Cuddapah "	S I & Madras		
		Kurnool "	S M & "		15
		Mangalore Port		3	1
		Ermala			
		South Canara District		3*	3*
		Madras City	Madras and South Indian		
		TOTAL		322	203
Bengal	Bhagalpur	Calcutta	G I E B S & B N	8	8
		Monghyr Town	G I	21	18
		Monghyr District		2	1
		South of Parganas District		3	3
	Patna	Chupra Town	B & N W		
		Saran District		2,1	150
		Patna City	F I	1	1
		Patna District		16	16
		Muzaffarpur	B & N W	2	3
		Darbhanga		9	5
		Shahabad		10	9
		TOTAL		313	213
U P of Agra and Oudh	Allahabad	Allahabad City	F I	7(1)	8(a)
		Allahabad District		38	31
		Cawnpur City	G I O & R B & C I & G I P (I M sec)	594	574
		Cawnpur District		35	33
		Jhansi City	G I P		
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	O & N W and O & R		
		Benares City			
		Benares District	B & N W and F I		
		Ballia	B & N W	37	37
		Jaunpur City	O & R		
		Jaunpur District		23	23
		Ghazipur	F I & B & N W		
	Fyzabad	Muzapur City	F I		
		Partabgarh District	O & R		
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad	"		
		Azamgarh	B & N W & O & R	38(b)	24(b)
		Gorakhpur City	B & N W		
		Gorakhpur District	"	32	22
		Basti	"		

\* Imported  
 (a) Including 1 seizures and 4 deaths of preceding week  
 (b) 21 seizures and 10 deaths of preceding week

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railway	Plague cases	Plague deaths
U P of Agra and Oudh— <i>contd</i>	Meerut	Meerut City (including Cantonment)	N W	3(1)	4(a)
		Hardwar			
	Lucknow	Saharanpur District	O & R & N W		
		Unao District	O & R		
		Hardoi			
	Agra	Farrukhabad City	B, B & C I		
			TOTAL	807	750
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur Cantonment			
		Jullundur District		183	61
		Hoshiarpur		195	123
		Lillozpur	N W & B B & C I	64(b)	30(b)
Punjab	Lahore	Gujranwala District	N W	14	61
		Amritsar City			
		Amritsar District		98(b)	45(b)
		Curdaspur		134(b)	67(b)
		Lahore		51	25
	Rawalpindi	Curat		35(b)	20(b)
		Shallot		128	79
		Shahpur			
		Jhang			
	Delhi	Umballa Cantonment	and F I		
		Umballa City			
		Umballa District	and F I	42	23
		Ludhiana		86	51
		Karnal	E I	18(b)	11(b)
		Simla District			
		Kasauli Cantonment			
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)		
Central Provinces	Narbada	Patiala State	N W F I B B & C I & J B	21	25
		Malakotla	N W	10†	9
		Jind State	N W B B & C I	7	1
		Kapurthala State	N W	12	32
			TOTAL	117	67
	Nagpur	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G I P	4*	4*
		Nagpur City	B N & G I P		
		Kamptee Cantonment	P N		
		Wardha District		2†	
			TOTAL	6	4

(a) Including 1 seizure of previous week

(b) Figures for two weeks

\* Figures for two weeks

Imported

† Of which one occurred during week ending 15th October 1902

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	90	76
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	270	231
		Bangalore District	"	211	142
		Mysore City	"	236	187
		Mysore District	"	242	177
		Kolar	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	86	77
		Tumkur District	S M	3	5
		Shimoga		160	110
		Chitaldrug		28	22
		Kadur		101	69
		Hassan		43	25
			TOTAL	1,471	1,131
Hyderabad State		Lingsagur District	S M		
		Aurangabad	N G S	325†	296†
		Ormanabad District	G I P & Barsi	51†	29†
			TOTAL	378	325
Berar		Akola District	G I P	80	64
		Buldana	"	103	85
			TOTAL	183	149
Rajputana		Abu Road	B, B & C I		
		Jipur State			
		Bandikui	"	2*	2*
			TOTAL	2	2
Central India		Indore City	B B & C I		
		Indore State		43‡	28‡
			TOTAL	43	28
Kashmir		Poonch District		25	23
			TOTAL	25	23
Baluchistan		Sonmiani			
			TOTAL		
			GRAND TOTAL	12,047	8,915

\* Imported

† Between 21st and 26th October 1902

‡ Between 14th and 24th October 1902

H H RISLEY,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF  
OCTOBER 1902 OF

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP GOATS AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER

DISTRICTS	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Burma—(a)</b>												
<i>Letasseri—</i>												
Meigu			9 91	9 61								
Tavoy			7 9	9 2								
Moulmein and Amherst			5 3	5 82	65	55 65						
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Bangon			21 62	23 88	3	32 82						
Thongwa			3 6	3 11								
Bassein			15	30 9								
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada			5 1	4 1								
Lungoo			1 1	1 61								
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay			1 17	34 22	31 54	31 21					12 96	18 17
Bamo												
Iak lku			4	0 7								
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyanki yu												
Akyab			6 3	40								
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>R</i>												
Jummaputra—												
Goalpara	17	2 50	3 5	3								
Gauhati	3 1											
<b>Bengal—(a)</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong			31 2	35								
Dacca			33 75	38 7	3 5	36 25			27 5	26 25		
<i>Duke—</i>												
Midnapur			33 12	37 5								
Calcutta			3	43 5	35	35			23 75	23 75	26 25	30
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan			32 5	35								
Pabna			2	37 5	25 31	21 2						
<i>Northern—</i>												
Bangpur			40	40	32 5	3 5						
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack			25 6	31 9	34 06	33 75						
<i>Bihar south—</i>												
Patna			30	32 05	28 12	29 3			19 37	21 87	24 37	15 62
<i>Bihar north—</i>												
Bhagalpur			35	31 37	28 75	30			20 81	19 37		
Muzaffarpur			33 8	34 24	25 59	31 57			20 75	17 34		
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	13 7	0 5	31 5	35 6	26 1	29 27	31 93	31 27	19 48	23 02		
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	0	13 06	31	32 11	25	30 21	25 63	34 79	18 18	21 61		
Jhansi	19	20	36 12	41 45	27 58	31 55			20	22 66	20	25
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut			36	38 3	22 9	25 59	27 97	31 3	22 97	20		
Agra	13 06	5	34 13	33	27	30 78	30 78	36 35	20	23 49	17 86	24 11
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	14 27	17	31 55	36 25	23 1	27 5			15 99	18 75	20	20
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Lucknow	18 6	16 67	31 95	3 5	25	30 73	30 73	38 07	16 67	20	20	24 22
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	19 06	19 07	40	43 5	26 87	31 41			18 12	21 61		

(a) The figures under 'rice husked' represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Burma—
						40 70	40 70	0	0			Tisserum—
												Meigui
												Law y
												Mulmein and Amherst
						25 6	26 0	30 7	9			P m (Lilase)—
						25 10	53 3					Langon
												Thangva
												Ba sein
						35 1	3 1	40 2	40 2			P m (vnlant)—
												Hevira
												Langoo
				14 80	11 87	24 24	34 78	4 76	17			Upper Burma—
												Manilay
						20	28 7	42 5	17 7			Bam
												Pak kku
						40	4 11	1 14	11 4			Arum—
												Kyanki yn
												Akynb
												Assam
												Bril napuha—
												Calpara
												Qinhata
												Bengal—
						3 30	33 30	55	40	40	43	East rn—
												Chittag ng
												Dacca
												Diac—
						20	31 20	40	40	40	410	Milnapur
27 5	30			20	23 75	27 5	30	42	40	40	420	Calcutta
						5 62	28 70	31 87	3 30	300	420	Central—
						5 66	33 1	48 1	48 1	530	520	Bardwan
												Fabna
				22 5	32 5	25	32 5	40	50	360	420	Northern—
												hangpur
						32 5	98 41	29 41	27 10	337 5	300	Orissa—
												Cuttack
		19 37	18 30	1 47	18 7	1 37	20 91	1 2	21 9	300	300	Bihar south—
												Patna
		15 94	15 94	19 06	19 07	22 5	6 2	31	3	0	400	Bihar north—
				15 11	18 12	20	5 14	27 5	3	75	6	Blaspur
												Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
				17 94		17 71	33 33	2 13	25 23	28 2	4	East rn—
												Benares
20	24 58			15 36	19 19	19 06	21 3			20 00	376 40	Central—
						15 06	4 22			2 8 01	30 57	Cawnpore
												Jhansi
17 86	24 11			17 86	21 61	20	22 24	30 8	30 8	93	420 2	Western—
						20	20	31 36	31 36	2 7 03	30 67	Meerut
												Agia
35	23 19			15 90	18 12	19 06	20 34	20		90	300	Submontan—
												Sahjapur
20	21 04			14 27	16 3	18 65	21 61			2 0	300	Oudh—
												South rn—
												Lucknow
						16 67	21 01			00	400	Northern—
												Kanbul





(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP PER SCORE		GOATS PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										<b>Burma—</b>
										<i>Tenasserim—</i>
										Mergui
										Tavoy
										Moulmein and Amherst
										<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>
										Rangoon
										Thongwa
										Bassein
										<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>
										Hensada
										Toungoo
										<i>Upper Burma—</i>
										Mandalay
										Bamo
										Pakokku
										<i>Arakan—</i>
										Kyaukpadaung
										Akyab
										<b>Assam—</b>
										<i>Brahmaputra—</i>
										Goalpara
										Gauhati
										<b>Bengal—</b>
										<i>Eastern—</i>
										Chittagong
										Dacca
										<i>Deltaic—</i>
										Midnapur
										Calcutta
										<i>Central—</i>
										Bardwan
										Pabna
										<i>Northern—</i>
										Rangpur
										<i>Orissa—</i>
										Cuttack
										<i>Bihar south—</i>
										Patna
										<i>Bihar north—</i>
										Bhagalpur
										Muzaffarpur
										<b>United Provinces—</b>
										<i>Eastern—</i>
										Benares
				70	70					<i>Central—</i>
										Cawnpore
										Jhansi
										<i>Western—</i>
								60 to 100		Meerut
								26 25	15	Agra
				30 40 and 60 50 and 60	60 35 and 60 50 and 100			40 and 60	25 and 50	<i>Submontane west—</i>
										Shahjahanpur
										<b>Oudh—</b>
										<i>Southern—</i>
				40	40					Lucknow
	1 25									<i>Northern—</i>
								30	30	Lysabad

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BAHIST		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Ajmer	12 5	12 5			29 69	34 53			22 19	28 59	27 34	27 5
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Ferozpur	18 72	20	44 37	48 44	23 59	24 53	28 59	30 78	17 34	15 31	19 06	16 72
<b>Central—</b>												
Lahore	19 06	19 59	40	48 23	22 5	23 38	24 06	28 18	16 56	14 08	15 99	17 08
<b>South-eastern—</b>												
Delhi	20 94	21 09	38 07	38 07	2	27 6	32 03	33 33	19 01	20	18 12	20
<b>Submontane</b>												
Amritsar	18 58	20	35 57	40	21 61	22 86	23 91	25 78				18 18
<b>Northern—</b>												
Rawalpindi	22 19	0	44 32	54 34	6 56	22 5	7 6	26 56	20	14 27	14 37	15 68
<b>Western—</b>												
Multan	17 4	16 61	30 78	25	27 6	20	24 5	30 18	20 52	16 17	15 99	15 99
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi			35	35	30	28 75			25 62	23 75	17 81	20 94
Shikarpur					25 94	25 16			21 41	19 69	13 75	14 37
Quetta					33 75	25			30	20	20	17 5
					to	to	7 5	53 12		to	to	to
					35 62	28 12				21 25	2 5	20
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<b>Deccan—</b>												
Dharwar											19 48	24 0
Sholapur											22 81	27 37
Poona												
<b>Khandesh—</b>												
Ahmednagar					33 31	41 8					19 87	30 88
Dhulia												
<b>Gujarat—</b>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—(a)</b>												
<b>Western—</b>												
Nagpur			38	35	29	36	40	44			21	28
<b>Central—</b>												
Jubbulpore			34 75	36 25	26 62	28 5	32	34 75				
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Raipur			3	32	27	30	34	40				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Basim					4 86	46 40					14 9	23 56
Akola			7	75	17 92	51 17	50	56			18 75	5 53
Ellichpur			66 67	80	50	50	57 14	57 14			22 22	25
Amravati			47 5	43 75	40	40	65	46			16 25	20
<b>Madras—</b>												
<b>South central—</b>												
Coimbatore											18 3	25 8
Salem												
<b>Central—</b>												
Bellary											24 3	32 6
Cuddapah	23 9	31 8									21 1	28 4
Karnul												
<b>East Coast, central—</b>												
Nellore												
<b>East Coast south—</b>												
Madras	22 7	27 7	41	48 3								
Tanjore	22 4	25 8	37 2	40 4								
Trichinopoly												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Madura											17 6	27 3
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	22 8	23 09	39 37	44 72	58 62	62 61	52	48 98			15 25	22 86
Bangalore	20 44	26 12	42 09	47 7	41 19	46 65	56 95	64 35			34 29	

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or shanwal

(The figures state prices in rupees per ton rounded)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ABHAR DÁL		GHJ		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
27 34	28 50			27 34	28 50	20	28 50			246 00	457 19	Rajputana - Eastern - Ajmer
21 09	18 12			10 94	16 72	18 12	20	40	40	29	405	Panjab - Southern - Ferozpur
19 48	21 87			12 6	17 76	18 75	18 02	37 5	41 04	298 02	441 35	Central - Lahore
20	21 7			10 99	19 00	22 19	22 19	3 03	31 56	290 94	441 41	South-eastern - Delhi
						18 8	17 97			297 66		Submontane - Amritsar
17 34	16 1			16 56	16 15	22 19	20	30 3	38 1	260 26	350 62	Northern - Rawalpindi
23 49	20			19 01	17 4	23 18	24 06			200 88	426 56	Western - Multan
17 81	23 70					23 1	2 62	40	40	287 5 281 2 320 350	387 350 to 477 5	Sind and Baluchistan - Karachi Shikarpur Quetta
					21 41			37 5	45 to 46 87			Bombay - Deccan - Dharwar Sholapur Poona
22 1	3 1 30 78						23 55					K/ind sh - Ahmadnagar Dhulia
	30 46 30 13											Gujarat - Surat Ahmadabad
	23 53											Central Provinces - Western - Nagpur
						7	26	38	44	300	317	Central - Jubbulpore
						22 50	41 5	33 20	33 20	240	340	Eastern - Raipur
						25	30	36	40	270	300	Berar - Basim Akola Ellenhpur Amia ti
39 17 30 77 22 5	27 08 25 81 23 75					31 25 34 75 27 5	30 4 40 34 5	30 42 47 35	54 17 53 33 47 55	128 57 290 91 260	340 85 376 17 340	Madras - South central - Cumbaloro Salem
14 4	21	16 1	20 2			40 2	37 2			326 325 3	431 3 428 1	Central - Bellary Cuddapah Kurnul
15 7	3 5					33 6	43 5	22 9	30 3	349 2 236 1	396 8 350	East Coast, central - Nellore
		17 1	26 8					23 8	30 6			East Coast south - Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
		17 1	24 9			50 4	35			36 1	427 1	Southern - Madras
22 7	29							29 9	29 9			Mysore - Mysore Bangalore
		17 44 18 7	26 47 21 05			14 25 15 58	19 16 25 81	61 06 48 4	82 28 65 57	313 17 37 14	437 40 76	

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Ajmer	50	57 84							3 23	5	3 33	5
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Ferozpur	40	50			80	80	100	133 28	3 28	3 28	5	4 37
<b>Central—</b>												
Lahore	43 28	51 61			58 33	61 56	76 25	123 07	10	8 02	6 46	4 43
<b>South-eastern—</b>												
Delhi	37 5	50			80	80	90	130	6 67	5	6 67	5
<b>Submontane—</b>												
Amritsar	36 35										6 15	4 43
<b>Northern—</b>												
Bawalpindi	40	40			40	40	76 2	114 27	4 01	3 65	6 67	4 01
<b>Western—</b>												
Multan	47 08	47 66			80	80	80	133 33	4 48	3 33	6 25	3 33
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi												
Shikarpur	42 5	50 31										
Quetta												
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<b>Deccan—</b>												
Dharwar												
Sholapur		77 34										
Poona												
<b>Maharashtra—</b>												
Ahmadnagar	46 67											
Dhulia												
<b>Gujarat—</b>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—</b>												
<b>Western—</b>												
Nagpur												
<b>Central—</b>												
Jubbulpore			39	30	72 75	75	57	112				
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Raipur			36	40	135	130	65	100				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Bilaspur	114 28	114 28			120	145	76 19	114 28	2 08	1 36		
Akola	88 89	88 89			200	200	100	177 78				
Nagpur	50	50			116	120	76	125	8 23	4 11		
<b>Madras—</b>												
<b>South central—</b>												
Coimbatore	44 8	54 4									1 9	1 9
Salem					137	137	37 7	75 4			6 9	9
<b>Central—</b>												
Bellary	39 7	63 5									8 8	
Cuddapah					49 4	49 4	24 6	70 7				
Kurnool							25 1	74 8				
<b>East Coast, central—</b>												
Nellore											4 4	4 4
<b>East Coast, south—</b>												
Madras	41 1	51 8			123 4	123 4	32 9	70 8				
Mangalore					113 1	113 1						
Machilipatnam												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Madurai					106 8	106 8					4 3	4 3
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	43 59	60			214 28	313 79	08 57	108 61	4 5	10 7	4	8 25
Bangalore	38 57	51 37			308 57	342 5	51 43	146 75	9 1	7 61	7 31	7 31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP PER SCORE		GOATS PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
3 33	5			140	140			80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
2 5	4 06			50	50			75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
	—			100	100			112 5	112 5	Central— Lahore
6 67	4 01			70	65			100	100	South-eastern— Delhi
										Submontane— Amritsar
3 33	4 01			70	60			80	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
10	5			50	50			70	70	Western— Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
		15 62	5 78	40 to 140	40 to 140					Quetta
										Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
										Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
										Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
				60	60			100	70	
				55	55			40	45	Central— Jubbulpore
										Eastern— Raipur
										Berar— Basim Akola Ferozpur Amratoli
5 5	4 70			60 40 70	60 40 80	—	—	90 1 0 70	100 150 100	
										Madras— South central— Coimbatore Salem
				75	80	75	80	50	50	
				80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
				—	—					East Coast central— Nellore
										East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichunopoly
				60 80	55 80	60 80	55 80	—	—	
								40	40	Southern— Madura
2 5	5			100	100			70	70	Mysore— Mysore
4 29	—			140	140			120 to 1 0	120 to 150	Bangalore

J A ROBERTSON

Offg Director-General of Statistics

E N BAKER

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1902 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHORUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR GUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoidesum</i> )	
					Best Sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
<b>Burma—</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui					13 7	13 7	13 7	13 7				
Tavoy					12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13										
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
Pegu					10 9	10 8	11 14	11 14				
Rangoon	11 4	11 4			15 —	15 12	17 4	17 12				
Ihlongwa					11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10				
Bassien					11 10	10 15	13 9	12 14				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi					11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —				
Henzada					10 6	10 6	13 3	13 3				
Promo					9 1	9 1	13 4	13 4				
Toungoo					13 3	13 3	14 9	11 —				
Ihayetmyo					11 3	11 3	13 13	13 13	24 8	28 —		
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	12 4	12 9			11 13	11 13	13 2	13 2	29 —	29 —		
Bamo					11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8				
Pakokhn					9 13	9 —	14 —	12 12				
Mektila					10 8	11 8	14 4	14 4	31 —	44 —		
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					16 1	16 12	22 1	22 1				
Kyaukpyn					14 5	14 5	15 5	15 5				
Akyab					9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Burma—</i>												
Sylhet	8 —	8 —			10 —	11 8	11 —	13 4				
Coochar					9 —	8 8	8 4	13 8				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Jhaisi and Jaintia Hills	6 8	6 4			5 —	5 —	9 —	9 1				
Garo Hills					4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —				
Mamur					20 —	20 8	26 —	26 8				
Naga Hills					12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —				
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	5 —	5 —			5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8				
Kamrup	8 8	8 8			8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —				
Darrang	8 —	8 —			10 —	9 —	16 —	12 —				
Nowgong					6 2	5 —	8 11	8 —				
Bibsaagar					8 —	6 —	11 —	12 —				
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8				
<b>Bengal—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj							11 8 and 12 8	12 — and 13 2				
Noakhali							12 —	12 —				
Chittagong							12 10	12 12				
Tippera							14 —	14 —				
Dacca	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8			12 —	12 —				
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —			12 —	12 —				
<i>Delhi—</i>												
Khulna							11	10 12				
24-Parganas							11 —	10 —				
Midnapur	10 —	10 —					12 4	12 8				
Howrah							11 —	11 —				
Calcutta	10 10	10 10	16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	14 6	13 5	18 5	12 4
Hooghly	10 8	10 8					11 4	9 4				
Nadia (Kriahnagarh)	15 8		17 8				11 10	11 10				
Jessore	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8			12 —	12 —				
Baranpur	17 —	16 —	22 —	22 —			12 14	11 8				

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

MARUA OR BAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKIN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA, (HOLA) KADATAY OR HUNAGA ( <i>Cicer aristinum</i> )		MAIWE ( <i>Pea Mays</i> )		ARHAN OR THUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus n latus</i> )		SAIT		DISTRICTS
Half month report	Pre- vious half month	Half month report	Pre- vious half month	Half month report	Pre- vious half month	Half month report	Pre- vious half month	Half month report	Pre- vious half month	Half month report	Pre- vious half month	
												Burma—
				9 5	9 5			7 9	7 9	16 2	18 14	Tenasserim—
										15 15	1, 1,	Mergui
										16 4	16 4	Mayon
												Monmae and Amherst
				9 10	9 10			7 —	7 —	16 10	16 10	Pegu (Littoral)—
				15 2	15 6			12 —	12 —	1 12	15 12	Loile
				12 12	10 —					14 4	14 4	Rangoon
										1 1	1 1	Phingwa
												Bassoon
				8 8	8 8					14 4	14 4	Pegu (interior)—
								7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Tharwadi
				13 3	13 3			7 —	7 —	11 5	11	Honzada
				9 12	9 12					10 10	10 10	Loile
				6 —	8 —	28 3	32 3	8 6	8 6	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
												Thayotmyo
				16 —	16 5	25 9	25 9	8 —	8 —	14 3	14 9	Upper Burma—
				5 —	5 2			7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Manalay
				17 2	17 2			7 14	7 14	14 3	14 3	Bam
				18 6	21 6	31 8	27 7	5 13	5 13	10 9	10 9	Lakkyu
												Meiktila
										11 3	11 3	Arakan—
										18 —	18 —	Sandoway
								6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyn
												Akyab
												Assam—
				1 4	13 4			10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Burmah—
				12 —	12 —			9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
												Cachar
				8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
				8 —	8 —			4 12	5 —	6 8	6 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
								5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	Garo Hills
				6 —	6 —			6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Mamprai
												Naga Hills
				10 —	10 —			8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
				11 —	11 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Chalpa
				10 —	12 —			10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrup
				8 14	8 14			8 14	8 —	9 6	9 6	Darrang
				8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Nuwgong
				10 —	10 8			10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Sibsagar
												Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
				12 —	12 —					10 —	10 —	Eastern—
				9 5	9 8					9 —	9 —	Backerganj
												Noakhali
				10 4	10 4			8 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
										10 —	10 —	Tippura
				11 8	11 8			11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Dacca
				12 8	12 8			8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltic—
				13 —	13 —			10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —	Khulna
				14 —	14 —			12 —	11 8	10 10	10 10	24 Parganas
				14 8	14 8					10 8	10 8	Midnapur
				14 —	14 —			11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah
				8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
				12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hughly
				20 —	20 —			11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Nadia (Krishnagar)
				16 —	17 —			17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore
				18 8	16 —			18 —	18 —	10 10	10 10	Faridpur



## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
<b>Bengal—continued</b>												
<i>Central—</i>												
Bankura	13 8	12 8					{13— and 15—}	12 8				
Bardwan	12 12	12 —					12 —	12 —				
Birbhum	13 4	12 —					13 12	12 —				
Murshidabad	15 —	15 —	20 —	21 —			12 4	13 8				
Santhal Parganas	11 5	11 8	16 —	15 —			13 —	13 —				
Pabna	12 12	15 12	26 —	26 —			12 6	13 —				
Bogra	10 6	10 8					12 —	12 —				
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —			{12 — and 15 —}	{12 — and 14 4}				
Malda	16 8	16 —					12 —	11 8				
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur	10 8	10 8					9 8	9 8				
Dinajpur	14 6	14 6					1 —	11 6				
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 8					11 —	11 —				
<i>Hills—</i>												
Darjeeling							10 —	10 —				
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Puri	10 8	10 8					14 7	15 —				
Cuttack	11 9	10 13					15 1	1 12				
Balasore							14 —	14 —				
<i>Chota Nagpur—</i>												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —					14 —	13 —				
Manbhum	1 —	12 —	16 —	20 —			14 —	15 —	2 —	22 —		
Ranchi	{8 — to 10 —}	{6 — to 10 —}	10 —	10 —			14 8	15 —				
Palamau	11 4	11 4	13 8	13 8			15 12	12 6				
Hazaribagh	1 —	10 8	14 8	14 —			13 8	13 —				
<i>Bihar south—</i>												
Monghyr	15 —	14 —	25 8	23 —			10 4	10 —				
Gaya	13 12	14 —	18 —	17 —			12 —	11 8	16 —	15 8		
Patna	14 —	14 8	20 —	21 —			13 —	12 —	16 —	16 —		
Shahabad	14 —	13 —	20 —	20 —			1 —	11 8				
<i>Bihar north—</i>												
Purnea	1 —	14 —					{1 — and 14 —}	{10 — and 14 —}				
Bhagalpur	13 14	13 14	15 —	19 —			1 — 10	11 10				
Darbhanga	14 1	15 6	17 9				15 6	13 3				
Muzaffarpur	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —			11 8	11 8				
Saran	15 —	15 —	23 —	20 —			16 —	13 —			20 —	
Champaran	{13 6 to 16 —}	13 8	23 —	20 —			17 12	15 8				
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<i>East—</i>												
Mirzapur	13 —	12 8	18 —	16 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 6	18 8	18 8	17 —	17 8
Banaras	14 11	14 7	19 12	13 4	8 15	8 15	10 14	10 14	20 1	20 1	17 14	17 14
Ghazipur	15 —	15 10	17 14	17 8	6 —	6 12	11 —	11 —	20 10	17 2	21 4	16 4
Jaunpur	14 6	14 —	17 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 —				
Allahabad	12 8	12 —	17 4	17 —	6 —	6 —	6 6	8 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Banda	14 —	13 4	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 12	20 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Bulandshahr	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —				
Hamirpur	14 —	13 8	18 6	17 4	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	21 —	20 8	20 —	20 —
Jalaun	12 12	12 12	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	15 —	15 —	21 8	20 8			11 —	10 8				
Jhansi	14 6	14 —	20 4	18 6	7 8	7 6	10 12	10 —	0 —	17 7	20 —	18 14
Itanagar	14 12	15 8	18 13	18 8	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 —	20 8	19 4	20 8	18 12
Varanasi	14 1	14 11	23 3	21 13	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15				
Meerut	16 4	16 —	19 12	20 5			11 —	11 —			20 8	
Etah	16 6	16 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —			22 —	
<i>Western—</i>												
Moradabad	16 8	16 8	19 8	19 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	21 8	20 —	17 —
Agroha	15 —	14 8	19 8	19 —	11 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	20 —
Mathura	15 8	15 8	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	22 —
Aligarh	17 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	4 8	4 —					25 —	22 —
Bulandshahr	16 12	16 12	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	23 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
<i>Submontane, east—</i>												
Balla	13 8	13 —	18 8	18 —	6 4	5 8	9 8	9 —	21 8	18 —	18 8	14 —
Azamgarh	14 8	14 4	18 10	19 12	6 9	5 14	9 15	9 4				
Gorakhpur	14 14	14 14	19 13	19 13	9 7	9 7	14 6	13 6	18 —	18 14		
Basti	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	7 12	7 8	12 12	11 4	19 —	19 —		

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM OR MINNA CHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Lycer aristinum</i> )		MAJEE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR OAJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
				15 8	14 8			13 4	12 --	11 10	11 --	Bengal—continued
				15 8	15 12			1 --	12 --	11 4	11 4	Central—
				16 --	1 --			1 --	16 --	10 8	10 8	Bankura
				20 --	21 --			12 8	12 --	11 --	11 --	Burdwan
				15 --	15 --	28 --	32 --	18 --	14 --	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
				5 --	15 --			9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad
				15 --	15 --			13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
				21 1-	21 13			12 --	12 --	10 8	10 8	Pabna
				21 --	21 --			14 --	14 --	10 --	{ 9 8 and 10 -- }	Bogra
				16 --	16 --	17 --	13 --	10 --	10 --	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi
				15 9	17 1			10 12	10 12	11 --	10 8	Malda
				13 --	13 --					10 --	10 --	Northern—
												Rangpur
												Dinajpur
												Jalpaiguri
13 4	13 4			11 --	11 --	21 --	20 --	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Hills—
												Darjeeling
				16 7	14 8			9 3	10 8	12 7	13 --	Orissa—
				16 11(a)	16 6(a)			1 -- 12	15 12	13 --	13 --	Puri
				14 --	14 --			10 --	10 --	11 --	11 --	Cuttack
				1 --	12 --			10 --	10 --	9 --	9 --	Balasore
				1 --	1 --	26 --	30 --	11 8	1 --	10 8	10 8	Chota Nagpur—
32 --	32 --			{ 13 -- to 14 -- }	13 --	26 --	20 --	6 8	{ 6 -- to 6 8 }	9 12	9 1-	Singbhum
7 --	20 4			1 --	16 14	27 --	5 14	11 13	12 --	0 6	10 2	Munbhum
2 --	2 --			14 --	14 --	25 --	2 --	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	Ranchi
				20	21 --	30 --	30 --	1 --	11 --	10 --	10 --	Palamanu
	21 4	16 --	15 --	18 6	19 --	24 8	3 6	1 --	15 --	11 4	11 --	Haridbagh
	20 --	20 --	20 --	0 --	21 --	2 8	4 --	21 8	22 --	10 12	10 12	Bihar & wh—
				20 --	20 --	22 --		1 --	1 --	10 --	10 --	Monghyr
				{ 14 -- and 16 -- }	{ 14 -- and 16 -- }			10 --	11 --	10 --	10 --	Gaya
				17 1	17 1-	26 8	21 8	12 10	12 10	10 12	10 12	Ictus
24 1	7 8			18 1-	19 1-	4 4	19 12	13 3	13	11	11 --	Shahabad
24 --	7 4			19	19 --	5 --	5 --	14 --	1	10	10	Bihar north—
25 --	2 --	17 --	16 --	2 --	2 --	30 --	5 --	15 --	15 --	11 4	11 --	Furnea
31 --	1 --			1 5	21 --	31 --	5 6	22 --	2 --	11 --	10 8	Bhagalpur
												Darbhanga
												Muzaffarpur
												Saran
												Champaran
												United Provinces—
				18 --	16 8	0 --	20 --	14 -- (f)	14 -- (f)	10 --	10 --	East—
				16 8	16 4	1 8	21 8	14 14 (b)	14 14 (f)	10 4	10 4	Mirzapur
				17 8	17 2	21 --	3 --	14 5	14 11	9 4	9 4	Barua
				22 8	22 8	2 --		15 -- (b)	15 --	11	11 --	Ghazipur
20 --	14 --	20 --	30 --	20 8	20 8			13 --	12 8 b	10 --	10 --	Jaunpur
												Ahmadabad
				11 --	1 --	21 8	21 --	14 --	14 -- (f)	11 --	10 10	Central—
				16 --	16 --	20 --	0 --	1 -- (b)	1 -- (b)	10 4	10 8	Banda
				21 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	12 8 (b)	12 8 (f)	10 --	10 --	Fatehpur
				21 5	21 8			12 8 (b)	12 8 (f)	10 --	10 --	Hamirpur
				20 --	20 8	21 9		14 -- (f)	14 1 (f)	11 5	11 8	Jalaun
				15 14	15 14			14 4	14 4 (f)	11 --	11 --	Cawnpore
24 --	21 --	15 --	20 --	13 4	19 4	26 --	21 --	14 8	14 5	11 6	11 10	Thana
25 8	25 8	27 4		21 1	19 1	31 6	27 4	10 15	10 1	11 4	11 4	Kotwah
				18 12	17 12	25 8	24 8	13 8 (f)	13 8 (b)	11 --	11 --	Barukhabad
				19 --	15 --	30 --	28 --	14 --	14 --	11 8	11 8	Maujuri
												Etah
				17 --	17 --	24 --	24 --	15 -- (b)	15 -- (b)	11 8	11 8	Western—
				18 8	19 --	24 --	20 --	12 --	1 --	11 --	11 --	Morad
				19 8	19 --	23 --		13 -- (b)	13 -- (b)	12 --	12 --	Agra
				15 --	15 --	29 --		13 8	13 --	11 8	11 8	Muttra
				20 --	19 --	27 --	24 --	12 8 (b)	13 -- (b)	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
												Bulandshahr
				13 --	15 --	21 --	20 8	14 -- (b)	13 8 (b)	10 --	10 --	Delhi—
21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	17 14	18 --	24 8	19 8	14 --	15 8	10 --	10 --	Ballu
21 --	19 8	13 8	13 --	20 4	20 11	25 8	28 13	15 3	15 10 (b)	10 6	10 6	Asangarh
				18 --	18 --	21 --	20 --	14 4	14 4	10 --	10 --	Gorakhpur
												Basti

(a) Kalai

(b) Husked

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT				RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	WHEAT		BARLEY		Best sort		Common		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month
<b>United Provinces—continued</b>												
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	17 4	17 4	25 —	24 4	9 —	8 4	11 8	11 9	20 —	18 —	16 —	18 —
Budann	17 4	17 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Pilibit	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	11 6	11 6	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Bareilly	16 14	16 14	2 2	2 2	6 4	6 4	11 1	10 —	25 —	22 8	21 6	21 4
Mirzapur	16 11	16 11	2 4	2 4	6 —	6 —	11 1	9 14	19 14	19 14	14 14	14 14
Bijnor	1 13	1 1	3 8	3 10	4 8	4 8	11 4	9 9	21 8	19 5	17 8	14 14
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	17 10	4 4	4 1	4 11	4 11	11 12	11 12	21 8	19 5	17 8	14 14
Saharanpur	1 9	10 6	—	—	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Dehra Dun	14 8	14 —	19 —	19 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	—	—	13 —	12 —
Almora	11 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	—	—	—	—
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partalgarh	14 12	15 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	8 —	13 4	13 —	—	—	—	—
Sultanpur	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Rae Bareilly	16 4	16 8	20 —	20 —	6 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Unnao	15 4	16 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	1 8	15 9	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Harden	16 8	16 8	23 8	23 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	1 —	14 12	2 —	20 8	7 4	7 4	10 —	8 12	3 —	23 —	—	—
Barabanki	1 —	1 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	16 —	15 8	23 —	23 8	6 8	6 8	12 4	11 8	30 —	30 —	3 —	23 —
Bahraich	17 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 8	10 —	10 8	3 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Sitapur	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 8	10 —	10 8	3 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Khairi	16 8	16 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partalgarh	11 14	12 10	8 —	8 —	4 4	4 4	9 13	9 3	—	—	16 3	—
Bikaner	10 —	10 6	—	—	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 10	12 14	16 14	15 1	7 15	7 8	8 7	8 7	15 15	15 7	6 14	7 15
Hilly tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 6	10 —	11 —	11 8	4 —	3 12	6 8	5 1	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	12 8	11 1	11 —	13 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —
Erinpura	13 12	13 2	18 12	15 11	6 —	5 10	10 4	9 2	19 4	16 2	16 4	14 10
Ajmer	14 24	14 —	18 8	17 16	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	20 —	16 5	20 —	17 10
Abu	11 15 and 2 6	11 13 and 1 — 4	11 15	4 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 6	14 9	13 6
<i>Western—</i>												
Kashgarh	13 12	13 4	18 8	18 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	10 —	21 —	18 —	20 —	19 —
Bundi	1 8	11 8	19 11	17 10	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 5	26 4	14 —	11 8
Kotah	10 12	10 2	12 4	13 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 8	18 14	16 —	15 —
Jhalawar	10 6	10 8	11 —	11 —	6 10	6 4	8 14	8 —	15 9	15 1	9 13	9 13
Tonk	5 6	8 8	15 3	15 —	4 15	5 —	5 3	6 3	24 10	17 —	24 13	15 14
Jajpur	15 —	13 12	18 6	19 —	5 1	6 9	7 1	9 —	20 1	—	21 —	15 11
Karauli	13 1	11 14	15 1	15 1	5 1	6 14	10 5	8 7	23 2	19 1	23 2	8 1
Dholpur	4 13	13 10	15 1	15 1	5 1	7 5	8 1	8 7	15 8	15 1	23 13	19 24
Bharatpur	4 10	14 —	20 3	19 9	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	24 8	23 13	24 13	18 10
Alwar	14 9	13 15	20 9	20 —	6 1	6 12	7 13	7 13	21 8	21 1	23 3	20 13
Deoli	12 1	12 6	15 4	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 12	20 —	15 —
Nasirabad	14 8	14 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	20 —	17 —	20 —	17 —
Balmer	14 4	13 9	—	—	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	15 8
Anadra	13 3 and 9 4	12 6 and 9 —	14 4	13 —	7 12	8 —	8 12	9 —	18 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Shahpura	10 14 and 12 10	10 15 and 11 9	17 5	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 1	16 8	12 13	13 12 and 14 1
Jaisalmer	12 4	11 9	—	—	7 12	6 8	10 15	9 10	19 5	15 13	17 11	15 10
Bikaner	12 8	12 15	17 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	—	—	14 15	13 15
<b>Central India—</b>												
Indore	13 —	11 15	18 8	13 8	9 8	9 7	10 —	10 5	23 9	20 4	20 10	20 8
Nimach	13 4	12 14	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	15 8	14 —	—
Gwalior	13 12	12 10	16 7	14 14	6 15	7 8	8 8	8 4	19 11	18 4	18 14	18 4
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	16 8	16 —	23 —	21 8	—	—	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Karnal	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	16 8	16 10	23 4	22 8	—	—	9 4	8 2	24 4	23 4	19 8	16 4
Gujranwala	17 8	17 8	—	—	—	—	10 4	10 4	24 8	24 8	20 —	17 —
Gujrat	16 —	16 —	20 8	20 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Jhelum	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM OR CHENNA CHOLA KADALAY OR HUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arysanum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PNA ( <i>Cajanus cristatus</i> )		SALA		DISTRICT
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
<b>United Provinces—continued</b>												
<i>Sub division—</i>												
30	30	2	24	1	21	25	24	13	8(a)	13	4	Shahjahanpur
26	26	20	20	20	20	21	26	14	8(a)	14	8(a)	Banda
		27	26	21	21	35	28	14	4	14	4	Filibit
		20	10	17	12	31	29	14	6	14	6	Barh
				17	7	22	22	10	(a)	11	4(a)	Moradabad
9	23	20	10	17	10	25	25	11	1	11	1	Bijnor
22	18			17	7	26	26	11	1	11	4	Muzaffarnagar
		16	8	16	—	—	20	11	(a)	11	(a)	Saharanpur
				13	8	16	14	8	—	8	—	Dehra Dun
14	13			12	8			10	(a)	10	(a)	Hills—
1		25		8	—			6	—	6	—	Nainital
												Almora
												Cashmere
	4			23	23	25		13	(a)	13	(a)	Oudh—
				24	24	22	21	14	(a)	14	(a)	Sub division—
32		21	21	1	20	28	21	14	(a)	14	(a)	Partabgarh
30		24	2	22	2	28	30	14	(a)	14	(a)	Sultanpur
				22	2	28	27	14	(a)	14	(a)	Barh
												Unao
												Lucknow
												Hardoi
16	16	16	16	21	21	27	30	14	(a)	14	(a)	Northern—
4	24	16	1	21	21	27	30	14	(a)	14	(a)	Fyzabad
3	32	10	10	2	2	28	29	14	(a)	14	(a)	Bareilly
												Gonda
												Banraich
												Sitapur
												Kheri
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Sub division—</i>												
				13	14	13	21	10	4	10	4	Partabgarh
				10	8	17	13	10	4	10	4	Banswara
		6	9	13	9	16	15	10	4	10	4	Mewar (Udaipur)
		4	8	10	8	21	17			9	8	Hilly tracts of Mewar
		17	16	13	12	1	12	13	11	6	11	(Dungarpur)
				16	8	15	14			12	8	Sirohi
		14	8	16	9	20	19			12	8	Birapura
				13	13	18	16	9	9	11	9	Ajmer
												Abu
				16	13	30	30			13	4	Kishangarh
				10	11	17	13			10	1	Bundi
				20	15	26	13	7	6	9	12	Kotah
				18	13	2	21	7	10	7	11	Jhalawar
				17	1	28	17			11	2	Tonk
				8	1	17	11					
		17	11	1	11	23	21	1	1	18	6	Jaipur
				16	13	23	16	2	2	17	8	Karnali
		5	10	13	15	18	17	8	8	11	11	Dholpur
		18	4	13	1	17	17	8	11	11	12	Bharatpur
		14	8	16	14	20	14	4	16	8	12	Alwar
				16	8	15	11	—	10	9	13	Deoli
				14	—	13	8			14	—	Nasirabad
												Bulmer
				11	4	13	14	13	9	17	—	Anadra
				14	4	13	4	17	—	13	8	Shahpura
				13	1	12	12	19	7	17	6	West—
				15	7	14	6			10	—	Jodhpur
				17	4	15	15			10	—	Jaisalmer
												Bikaner
				14	2	14	8	27	4	23	9	Central India—
				15	—	14	8			10	4	Indore
												Nimach
		13	2	19	11	19	11	11	5	13	10	Gwalior
				12	—	21	—	24	—	21	—	Panjab—
		10	—	21	—	20	—	10	—	10	—	Sub division—
												Hissar
												Ferozpur
		20	4	20	10	19	13	22	8	21	4	Central—
		22	—	20	6	20	8	23	8	10	2	Lahore
				19	—	18	8	22	—	14	—	Gujranwala
				18	—	18	—	26	—	18	—	Gujrat
										14	—	Jhelam

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	15 4	15 4	20 8	20 8			8 —	8 —	23 —	20 8	21 —	23 —
Delhi	17 12	1 8	20 —	19 —			10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	17 —
Rohtak	16 8	16 —	19 —	20 —			12 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Karnal	16 8	16 8	23 —	24 —			9 —	9 —	2 —	20 —	20 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Amlala	17 8	16 12	20 —	20 —			11 —	10 8	28 —	28 —	18 —	18 —
Indiana	18 4	18 —	24 8	4 —			10 4	10 4	26 8	3 8	18 —	18 —
Jalandhar	19 4	19 —	24 —	23 —			8 —	8 —	28 —	20 —	15 —	15 —
Hoshiarpur	18 8	18 —	24 —	22 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	21 —	1 —	12 —
Gurdaspur	9 —	18 —	25 —	24 —			11 —	10 —	24 —	21 —	19 —	16 —
Amritsar	18 —	17 —	21 —	23 —			10 —	11 —	26 —	25 —	19 —	16 —
Sialkot	15 12	16 —	21 —	21 —			12 —	10 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 7	11 3	12 8	12 12			7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —			10 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	14 12	14 8	19 12	18 4			8 8	8 8	27 8	7 12	22 8	20 12
Western—												
Shahi ur	17 12	17 8	24 —	24 —			8 9	8 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	20 4	20 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	15 —
Multan	14 4	13 12	19 —	18 8			12 8	12 8	24 —	24 —	18 8	19 —
Montgomery	17 1	16 14	20 —	20 —			8 —	7 8	20 —	21 —	20 —	18 —
Muzaffargarh	16 —	15 12	20 —	20 —			14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	18 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	14 15	21 4	19 13			10 15	10 15	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
N W Frontier Province—												
Hazara	13 4	13 4	16 8	16 8	5 —	4 12	8 4	8 4	13 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	29 —	24 —	18 —	17 —
Kohat	13 9	13 8	17 14	17 14	5 2	5 2	10 8	10 5	28 8	30 6	24 4	20 6
Pannu	15 14	16 9	23 14	23 14	10 10	10 10	11 4	11 4	18 8	18 8	21 4	20 —
Dera Ismael Khan	13 24	13 24	18 64	18 8	5 4	5 —	7 44	7 —	17 9	18 3	17 11	16 34
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —			9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	17 —
Hyderabad	12 —	2 8			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	15 8	20 —	15 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12			12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —			9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 6	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	22 14	20 8	24 4	21 —
Quetta	11 4	11 4			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 —
	11 13	11 13	12 —	11 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6			12 2	11 10	10 11	10 11	11 6	10 7	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	8 12	6 12			9 7	9 7	10 11	10 11	11 6	10 7	11 4	11 4
Alibag	7 6	7 6			9 14	9 14	10 2	10 2	11 6	10 7	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13			6 11	6 11	8 7	8 7	13 8	12 11	13 4	11 15
Tanna	9 —	9 4			9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	11 8	12 11	13 4	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 14	8 14			11 1	10 9	11 9	11 9	18 —	17 12	14 11	13 8
Belgaum	9 —	9 2			12 1	12 1	12 10	12 10	17 2	16 1	13 10	13 10
Satara	8 11	8 11			9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	16 1	16 4	15 4	15 4
Sholapur	9 5	9 5			8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	13 11	7 14	17 14	16 1
Bijapur	7 4	7 4			9 13	9 6	10 5	9 13	17 —	17 —	17 14	17 —
Poona	8 5	8 5			7 8	7 8	8 9	8 9	16 —	13 13	15 4	12 15
Ahmednagar—												
Ahmednagar	8 11	8 11			8 14	8 2	11 5	11 5	19 4	17 14	19 —	17 9
Nasik	10 6	9 13			7 5	7 5	10 8	10 8	17 14	15 5	16 13	15 6
Dhulia	9 3	11 —			7 8	7 8	11 6	11 6	15 12	15 12	16 4	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 6	11 6			8 5	8 5	11 4	11 2	15 9	15 9	16 7	16 7
Broach	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 —
Kanva	13 —	13 —			10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	13 8
Baroda	11 8	11 —			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	11 8
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 —			9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	15 —	14 8	16 —	14 —
Gondal	11 —	11 —			7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	12 8
Dasa	12 8	12 12			7 4	7 —	10 8	11 —	16 —	14 —	13 8	14 —
Kachhar—												
Rajkot	10 8	10 12			6 8	6 8	10 8	11 —	13 8	13 8	12 4	12 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 15	10 15			5 13	5 13	11 10	11 —	18 6	18 6		
Khandwa	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —		
Kushnagar	13 6	13 —			7 3	7 3	10 10	10 —	16 13	14 15		
Etul	11 8	11 8			6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	18 3	13 15		
Ohundwara	11 11	11 11			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —				
Nagpur	13 1	12 8			8 12	8 12	10 —	11 4	18 6	18 6		
Wardha	11 —	11 6			5 —	5 —	10 15	10 —	22 13	22 13		





*take the number of sets (of 50 tolas) and chitrakas sold for one rupee;*

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Pennisetum corymbosum</i> )		KANOHI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA CHOLA KADAIAY OR KUNAJA ( <i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR PHEU CAJAN PEA ( <i>Caloraria indiana</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
				10 -	18 -			10 10	10 10	3 2	3 2	Central Provinces—continued
				17 -	6 -			11 -	10 8	11 -	11 -	Chhindwār
				17 -	7 -			9 -	9	9	9 14	Dhār
				17 -	17 8			11 8	11 8	10 -	10 -	Jabalpur
				0 -	20 -			11 -	11 -	9 -	9 -	Manik
				14 -	14 -			10 -	10 -	9 -	9 8	Sagar
				12 8	1 8			8 1	8 12	8 -	8 -	Sehore
				13 5	13 8			10 -	10 -	9 4	9 4	Shajapur
				14 13	14 13			12 1	12 1	9 -	9 -	Ujjain
				14 9	14 3			10 10	9 2	9 -	9 -	East—
				15 -	1 -			10 -	10 -	9 -	9 -	Bhopal
				18 -	18 -			9	8 -	9 -	9 -	Rajpur
												Sambhalpur
				13 -	13 -			9 1	9 1	10 -	10 -	Bihar—
				14 8	13 -			11 9	11 9	10 -	10 -	Bhagalpur
				11 10	11 10			11 4	11 4	1 -	1 -	Buxar
				11 -	11 -	14 -	14 -	10 -	10 -	9 -	9 -	Arrah
				15 -	14			11 -	11 -	11 -	11 -	Patna
				12 8	12 8			11 -	11 -	10 -	10 -	Siwan
1 4	15 4			1 7	11 14			15 13	14 14	8 13	8 13	Nizam's Territories—
				12 1	11 10					8 1	8 14	Hydrabad
				13 2	12 9			11 6	11 -	8 14	8 1	Chhatrapati
										12 -	12 14	Madras—
										11 14	11 14	Madras—
												Madras—
20 14	22 11									11 -	11	South Central—
24 -	1 6									10 10	10 10	Chennai
										11 13	11 5	Vijayanagara
20 6	20 6									12 10	12 10	Trichinopoly
20 6	1 6									12 -	12 -	Madurai
10	3									12 3	1	Arundel
16	16 3									1 -	12 -	Karikal
19 -	19 -									11 -		Coastal—
18 11	18 11									11	13 3	Madurai
3 3	3									13 3	13 3	Vizagapatnam
												Madurai
21 13	21 13									13 3	13 3	East Coast—
21 13	19 -									12 1	1 1	Krishna
												Nellore
17 8	17 8									13 3	1 3	East Coast—
16 -	16 -									1 -	13	Madurai
28 14	21 10									11 10	1 10	Chandrapur
18 13	18 13									1 -	13	Narasaraopet
26 10	2 11									13 3	13 3	Narasaraopet
3 3	2 1									13 3	13	Chandrapur
23 3	23 1									13 3	14 3	South—
24 3	24 3									12 11	1 11	Chandrapur
												Madurai
28 -	3 -			9 7	10 -			6 6	6 6	11 4	12 6	Mysore—
21 -	3 -			10 5	10 8			5 1	5 4	12 1	1 1	Mysore
	20 -			10 -	10 -			8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Bellary
20 -	20 -			9 6	9 6			8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Channarayana
30 -	30 -			11 -	11 -			8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Channarayana
30 -	30 -			8 -	8 -			8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Channarayana
33 10	29 6			10 8	10 -			3 7	9 7	8 6	11 -	Channarayana
24 -	20 -	18 -	18 -	9	9 -			9 -	8 -	8 -	8	Channarayana
28 -	26 8			24 8	20 -			8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Coorg—
				11 3	11 3						3 -	Coorg
												Aden

J A ROBERTSON  
Offy Dir Genl of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT  
November 14, 1904

E N BAKER  
Off Secretary to the Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL WORKS  
Telegraphs

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR  
1901-1902

No. 1358 C W T, dated Simla, the 10th November, 1902

READ—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 87 T, dated 1st November, 1902, and its enclosure being the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1901-02

ORDER—Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to the Secretary of State the Home Department of the Government of India the Local Governments and Administrations notified on the margin and to the Government of Ceylon for information

The Government of Madras Bombay Bengal the United Provinces the Punjab and Burma  
The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces Assam and Coorg  
The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of the Hyderabad and Mysore  
The Hon. the Agent to the Governor General for Central India Rajputana and Baluchistan  
The Hon. the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner North Western Provinces

Ordered also, that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

W I SIR NGF,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

*Documents accompanying*  
Copy of Report referred to

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT.SANITARY  
PLAGUE

Calcutta, the 13th November 1902

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 8th November 1902 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B B & C I & G I P	141	127
		Dhollera Port		42	18
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B G J P		
		Ahmedabad District		82	80
		Broach District	B B & C I		
		Kaira		318	222
		Mahikantha State	,		
		Palanpur	,		
		Panch Mahals District		187	173
		Rewakantha State	,	15	10
		Surat Town and Port	,	56	56
		Bulwar Port		3	1
		Surat District	,	23	10
		Bandra Port		10	6
		Utan			
		Kelva			
		Mulim	B B & C I	2	1
		Bhiwandi		11	11
		Bissem	B B & C I	1	1
		Kalyan	G I P	18	14
		Thana		4	3
		Umbergaon Port		1	2
		Thana District	& B B & C I	3	4
	Central	Ahmednagar	Dhond and Manmad (C I P	48	29
		Khandesh	B B & C I & G I P	838	682
		Nasik	C I P & N G	308	238
		Poona City	S M & C I P	27	20
		Poona District		207	168
		Sitara	S M	1 445	1,031
		Sholapur Town	C I P		
		Sholapur District	S M & Barol	160	112
	Southern	Alibag Port			
		Panvel		14	12
		Isoli			
		Revdanda		1	1
		Kolaba District	G I P	2	
		Ratnagiri Port		1	1
		Dabhal			1
		Ratnagiri District			
		Belgaum	S M		
		Hubli Town		132	132
		Dharwar District	"	3 310*	2 282*
		Akola Port			
		Kanara District	S M	55	51
		Savantvadi State			
MAJARA PRESIDENCY		Ranapur District	S M & G I P	84	61

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND—contd	Sind	Karachi District	N W		
		Karachi City and Port		17	16
		Hyderabad Town	& J B		
		Hyderabad District	,	20	18
		Thar and Parkar District	J B		
	Political charges	Khairpur State	N W		
		Akalkot		3	2
		Aundh State		25	21
		Cutch State		3	3
		Savanur ,		224	173
		Mongrol Port			
		Kathiawar State	B B & C I Morvi & B G J P	150	119
		Kolhapur Town	S M	2	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		938	625
		Sachin State	B B & C I	2	2
		Srivardhan Port			
		Murud Port			
		Janjira			
		Janjira State			
		Kodinar Port			
		Billimora	B B & C I		
		Baroda Town	,	3	1
		Boroda State	,	277	135
		Dharampur ,			
		Jath			
			Total	9 173	6 678
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District	"	93*	64*
		Bellary Town	S M		
		Bellary Cantonment			
		Bellary District	& Madras	211†	147†
		Coimbatore District	Madras S I & Nilgiri	18‡	13‡
		North Arcot	S I & Madras	6¶	3¶
		South Arcot			
		Finnevelly	S I		
		Anantapur	Madras & S M	1§	
		Malabar	Madras		
		Cuddapah ,	S I & Madras		
		Kurnool	S M		
		Mangalore Port		7	5
		Ermala			
		South Canara District		3‡	3‡
		Madras City	Madras and South Indian	1§	1§
			Total	740	236

\* Including 16 imported seizures and 12 imported deaths  
† " 6 " seizures 6 " "  
‡ " 2 " " 2 " "  
¶ " 5 " " 3 " "  
§ Imported  
|| Figures for 2 weeks

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bengal	Bhagalpur	Calcutta	E I, E B S and B N	12	10
		Monghyr Town	E I	9	5
		Monghyr District	E I	9*	5*
		Sonthal Parganas District			
	Patna	Chupra Town	B and N W		
		Saran District	B and N W	200	158
		Patna City	E I	5	5
		Patna		13	13
		Muzaffarpur District	B and N W	22	18
		Darbhanga		3	4
		Shahabad	E I	45	21
	Total			318	239
U P of Agra & Oudh	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	21†	17†
		Allahabad District		49†	47†
		Cawnpur City	E I O and R, B, B and C I and G I P (I M sec)	751	662
		Cawnpur District	"	91¶	79¶
	Benares	Fatehpur	F I	1	1
		Jhansi City	G I P		
		Benares Cantonment	B and N W and O and R		
		Benares District	B and N W and E I		
		Ballia	B & N W	174§	154§
		Jaunpur City	O & R		
		Jaunpur District		20(b)	20(b)
		Ghazipur	E I & B & N W		
	Fyzabad	Mirzapur City	E I		
		Partabgarh District	O & R		
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad			
		Azamgarh	B & N W & O & R	19‡	13‡
		Corakhpur City	B & N W		
		Gorakhpur District		35(z)	28(a)
	Meerut	Basti			
		Meerut City (including Cantonment)	N W	5(c)	6(c)
		Hardwar			
	Lucknow	Saharanpur District	O & R & N W		
		Unao District	O & R	13	9
	Agra	Hardoi			
		Farrukhabad City	B B & C I		
	Total			1 179	1 036
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur Cantonment			
		Jullundur District		284	108
		Hoshiarpur		253	140
		Ferozepur	N W & B B & C I	42	38
	Lahore	Gujranwala	N W	254	119
		Amritsar City			
		Amritsar District		105	61
		Gurdaspur		87	34
		Lahore		95	32
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat		26	11
		Sialkot		127	75
		Shahpur			
		Jhang		3	2

\* Including 8 seizures and 4 deaths for week ending 25th

October 1902

† " 2 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week

‡ " 8 seizures and 5 deaths of previous week

§ " 45 seizures and 42 deaths of previous week

|| Including 77 seizures and 51 deaths of previous week

(a) " 4 " 3 " " "

(b) " 11 " 6 " " "

(c) " 14 " 14 " " "

(d) " 4 " 4 " " "

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Punjab— <i>contd</i>	Delhi	Karnal District	E I	12	11
		Umballa Cantonment	N W and F I		
		Umballa City	,		
		Umballa District	, and E I		
		Ludhiana	,	112	75
		Simla District			
		Kasauli Cantonment			
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)		
		Patiala State	N W, E I B, B & C I & J B	50	43
		Kapurthala State	N W	38	16
		Malerkotla	N W	11	11
		Jhinda	N W & B, B & C I	2	1
			Total	1501	773
Central Provinces	Narbada	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G I P	7†	
	Nagpur	Nagpur City Khamptee Cantonment	B N & G I P B N		
			Total	7	
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	85	65
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	250	191
		Bangalore District	" "	181	143
		Mysore City	"	207	165
		Mysore District	,	241	149
		Kolar	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields		70	53
		Tumkur District	S M	25	14
		Shimoga		121	103
		Chitaldrug		4	4
		Kadur		111	92
		Hassan		72	43
			Total	1367	1022
Hyderabad State		Lingsagur District Aurangabad Osmanabad	S M N G S G I P & Barsi	320† 3†	295† 8†
			Total	323	303
Berar		Akola District Buldana	G I P ,	130‡ 152	91‡ 109
			Total	282	200
Rajputana		Abu Road Jaipur State Phulera	B B & C I , ,	1*	1*
			Total	1	1
Central India		Indore City Indore State	B B & C I ,		
			Total		
Kashmir		Poonch District			
			Total		
Baluchis- tan		Sonmitani			
			Total		
GRAND TOTAL				14491	10488

\* Imported

† Betw en 27th Oct and 2nd Nov 1902

‡ Including 1 imported

§ Including 4 seizures and 4 deaths for week ending 25th October 1902

H H RISLEY,

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

**B** - As regards the figures in column 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838,

RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND HALF OF YEAR										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR				
RAILWAY	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK		Mean mileage worked	Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week	Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase	Decrease	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase	Decrease
	During 2nd half	During official		100 lbs	1000 lbs		24th October	25th October			26th October	25th October		
Diara Sadiya														
Pulgn	254	85	17	3,932	7,000	231	11,000	6,391		1,43,386	2,08,000	64,614		
Ahmedabad Parantij	50	50	50	2,79	6,50	33	45,000	7,359		92,141	1,01,000	8,859		
The Gackwar s Railways	62	62	93	5,44	1,00	53	1,01,000	11,766		2,15,113	2,09,000			6,113
Kolhapur	57	79	22	1,44	1,00	5	3,400	2,262		68,513	80,000	11,487		
Yessantpur Mysore Fron. sec (incldg M Nanjangud)	63	63	38	1,49	1,00	21	21,000	17,164		1,30,004	1,53,000	22,976		
Birur Shimoga	34	33		1,03	1,00			2,654		33,859	39,800	5,941		
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	02	111	39	32,4	2,00	8	5,16,000	6,306		11,49,284	12,65,000	1,15,716		
Bhavanagar Gondal Junagad Porbandar	7	6	4	5,35	1	60	3,400	2,787		8,31,594	7,37,000			92,594
Jekalsar Rajkot	6		4							89,151	83,400			5,751
Jamnagar	43	4	4	2,941	1,00	3	43,500	9,14		72,856	85,200	12,344		
Dhrangadra	31	41	21	4,7	1,00	31	5,000	534		25,411	20,000			5,411
Jodhpur Bikaner	62	62	61	3,4	3,00	33	57,900	1,694		9,68,314	10,18,000	49,686		
Udaipur-Chitor	61	61								1,13,630	1,18,000	4,370		
Darjeeling Himalayan	311	207	51	1,77	2,00	33	2,40,000	3,569		4,70,149	4,96,000	25,851		
Cooch Behar	57	74	34	2,44	2,00	60	3,800	2,149		82,083	68,100			13,983
The Gackwar s Dabhol	5	65	45	3,51	3,00	41	50,300	2,511		1,44,458	1,20,000			24,458
Rajputla	18	21	37	6,11	4,00	18	10,100	562		26,555	23,700			2,855
Morvi	62	69	94	13	4,00	33	53,000	7,184		1,96,920	1,78,000			18,920
Batna	10	15		1,5	1,50	5	25,000	6,009		86,900	77,200			9,700
TOTAL	105	111	468	6,1	4,00	91	6,42,100	1,49,733		1,30,09,321	1,28,94,200			1,15,121
GRAND TOTAL	242	24	458	5,2	5,00	22	8,18,500	35,43,838		18,72,54,842	18,04,91,200			67,60,642

(a) From 1st June to 25th October 1902

10m 10th April to 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1991

**CALCUTTA the 13th November 1902**

**C R WILSON,**  
**Assistant Secretary to the Government of India**

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1901 1902

## I—GENERAL REPORT

**General**—*Appendix D* shows in a convenient form the growth of the Department from its commencement up to date

**2 Finance**—The Capital Account at the close of the year amounted to Rs 7,45,39,538, the expenditure on that head in 1901-1902 being Rs 37,16,122 Capital Account, App A page 2

**3** The revenue earned having been Rs 1,11,14,161 and the working expenses Rs 75,50,075, the surplus amounts to Rs 35,64,086, representing a return on Capital outlay of 4.77 per cent Revenue Account App A pages 3 4

**4** As compared with the previous year, the working expenses have increased by Rs 4,65,704, namely, Rs 15,381 under *General charges*, Rs 1,70,775 under *Line maintenance*, and Rs 2,70,548 under *Signalling*. The increase under *Line maintenance* is due to extensive reconstruction, and repairs to the older lines, which every year become necessary to enable them to carry the greater number of wires required. That under *Signalling* is attributable to a large increase of the signalling establishment necessary to cope with the growth of traffic Working expenses App A page 4

**5** The receipts which in the previous year aggregated Rs 1,14,98,682 fell to Rs 1,11,14,161 this year, owing to a decrease of Rs 6,10,191 in the message revenue. All the other heads of account show a satisfactory increase, the most noticeable being Rs 1,71,655 in the rents from Railways and Canals for telegraph supplied for their use. The decrease in the value of telegrams is not associated with a corresponding decrease in their number, for while their value has decreased by 6.45 per cent, their number has increased by 0.4 per cent. The decrease in value is made up of Rs 5,76,197 under paid telegrams and Rs 33,994 under *pro forma* value of News free and Concessional telegrams. Of the former amount, Rs 2,64,098 represents the decrease in the value of State, and Rs 3,12,099 in that of Private telegrams. The cessation of hostilities in China sufficiently accounts for the diminution of State traffic, while the diversion of a large amount of foreign traffic from the Indian to the direct cable route via South Africa together with the reduction in the rates for foreign telegrams between India and Europe and the growing popularity of the *deferred* as compared with the *ordinary* and *urgent* classes for inland telegrams explain the decrease in the value of Private telegrams Receipts App A pages 3 4

**6 Telegraph Offices**—The net additions during the year to the telegraph offices open for paid telegrams were 67 departmental and combined offices and 47 licensed telegraph offices. The total number of offices open at the end of the year was 5,292, namely, 2,086 departmental and combined offices, 3,276 railway offices and 10 canal offices Para 32 App D page 8

**7 Extensions**—The net additions to the system maintained by the Telegraph Department comprised 772 miles of line and 8,708 miles of wire (including cable), making at the end of the year a total of 55,827 miles of line and 1,90,887 miles of wire. Of the latter, 64,912 miles were used by Railways, 3,17 miles by canals, 2,009 miles were worked in connection with Telephone Exchanges and Private Lines, and 118,794 miles were for Departmental purposes Para 38-40 App A page 1 App D page 8

**8 Field Telegraphs**—The system supplied last year in connection with the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris was maintained with slight modifications till 10th March 1902, when the blockade was raised Para 41

**9 Telephones**—The subscriptions to the Telegraph Department for telephone and similar services rendered during the year 1901 amounted to Rs 1,62,044 being Rs 914 in advance of the figures of the previous year. The average annual subscriptions for the past five years amount to Rs 1,51,417. From the 1st January 1902 the rate chargeable to the public for the rent of Telephones was reduced by 25 per cent and the method of calculating the charges, both for Telephone Exchanges and Private Lines, was simplified

**10** The gross receipts of the Telephone Companies during the same calendar year amounted to Rs 4,63,843 representing an increase of Rs 25,767 over those of the previous year. Their average annual earnings during the past five years were Rs 4,13,178

**11 Electrical**—An electric light and fan installation was fitted up in the Madras Central Office. Greater use was made of Wheatstone's automatic instruments for the disposal of deferred traffic. Automatic instruments were fitted up in the Karachi and Agra offices. Electric power was introduced into the Telegraph Workshops at Alipur Calcutta for working a portion of the machinery. Preliminary experiments in Wireless Telegraphy were commenced at the close of the year Para 43



## II—TRAFFIC

## Number and value of paid telegrams

12 The number and value of telegrams of each class are given in *Appendix D*

13 In comparison with last year the total paid traffic of the year shows an increase of 26,173, or 0.40 per cent, in number, but a decrease of Rs 5,76,197, or 6.21 per cent, in value

Para 1 14 Inland Private telegrams show an increase of 19,784, or 0.41 per cent, in number, but a decrease of Rs 2,39,409, or 5.42 per cent, in value. This falling off in value is due to the greater use of the *deferred* as compared with the *ordinary* and *urgent* classes

15 Inland State telegrams as compared with the previous year, which, owing to the despatch of the expeditionary force from India to China, was an abnormal one for this class of traffic, show a decrease of 2,228, or 0.27 per cent, in number, and of Rs 2,45,567, or 10.67 per cent, in value

Para 31 16 In Foreign Private telegrams which include Press and all Foreign transit traffic, there has been an increase of 9,486, or 1.12 per cent, in number, but a decrease in value (Indian share) of Rs 72,630 or 3.00 per cent. The decrease in value is due to the reduction of the rates for telegrams between India and Europe and to the opening of the cable between Durban (South Africa) and Perth (Australia) which practically has resulted in all South Africa Australia traffic being exchanged direct instead of through India

Para 31 17 Foreign State telegrams compared with the previous year, the traffic during which was heavy on account of the correspondence in connection with the despatch of the China Expeditionary Force, show a decrease of 1,269, or 7.28 per cent, in number, and of Rs 18,531, or 13.22 per cent, in value (Indian share only). The decrease in value is also to some extent attributable to the reduction in rates between India and Europe on the 1st March 1902

## Press telegrams

18 The statement below gives the number and value of Press telegrams, Inland and Foreign, dealt with during the year

	No	Value. Rs
Inland	36,787	1,46,699
Foreign	5,606	26,851 (Indian share only)
Total	42,393	1,73,550
Total for 1900-01	48,799	1,78,296

Press Inland traffic as compared with the previous year shows a decrease of 5,934 in number, and Rs 218 in value, or 13.89 and 0.14 per cent, respectively

Press Foreign traffic shows a decrease of 472 in number, and of Rs 4,528 in value (Indian share only), or 7.76 and 14.43 per cent, respectively, as compared with the previous year

The figures shown under the head Foreign represent the number of Press telegrams from and to India and the Indian share of their value, transit traffic to and from countries to the East and West of India being excluded

## News free and Concessional Telegrams

19 The following statement shows the amount of this traffic during the year

Description of telegrams	No	Pro forma value Rs
Mail Steamer reports	431	58,241
Reuters Government and Press messages	1,066	55,367
French Government Service	834	4,563
Portuguese	1,540	8,623
Kabul State	205	496
Kashmir	5,362	22,269
Concessions on telegram for troops in South Africa	914	4,820
Concessions on telegrams for troops in China	2,108	3,853
Total	12,460	1,58,232
Total for 1900-01	12,906	1,92,226

## Classification of Inland telegrams

20 The abstract given below shows the number and value of Inland telegrams classified under *Urgent*, *Ordinary* and *Deferred* during the year

Class	URGENT		ORDINARY		DEFERRED		TOTAL	
	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No	Value
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
State	93,465	8,46,039	1,37,604	3,35,778	571,919	8,72,394	802,988	20,54,210
Private	218,761	5,30,185	1,23,610	14,26,817	3,27,315	20,48,981	4,72,176	40,05,978
Press	1,644	18,504	382	31,664	31,201	96,526	36,787	1,46,699
TOTAL	313,870	13,94,723	1,37,596	17,94,263	3,87,554	30,17,901	5,566,951	62,06,887

\*

## Proportion of Inland traffic under each class

21 The following statement shows the percentage of Inland traffic under *Urgent*, *Ordinary* and *Deferred* during the last three years

Class		1899		1900		1901	
		No	Value	No	Value	No	Value
			Rs		Rs		Rs
STATE	Deferred	67.49	41.15	64.71	33.45	71.22	4.47
	Ordinary	19.61	16.88	17.96	13.54	17.14	16.35
	Urgent	12.90	41.97	17.33	52.98	11.64	41.18
	TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRIVATE	Deferred	61.64	12.55	63.23	43.74	69.2	51.15
	Ordinary	37.7	42.53	31.00	40.85	26.15	35.62
	Urgent	5.64	14.92	5.71	15.43	4.63	13.23
	TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRESS	Deferred	84.51	74.62	81.55	70.73	85.14	65.79
	Ordinary	10.3	10.90	12.10	13.85	10.39	21.59
	Urgent	5.16	14.48	5.76	15.42	4.47	12.62
	TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be observed that the percentage of Deferred telegrams in each of the above classes continues to increase while that of both Urgent and Ordinary telegrams is decreasing. The increasing popularity of the Deferred class telegram is a clear and satisfactory indication of the efficiency of the service generally.

## Telegraphic Money Order Advices

22 The table below shows the number of Telegraphic Money Order Advices dealt with during the last five years

Year	India Total	Indo Ceylon		
		Outgoing	Incoming	Total
1897-98	156,513	573	15,928	16,501
1898-99	160,909	770	15,178	15,948
1899-00	175,163	775	16,414	17,189
1900-01	181,864	982	21,495	22,477
1901-02	174,878	1,227	18,522	19,742

\* Exclusive of Rs 20,015 on account of Abbreviated Addresses and of Rs 1,090 on account of debit adjustments

### Total number of Signalling Operations

23 The following statement shows the total number of sent telegrams, *paid service* and *free*, the total number of signalling operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination with the necessary repetitions at intermediate offices, and lastly the average number of signalling operations per sent telegram, for the past five years

Year	Total number of sent telegrams, <i>paid service</i> and <i>free</i>	Total number of signalling operations	Average number of signalling operations per sent telegram
1897-98	6,372,233	31,792,779	5.02
1898-99	6,050,231	29,895,310	4.94
1899-00	6,949,446	35,147,932	5.05
1900-01	7,181,428	36,239,264	5.04
1901-02	7,154,268	35,795,604	5.00

The decrease in the average number of signalling operations per telegram is principally due to the extended use of automatic working over long distances, *e.g.* from Bombay to Rangoon and Madras to Rangoon, thereby avoiding the necessity for repetition at intermediate offices (Paragraph 43)

### Communication between India and foreign countries

24 Communication with Europe *via* Suez was uninterruptedly maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company throughout the year. The Tcheran route was interrupted for about 13½ hours in all, against 106 hours in the previous year. The Turkish route was interrupted for 1,051 hours as against 1,227 hours in the previous year. Details of the traffic which passed over these routes during the year are given in *Appendices B and C*

25 Communication with the Cape by the cables along the East Coast of Africa was maintained without interruption throughout the year. The restrictions placed by the British Government at Aden, Durban and Cape Town on telegrams for places in East and South Africa mentioned in paragraph 25 of last year's report, were relaxed during the year, telegrams for certain offices in the Orange River Colony and in the Transvaal being accepted if composed of words taken from one or other of the Codes deposited with the authorities at Aden, Durban or Cape Town, and those for other offices in these colonies if written in plain English.

26 Communication with Siam over the Moulmein-Bangkok line *via* Kanburi was interrupted for about 46 days as against 31 days in the previous year. There was only one interruption, lasting 2½ days within the Indian frontier. The line from Moulmein to Raheim *via* Myawaddy was interrupted for about 4 days only as against 41 days in the previous year.

27 Communication with the Straits Settlements was maintained uninterruptedly throughout the year, by the cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The opening of an alternative and cheaper route to the Straits Settlements by the linking up of the Siamese telegraph system with that of the former, *via* Kanburi was notified at the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, however, the frequent and prolonged interruptions to this route, especially on the section Moulmein-Bangkok, referred to in the preceding paragraph, rendered it practically useless.

28 The land route to China was interrupted beyond the Indian frontier for about 106 days in the aggregate against 152 days in the previous year. Within the Indian frontier there were only two interruptions, lasting 24 and 14 hours, respectively.

### Events of interest

29 On the 1st November 1901, a cable connecting Durban (South Africa) with Perth (Australia) was successfully laid establishing an alternative route between England and Australia. The rates between those countries *via* Durban are the same as those *via* India, and as a consequence a considerable decrease in revenue to the Government of India on the traffic transiting India may be expected.

30 Almost concurrently with the completion of the above cable, namely, on the 1st January 1902, the through rates between Europe and Australia were reduced from 3s. 6d. to 3s., but this reduction did not affect the Indian transit share on that traffic.

31 The most important event of the year, however, as far as India is concerned, was the successful conclusion of the negotiation with the Administrations concerned, for a reduction of the tariff between India and Europe. These negotiations which had continued since 1899 have resulted in the tariff *via* the Indo-European, and the Eastern Telegraph Cable Company's routes being reduced from 4s. (francs 5) to 2s. 6d. (francs 3.125) a word, from the 1st March 1902. It was also agreed that the countries to the West of India excluding Africa should receive the benefit of this reduction on traffic transmitted by either of the above mentioned routes. From the same date the Government of India abolished the extra terminal charge to and from Burma in respect to the same traffic. The agreement which resulted in the above reductions was subject to the Government of India

undertaking to guarantee the (1) Indian Joint Purse against loss for 15 years, to the extent of paying one third of the deficiency in the yearly revenue of the Joint Purse below the assumed standard revenue of £360,000 subject to a maximum yearly guarantee of £45,000. The anomaly of the rates between Europe and Australia being less than those between Europe and India has now been removed.

### Telegraph Offices

32. The number of departmental and combined offices open on the 31st March 1902 was 2,006—254 first class, 531 second class, and 1,221 third class. In addition to these the Department technically supervised 2,915 Railway and Canal telegraph offices, of which 2,029 were open to the public for paid message traffic. There were also 1,365 telegraph offices controlled and supervised by Railway Companies, of which 1,257 were open to the public.

### Meteorological

33. The following telegraph offices are meteorological observation stations

Ahmednagar	Chinan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Akshab	Cherat	Lucknow	Saugor Island
Arrah	Chittarong	Munpur	Serajm
Astor	Chupra	Mald	Sirsa
Pahraich	Cuddalore New Town	Malegaon	Skardu*
Bangalore Central	Cuttack	Minimarg	Tawoy
Post Office	Dera Ismail Khan	Mussoorie	Tuzpur
Barrack	Diamond Island	Narainpur	Vellur
Barrack	Dibrugarh	Nemuch	Veraval
Bijapur	Das*	Nellore	Wellingdon
Cawnpore	Hyderabad (Sind)	Kangpur	Yeroddi (Poon)
Chakrata			

### Signalling Establishment

34. The sanctioned departmental signalling staff having become inadequate for the prompt disposal of the increased traffic the Government of India in their letter No. 972 of the 5th September 1900, sanctioned a gradual increase as required during the four subsequent years up to 25 per cent, thereby raising the sanctioned strength from 1,868 to 2,335. Up to the 31st March 1902, 340 signallers had been appointed against this sanction leaving only 121 to provide for future requirements up to the specified period. It is anticipated that the full sanctioned number will be employed by the end of 1902-03, when it will be necessary to still further increase this establishment. At the close of the year the signalling establishment stood as follows:

Departmental Telegraph Meters and Signallers	2,194
Unattached List {	
Warrant Officers	7
Non-Commissioned Officers	13
Military Telegraphists	461
Postal employees	2,268
Other non departmental signallers	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL	4,945
Total for 1900-01	4,751
	<hr/>

35. During the year 279 soldiers were granted certificates of proficiency in telegraphy, and at its close 276 were under training. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 200 and 184 respectively.

36. The number of Volunteers in the Department was 756 against 673 in the previous year. Of this number, 743 were efficient or extra efficient and 43 non efficient. Prizes aggregating Rs. 1,470 were granted from the Line Fund for proficiency in drill and shooting.

### Post Office Agency

37. Ninety-two telegraph offices were opened in post offices during the year and eighteen offices closed. The following statement shows the number of combined offices

\* These are Kashmir State telegraph offices

open at the end of each of the last five years, and the number and value of telegrams sent from them, as well as the total number of signalling operations during those years

Year	NUMBER OF COMBINED OFFICES				Number of paid telegrams	Value of paid telegrams	Total number of signalling operations
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class and special hours	TOTAL			
1897-98	10	296	1,071	1,377	2,073,955	Rs 20,84,000	5,479,294
1898-99	10	326	1,130	1,466	2,050,553	18,72,556	5,449,451
1899-00	11	348	1,253	1,612	2,530,228	24,01,372	6,586,256
1900-01	11	371	1,300	1,691	2,673,222	25,80,062	6,914,551
1901-02	10	397	1,355	1,765	2,697,047	24,56,980	6,877,387

During the year, 401 postal signallers were granted certificates of proficiency in telegraphy and at its close 186 were under training. The numbers for the previous year were 358 and 137 respectively.

### III—EXTENSION AND MAINTENANCE OF LINES

#### Extent of system and additions during the year

38 *Appendix D* shows the mileage of line and wire maintained by this Department at the end of each year from 1855-56 to date, and *Appendix A* shows the purposes for which the lines were maintained at the close of 1900-01 and 1901-02. The net additions during the year were 772 miles of line and 8,708 miles of wire (including cable).

#### Principal construction works carried out

39 *Departmental lines*—New lines were constructed from Russellkonda to Phulbari, 52 miles; from Purbhani to Mominabad, 51 miles; from Paran to Kotah, 44 miles; from Vajitri to Maninoddy, 25 miles; from Aska to Suradi, 24 miles; from Mandasaur to Sitamau, 20 miles; from Chiniot Road to Chiniot, 16 miles (in substitution of the road line from Jhang to Chiniot, 52 miles, which has since been dismantled); and a second line of posts from Satriachi near Calcutta, to Kharagpur, 68 miles.

Additional wires were erected on the following sections:

	Miles of wire
Calcutta to Madras (300 lb. per mile copper wire)	1,072
Howrah to Satriachi, Kharagpur (one 200 lb. and one 300 lb. per mile copper wire to replace 2 of those on the former circuitous route between Calcutta and Bombay via Kanungri and Sini)	346
Bombay to Bhusawal (2 iron wires)	554
Bhusawal to Agra (300 lb. per mile copper wire in completion of a through copper wire from Bombay to Agra via Khundwa and Jhansi)	560
Ahmedabad to Jhansi, 84 miles, and Phulera to Agra, 184 miles (to complete a through wire from Agra to Ahmedabad)	268
Agra to Delhi via Achnera, Brindaban and Kosi	135
Marwar Railway Junction to Khundiwa (300 lb. per mile copper wire to complete a through copper circuit from Karachi to Bombay via Marwar Railway Junction, Khundiwa and Phusawal—vide foot-note to paragraph 39 of Report for 1900-01)	403
Neemuch to Kutlam	85
Guna to Poran	77
Nandurbar to Amalner	59
Asansol to Baniapur	207
Bhusawal to Khagaria	26
Barun to Gya	49
Allahabad to Kishanpur Combined Office Junction	56
Cawnpur to Hussunganj Combined Office Junction	61
Calcutta to Nattore	145

	Miles of wire
Parbattipur to Dhubri	186
Alamnagar (Rangpur) to Kuchbehar	51
Gauhati to Dimapur	157
Khopoli to Poona	48
Poona to Belgaum	243
Karad to Belgaum (2 wires)	262
Akalkot to Gulbarga	56
Jalna to Hyderabad Deccan	274
St. Thomas' Mount to Chingleput	27
Tanjore <i>via</i> Trichinopoly to Madura	131
Calicut to Polachi Junction at Podirur	110
Lahore to Amritsar	33
Quetta to Khanai	30
Madras Postal Telephone system	73
Telephone system for Boer Camp at Umballa	25

Two copper wires of 300 lbs. per mile each between Rangpur and Sini, aggregating 194 miles have been taken down, this route between Calcutta and Bombay having been abandoned in favor of the shorter railway route from Calcutta *via* Kharagpur and Sini, along which two copper wires have been erected.

40 *Railway and Canal lines*—The following were the principal new lines constructed

For the Assam-Bengal railway, from Lakshmi to Chowmahani 21 miles

For the Bengal Nagpur railway, from Midnapur to Pankura 21 miles, from Dobra to Boopoodch 73 miles, and for the Satpura Branch, from Khetanighat (Verbudda) to Gondia, 147 miles

For the Burma railways from Bassein to Henzada, 85 miles, and from Letpadan to Tharrawa, 23 miles

For the East Indian railway from Barun to Daltongiri, 19 miles

For the Kalol-Vijapur railway from Kalol to Vijapur, 29 miles

For the Madras railway from Shoranur to Ernadalam 64 miles

For the South Indian railway, from Madura to Tamban, 30 miles, and from Tinnevely to Shencotta 21 miles

For the Agra canal from Muttra to Okhla, 92 miles

For the Bagari Desert canal, from Kashmir to Humber 52 miles

For the Jhelum canal from Rasul to Shahpur 51 miles

For the Multan-Sidhnai canal, from Multan *via* Nawabpur to Bosan, 14 miles

For the Western Jammu canal, from Rohtal to Safidan, 35 miles

#### Field Telegraphs

41 The system of field telegraphs supplied for the Mahsud Blockade in 1900 or 1901 was maintained with slight modification up to the 10th March 1902 when, the blockade being raised, the greater part of the lines was dismantled and all the offices were either closed or retransferred to the departmental account at the close of the year

#### Interruptions to communication

42 The interruptions to communication which occurred during the year are classified below according to the causes to which they were attributed

<i>Preventable causes</i>		
	No.	Duration Hr.
Faults on lines and cables	445	5 359
<i>Unpreventable causes</i>		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	328	6 214
Floods	41	1 563
Lightning	75	1,437
Fires	28	475
Trees falling other than by cyclones, etc.	368	5,501
Birds and animals	512	5 812
Malice	139	1 024
Other unpreventable causes	326	5 012
<b>TOTAL ON LINES AND CABLES</b>	<b>2 265</b>	<b>33 117</b>
Faults in offices	304	3 776
Unknown causes	371	3 742
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>40 595</b>
<b>Total for 1900 or 1</b>	<b>3 180</b>	<b>40 833</b>

As compared with the previous year, the interruptions which occurred in 1901-02 show a decrease of 75 per cent in number and 185 per cent in aggregate duration. These results are satisfactory especially so in view of the large extension of the line and wire mileage during the year (paragraph 38). There were 17 cases of theft of copper wire from the lines. In connection with three of these cases, which occurred in or on the outskirts of the town of Madras, four persons were arrested, three of them were convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth died in prison before the case was concluded. A fifth man was later on arrested while trying to dispose of the stolen wire and was convicted and sentenced to eight months rigorous imprisonment. In another case which occurred 8 miles from Karachi a conviction was also obtained.

On the North West Frontier 33 interruptions were ascribed to malicious damage to the lines by the frontier tribes. All these cases were reported at the time of their occurrence to the Political Authorities concerned and it is understood the necessary action has been taken by them to prevent such wilful damage in future.

#### IV—ELECTRIC AL

43. The storage batteries in use in Calcutta continue to give satisfaction. The Clerks and Puncters employed in connection with the working of Wheatstone's Automatic instruments having become better acquainted with, and more expert in, their duties, it has been possible to make greater use of these instruments. All the circuits on which they were in operation worked well throughout the year, with the single exception of Madras to Calcutta which is attributable to the low insulation prevailing along the East Coast portion at night when the Automatic instruments are usually worked. Steps have been taken to remedy the defective insulation by substituting Johnson and Phillips oil insulators for those now on this section. Automatic instruments were fitted up in the Agra office on the 2nd April 1901 and in the Karachi office on the 5th May 1901. The following are some of the longer circuits on which Automatic instruments are worked:

Bombay to Rangoon, 2,226 miles, with Nagpur, Calcutta and Akvab in translation.

Madras to Rangoon, 2,040 miles, with Vizagapatam, Calcutta and Akvab in translation.

Bombay to Calcutta, 1,223 miles, with Nagpur in translation.

Madras to Calcutta, 1,037 miles, with Vizagapatam in translation.

Bombay to Karachi, 1,002 miles, direct.

Electric motors have been introduced in the Workshops at Alipur for driving the machinery in the carpenters', smiths' and rivet shops, and also some of the light machines in the instrument shop. They were started on the 1st March 1902 and have been found extremely useful and convenient. With electric power it is possible to drive many machines which could not be conveniently driven from steam plant.

#### V—STORES AND WORKSHOPS

44. The number of packages imported and exported by the Store Branch was 625,337 in 1901-02 as compared with 592, in 1900-01. The saving effected by the use of Government vessels for the conveyance of stores amounted to Rs. 9,000, the weight of the stores thus conveyed being 826 tons. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 29,350 and 1,460 tons.

45. The value of the outturn from the Alipur Workshops on completed orders was Rs. 10,98.69 as compared with Rs. 8,57,439 in 1900-01. The increase is due in great measure to the largely augmented demand for tubular posts and angle iron for iron brackets, over 55,000 tubes and 47,000 of these brackets having been turned out during the year.

The standardising of the instrument manufacture has been continued with very satisfactory results.

Electric power was introduced towards the close of the year for driving a portion of the machinery, and its use will be further extended (paragraph 43). Several new automatic and semi-automatic machines have been brought in use. They have been found to pay extremely well and to enable much more work to be done with cheaper and almost unskilled labor which can be easily procured.

SIMLA }  
The 7th October 1902 }

I. G. MACIFAN,  
Director General of Telegraphs

## APPENDIX A

## Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1901 1902

(Referred to in paragraphs 7 and 38)

	MILES OF LINE		MILES OF WIRE		MILES OF CABLE		
	To end of previous year	1901 1902	To end of 1902	To end of previous year	1901 1902	To end of previous year	To end of 1901 1902
INDIAN TELEGRAPH							
Capital Account							
Departmental property in joint use	18,951.47	1,416.54	20,368.31	...	...	...	...
In Departmental use only	23,827.37	153.55	23,673.82	109,234.90	6,757.14	269.50	239.98
In use by guaranteed and subsidised lines	1,841.01	126.70	1,704.28	2,421.84	245.90	10.25	8.74
Property of Native States worked by the Department	309.16	72	309.88	368.17	8.78	...	...
Departmental property rented to railways	6,718.80	1,890.4	6,129.76	62,590.78	1,385.76	7.55	10.64
Railway property maintained by the Department	375.31	113.68	261.63	637.44	113.00	2.51	51
Departmental property rented to canals	2,008.70	270.52	2,279.22	2,803.70	368.52	...	...
Canal property maintained by the Department	281.69	4.72	2,697	...	...	...	...
Private lines	734.83	81.83	816.66	3,426.35	559.37	6.12	23.68
Railway property rented to Telegraph Department	6.57	...	6.57	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	55,054.97	772.13	55,827.10	181,883.18	8,720.67	296.23	283.55



## Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1901-1902

(Referred to in paragraphs 2 3 4 and 5)

		To end of previous year	1901-1902.	To end of 1901-1902
Capital Account—concl'd		Rs	Rs	Rs
Lines	Departmental	5,34,92,781	27,91,648	5,62,84,429
	Railway	21,09,272	36,650	21,45,922
	Guaranteed	1,42,847		1,42,847
	Gilgit lines	12,833		12,833
	Lines in Kashmir			
	TOTAL	5,57,57,733	28,28,293	5,85,86,031
Buildings	Signal offices	53,90,752	2,66,006	56,56,758
	Quarters for staff	21,609	8,805	30,414
	Cable houses and tanks	40,172		40,172
	Store houses	4,39,947	5,836	4,45,783
	Workshop buildings	3,38,914		3,38,914
	Buildings in Kashmir	10,606		10,606
	TOTAL	62,42,000	2,80,647	65,22,647
Apparatus and Plant	Equipment of signal offices	27,02,470	1,13,699	28,16,169
	Miscellaneous	1,91,682	34,722	2,26,404
	TOTAL	28,94,152	1,48,421	30,42,573
Stores	Suspense	41,37,789	4,71,749	46,09,538
	Exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1887-88	—2,363	9,058	6,695
		24,09,440		24,09,440
	TOTAL	7,14,38,751	37,38,173	7,51,76,924
Temporary telegraph lines for Military purposes		—56,745		—56,745
Deduct—				
	TOTAL CAPITAL IMPERIAL	7,13,82,006	37,38,173	7,51,20,179
Receipts on Capital Account	Difference in Exchange up to 1887-88	2,33,199		2,33,199
	Other receipts	12,217	2,421	14,638
Interest on Workshop Capital		2,13,174	19,630	2,32,804
NET TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		7,09,23,416	37,16,122	7,46,39,538

Outlay

[illegible]



# APPENDIX B

Proportion of International Traffic to and from India, exclusive of Transit Traffic, over the several routes to Europe for the year 1901 1902

(Referred to in paragraph 24)

ROUTE		NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS AND THE NUMBER OF WORDS BY EACH ROUTE						PERCENTAGES					
		FROM INDIA		TO INDIA		TOTAL		FROM INDIA		TO INDIA		TOTAL	
		No	Words	No	Words	No	Words	No	Words	No	Words	No	Words
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	77 896	897,746	39,066	510,119	116,962	1,407,865	62 49	66 45	37 77	41 50	51 28	54 56
	Via Turkey	1,379	10,701	1,970	15 585	3,349	26,286	1 11	79	1 91	1 27	1 47	1 03
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	1,519	22,569	1,106	20 469	2,625	43,038	1 22	1 67	1 07	1 67	1 15	1 67
RED SEA	Via Suez	43,854	420,046	61,282	682,936	105,136	1 102,982	35 18	31 09	59 25	55 56	46 10	42 75
	TOTAL	124,648	1,351,062	103,424	1,229,109	228,072	2,580,171	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00

## APPENDIX

## Abstract of the Foreign Traffic

(Referred to in

WEST										
CLASS OF TELEGRAMS			Via TEHERAN		Via TURKEY		PERSIAN GULF		Via SUZ	
			Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value
INDIAN				Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
Sent	{ State	..	33,058	11,202	1,154	460	13,487	5,267	77,687	26,630
	{ Private	.	864,688	3,19,013	9,547	4,350	9,080	3,517	342,359	1,44,700
Received	{ State		13,400	4,602	453	156	11,512	5,007	89,487	30,090
	{ Private	.	496,719	1,74,433	15,132	5,419	5,957	2,105	593,449	1,90,766
TOTAL			1,407,565	5,09,250	26,286	10,385	43,038	15,896	1,102,982	3,92,186
TRANSIT										
From East to West—										
Received	{ Via Madras		288,713	60,016	1,989	418	879	185	2,728,901	5,26,362
	{ From Ceylon		44,174	16,602	156	65	1,878	831	50,838	21,118
	{ Via Moulmein		34	15	34	15			32,059	14,411
	{ Via Bhamo				.				63	28
From West to East—										
Sent	{ Via Madras	.	268,769	52,242	13,943	2,929	101	21	2,085,630	4,11,772
	{ To Ceylon		30,714	10,636	2,282	787	3,061	1,019	58,115	19,055
	{ Via Moulmein		1,793	807	6,976	3,109			25,318	11,398
From West to East—										
Received Via Bombay				.	.	.	10,181	2,138		.
Sent Via Bombay			11,586	2,433	1,318	277	1,220	258		
From East to West—										
Received	{ Via Amur		.	..						..
	{ Via Madras	.	.							
	{ From Ceylon									..
	{ Via Moulmein		..	.						..
	{ Via Bombay									.
TOTAL			645,783	1,42,911	26,698	7,630	17,320	4,452	4,989,924	10,04,144

## DIX C

for the year 1901-1902

paragraph 24)

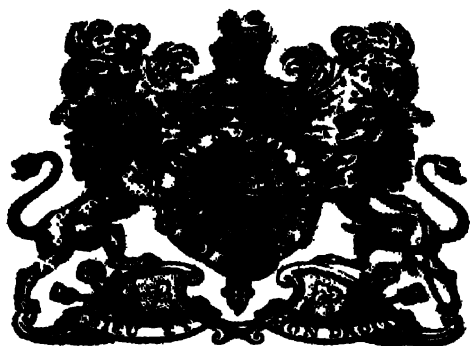
EAST											
Via AMUR		Via MADRAS		CEYLON		Via MOULMEIN		Via BHAMO		TOTAL	
Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value	Words	Indian Value
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
		31,053	12 767	13,636	1,996	432	220	1,353	595	174,862	59,137
		261,263	105,145	649,213	70,515	29,314	7,027	871	392	2,160,335	6 54,659
		45 033	15,636	43,089	6,574	364	163	522	180	206,860	62,408
		258,222	95 066	786,573	85 711	11,099	4,810	647	296	2 167,993	5 58,606
		598,571	2,28,614	1,41,511	1,64 796	41,209	12,220	3,523	1,465	4 716,055	13,34 810
										3 020,482	5 87,061
										106,016	38 696
										3 ,127	14 441
										63	28
										2,368 443	4,66,964
										94,172	31,497
										34,087	15,344
										10,181	2,138
										14,124	2,968
				32,716	10,976	11,348	5,107	59	27	44,123	16,109
		27,514	12 067			221	130	69	38	27,804	12,236
		4,559	2,232	681	327					5,620	2 559
		32,473	14,299	33,377	11 303	11,569	5,237	128	65	5,757,272	11,90,041
TOTAL										10,473,327	25,24,851
Adjustment											-58,961
NET										10,473,327	24,65,890

## APPENDIX D—concl'd

Year	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Revenue	Interest Charges (P W D Code Vol I (1000) Chap XIII Para. 1910)	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay
	During the year	To end of year					
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs (At 5 %)	Rs
1850 51	24,300	24,300					
1851-52	31,590	62,100	0,000	5,380	620	2,162	99
1852 53	5,660	67,850	18,500	15,220	3,280	3,251	4 83
1853 54	11,70,010	12,37,860	23,430	54,720	—31,290	32,643	
1854 55	6,54,320	18,92,180	64,810	93,450	—28,640	78,251	..
1855 56	2,77,350	21,69,530	2,32,280	3,35,750	—1,03,470	1,01,543	
1856 57	6,72,210	28,41,740	2,98,430	4,59,510	—1,61,080	1,25,282	
1857 58	16,59,440	45,01,180	3,77,420	5,57,440	—1,79,820	1,83,573	..
1858 59	11,41,700	56,42,880	5,41,050	9,55,130	—1,14,380	2,53,601	..
1859 60	5,17,570	61,60,450	5,27,470	10,59,990	—5,31,820	2,95,083	
1860 61	3,33,210	64,93,660	6,27,660	13,94,440	—7,66,380	3,16,353	
1861 62	11,39,330	76,32,990	6,79,480	14,21,950	—7,45,500	3,53,166	..
1862 63	25,02,170	1,01,35,160	7,54,880	13,10,990	—5,56,110	4,44,204	
1863 64	15,27,690	1,16,62,850	9,38,990	13,60,850	—4,21,840	5,44,050	
1864 65	15,77,950	1,32,40,800	9,26,210	15,73,670	—5,97,160	6,22,591	
1865 66	*19,32,970	1,51,73,770	11,45,420	16,33,920	—4,88,500	7,10,164	
1866 67	21,09,700	1,72,83,470	14,31,480	18,63,350	—1,31,570	7,10,288	
1867 68	17,47,020	1,90,30,490	12,93,530	2,25,280	—10,51,750	8,17,064	
1868 69	29,20,870	2,19,51,360	12,55,490	23,15,570	—10,91,050	9,22,000	
1869 70	10,15,900	2,29,67,260	12,29,760	27,30,560	—1,00,800	10,10,669	
1870 71	6,65,080	2,36,32,340	12,90,670	24,17,440	—11,26,770	10,48,491	
1871 72	18,97,610	2,55,29,980	15,66,330	22,82,510	—7,16,180	11,66,150	
1872 73	10,67,490	2,71,97,470	17,48,600	24,03,580	—7,14,980	11,56,368	
1873 74	10,19,150	2,82,16,620	19,39,850	24,84,040	—5,44,900	12,16,517	
1874 75	11,68,010	2,93,84,630	22,78,110	25,69,050	—2,90,840	12,96,028	
1875 76	13,72,007	3,07,57,537	23,14,822	27,24,069	—4,09,247	13,53,198	
1876 77	13,54,610	3,21,12,147	26,78,578	26,58,583	19,995	14,14,568	06
1877 78	9,01,155	3,30,13,602	32,20,882	30,09,230	2,11,652	14,65,329	64
1878 79	5,48,270	3,35,61,872	35,97,015	29,70,607	6,26,408	14,97,948	1 86
1879 80	5,40,921	3,46,60,722	42,51,446	29,09,992	13,41,154	15,22,455	5 44
1880 81	8,33,043	2,54,19,765	45,01,657	31,71,470	13,30,167	11,28,611	5 21
1881 82	13,97,110	2,73,36,577	38,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	11,78,924	2 26
1882 83	21,05,612	2,94,68,019	41,57,239	33,39,412	8,17,797	11,36,787	2 77
1883-84	21,51,533	3,19,19,558	41,24,264	37,44,186	3,80,078	12,27,751	1 19
1884 85	34,61,500	3,35,79,918	47,27,143	35,59,225	11,67,918	13,45,989	3 30
1885 86	29,68,12	3,83,16,760	51,10,186	36,18,695	14,91,291	14,73,933	3 89
1886 87	21,11,575	4,04,28,033	59,16,131	41,21,873	18,54,258	15,74,896	4 59
1887 88	23,43,550	4,27,77,553	66,25,660	42,92,248	23,36,412	16,64,112	5 46
1888 89	17,45,620	4,46,54,127	63,22,476	43,42,251	19,80,245	17,45,976	4 25
1889 90	17,18,919	4,82,73,096	66,30,978	45,30,446	20,94,532	18,96,544	4 34
1890 91	16,68,580	5,02,41,676	68,28,855	46,88,802	21,40,053	19,70,295	4 26
1891 92	9,47,128	5,21,83,804	74,30,092	48,34,295	25,95,797	20,48,509	4 97
1892 93	21,02,511	5,43,46,615	75,83,174	51,56,958	24,26,176	21,50,608	4 46
1893-94	21,04,574	5,66,00,989	80,07,306	53,04,701	27,02,515	22,18,952	4 78
1894 95	7,13,30	5,73,84,296	80,39,675	56,93,218	23,46,457	22,19,706	4 09
1895 96	13,84,286	5,87,68,582	89,74,949	57,83,731	31,91,218	23,23,057	5 43
1896 97	17,30,512	6,04,99,394	89,64,400	62,15,068	27,49,332	23,85,359	4 54
1897 98	24,37,040	6,29,36,434	1,09,25,677	62,06,575	46,59,102	24,68,116	7 40
1898 99	22,79,121	6,52,15,555	89,94,718	64,13,337	25,81,481	25,61,039	3 96
1899 00	24,48,224	6,76,64,079	1,03,05,897	67,16,372	36,49,525	26,57,592	5 39
1900 01	3,59,337	7,09,23,416	1,14,98,682	70,84,371	44,14,311	27,67,676	6 22
1901 02	37,10,122	7,46,39,538	1,11,14,161	75,50,075	35,64,086	28,98,465	4 77

\* Includes value of buildings occupied by the Department at the end of 1865 66 but on which the expenditure of each year is not traceable  
 † Difference of Rs 94 12 071 in total Capital Expenditure to the end of the year is due to the revision of the Capital account in July 1881

‡ Difference of Rs 4 66 5 2 is due to Rs 47 817 being value of instruments batteries, etc., having been transferred from Revenue to Capital  
 § Difference of Rs 4 33, less shown in Capital account, being outlay on stores reduced by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be fitted as a separate compilation.

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc

### HOME DEPARTMENT

#### NOTIFICATION

##### PUBLIC

*Calcutta, the 21st November 1902*

No. 3512 —The Governor General in Council announces with deep regret the death of Sir John Woodburn, K C S I, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which took place at 4 A M to day

As a mark of respect to the late Lieutenant-Governor the Governor General in Council directs that the flag of Fort William and all other flags throughout the Province of Bengal shall be hoisted half mast high, and that fifteen minute guns shall be fired at Fort William, and at the head quarters of all other Local Governments and Administrations in India, at the time fixed for the funeral

The Governor General in Council further directs that all Civil and Military Officers within the Province of Bengal shall wear mourning for fourteen days

The funeral will leave Belvedere at 3 P M to day and will proceed by way of the Zeerut Bridge the Casuarina Avenue, the Dufferin and Outram Statues, and Park Street, to the new Burial Ground, Lower Circular Road The Governor General in Council requests that the officers of Government, Civil, Military and Marine, will attend All officers entitled to wear uniform will be in full dress

All Government offices throughout the Province of Bengal will be closed for the day

By order of the Governor General in Council,

H H RISLEY,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*



*The 21st November 1902*

**No 3530**—The Governor General in Council has received with profound regret the news of the death of Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Entering the Civil Service as long ago as 1863, the deceased officer had risen through all the grades of promotion, everywhere performing his duties with conspicuous integrity and efficiency, and endearing himself alike to superiors and to subordinates, to his own countrymen, and to the people of India.

These services were nowhere more meritorious or crowned with greater success than in the Province of Oudh, where many years of his life were passed and where his name will long be held in affectionate remembrance.

At length in 1898 Sir John Woodburn received the prize of the service on being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

In that exalted station, though serving in a province to which he had for the greater part of his career been a stranger the late Lieutenant-Governor speedily acquired a close familiarity with the work and the people identifying himself with their interests, and earning in an unusual degree the esteem and confidence of the leaders of the community.

In the sympathetic and unflinching execution of his duties, which carried him to every part of his vast charge were sown the seeds of the disease that has cut him off in his prime but to which he did not succumb without a struggle conducted with un murmuring patience and in a spirit of characteristic courage and tenacity.

The Governor General in Council mourns the premature loss of this distinguished public servant, whose career will always remain a bright example of public and private virtue, and he tender his respectful sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased.

*The 20th November 1902*

**No 3494**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications, namely—

*Paragraph 1*—For the words “rifles of 303 bore or rifles of 450 or 577 bore of the Martini Henry or Snider pattern” substitute the words “rifles of 303 bore or rifles of 450 bore of the Martini Henry pattern”, and for the words “patterns” substitute the word “pattern”.

*Paragraph 1 clause 8*—Substitute the following revised clause—

“(8) All retired officers of the Native Army who are in receipt of a pension as such or who not being in receipt of such a pension, have been recommended for exemption by their Commanding Officers by entry recorded on their discharge certificates and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct.”

*Paragraph VI, Note to Rule 5 and Rule 11*—For the words “rifles of 303 bore or rifles of 450 or 577 bore of the Snider and Martini Henry patterns” and “rifles of 303 bore or rifles of 450 or 577 bore of the Snider or Martini Henry pattern” respectively, substitute the words “rifles of 303 bore or rifles of 450 bore of the Martini Henry pattern”.

*Paragraph VI, Rule 13B*—For the words “rifles of the 303 bore or rifles of 450 or 577 bore of the Snider or Martini Henry pattern” and “a rifle of the 303 bore or a rifle of the 450 or 577 bore of the Snider or Martini Henry pattern”, respectively, substitute the words “rifles of 303 bore or rifles of 450 bore of the Martini Henry pattern” and “a rifle of 303 bore or a rifle of 450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern”.

After the words “on application” add the words “to a military officer who is in possession of a rifle or carbine of 303 bore as part of his military equipment, or”.

*Paragraph VI, Rules 16A and 16B*—Substitute the following revised rules—

16A—Licenses may be granted to cultivators, contractors and other persons without payment of any fee entitling the holders to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, and to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, in reasonable quantities, when the same are proved, to the satisfaction of the officer granting the licenses, to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses shall be granted in Form No XII appended to these Rules.

16B—In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal general licenses may be granted to dealers to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, detonating caps and other explosive material required *bona fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses for which no fees will be charged shall be available for one year and shall be in Form XII A appended to these Rules. At the Presidency towns they will be granted by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate. Every such license shall authorize the licensee to deliver consignments of such explosive material to the consignee, subject to the following conditions, namely—

(1) that the licensee and the consignee have taken out licenses for the possession of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884),

- (ii) that the rules to regulate the manner of transport of explosives, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, are duly observed,
- (iii) that within twenty four hours of the despatch of each consignment full information regarding the nature, quantity and destination thereof is furnished by the licensee to the authority granting the license and also to the Magistrate of the district to which the explosives are consigned
- (iv) that the licensee shall with each consignment of explosive material conveyed by cart under cover of his license, issue a pass in the form appended to Form XII A specifying the places from and to which the explosive material is to be conveyed, and the quantity of the explosive material covered by his license
- (v) that where a consignment of explosive material is transported by cart, the person in charge of the cart shall not smoke, nor permit smoking, on or dangerously near the same

"Where a consignment of explosive material covered by a license in Form XII A is transported by cart, any person who being in charge of the cart, either smokes, or permits smoking, on or dangerously near the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

*Form XII—Substitute* the following heading "License to possess and transport gun powder and fuses and to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes"

Add the following form as No XII A to the forms appended to these rules —

#### FORM XII-A

(RULE VI—16 B)

FREE OF ALL FEE

*General license to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, detonating caps and other explosive material required bonâ fide for blasting purposes*

A general license is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_  
to transport from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
\* \_\_\_\_\_ required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes, subject to the conditions on the back of this license

This license shall continue in force till the \_\_\_\_\_ 190

190

Commissioner of Police or  
District Magistrate

#### Conditions of license

This license is subject to the Indian Arms Act, 1876 (XI of 1878), and of the rules made thereunder

It covers only the person and the quantity and kind of explosive material named therein

It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive material is taken from or to any place other than the places specified in the license

It authorizes the licensee to deliver consignments of explosive material, provided—

- (i) that the licensee and the consignee have taken out licenses for the possession of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act 1884 (IV of 1884)
- (ii) that the rules to regulate the manner of transport of explosives, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, are duly observed
- (iii) that within twenty four hours of the despatch of each consignment full information regarding the nature, quantity and destination thereof is furnished by the licensee to the authority granting the license and also to the Magistrate of the district to which the explosives are consigned,
- (iv) that the licensee shall, with each consignment of explosive material conveyed by cart under cover of his license, issue a pass in the form appended hereto specifying the places from and to which the explosive material is to be conveyed and the quantity of the explosive material covered by it
- (v) that where a consignment of explosive material is transported by cart, the person in charge of any such cart shall not smoke, nor permit smoking on or dangerously near the same

\* Here enter the quantity and kind of explosive material to be transported

APPENDIX  
FORM OF PASS  
(RULE 16B)

*Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. for the transport by cart of dynamite, blasting gelatine, detonating caps and other explosive material required bona fide for blasting purposes*

No. . This pass covers packages containing \* of  
†, being the property of , while in transport from  
to

*Holder of General License No.*

\* Here specify amount of explosive material

† Here specify nature of explosive material

[Endorsement on form of Pass]

RULE

[Here enter Rule 16B]

ESTABLISHMENTS

*The 21st November 1902*

**No 687**—Mr F M Konstam has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 18th September 1902

**No 692**—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam —

Mr J Johnston  
Mr P E Cammiade  
Mr G E Lambourn

*The 22nd November 1902*

**No 694**—A vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the death of Sir John Woodburn, K C S I the Governor General is pleased under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict, Cap 106, and subject to the approbation of His Majesty to appoint the Honourable Mr James Austin Bourdillon, C S I Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to be Lieutenant Governor of Bengal as a temporary arrangement until further orders, with effect from this date

MEDICAL

*The 21st November 1902*

**No. 1377**—The services of Lieutenant Colonel W R Brown, M D, I M S (Madras), are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

SANITARY  
PIAGUE

*The 21st November 1902*

**No 2437**—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram dated Pera the 16th November 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Quarantine against Odessa abolished Medical visit instituted

JUDICIAL

*The 15th November 1902*

**No 1657**—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, Cap 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B G Geidt, Indian Civil Service, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas and Hooghly, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Rampini or until further orders

## POLICE

*The 21st November 1902*

**No. 964**—The services of Lieutenant H D McLaughlin, Malwa Bhil Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Assistant Commandant of the Silchar Military Police Battalion

H H RISLEY,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATIONS

## EMIGRATION

*Calcutta, the 19th November, 1902*

**No. 2395—83-4**—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 15th December, 1902

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council

*Draft Notification*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 94-L, dated the 18th March, 1886, as subsequently amended, namely—

In rule 4, for the words "within the month following that for which the return is due" the words "at such intervals as it may prescribe" shall be substituted

In rule 34, the word "monthly" shall be omitted and after the word "concerned" the words "at such intervals as the local Government may prescribe" shall be added

In the heading of Statements A and B in rule 34, the words "the month of" shall be omitted

## METEOROLOGY

*The 19th November, 1902*

**No. 2401—76 6**—Mr C Michie Smith, Director, Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days, combined with furlough for one year under Articles 264A and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

Mr Subrahmanyam Sitaramaia, B A, Second Assistant at the Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Director at that Observatory during the absence of Mr Michie Smith on leave, or until further orders

## PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUM

*The 19th November, 1902*

**No 3905—40-8**—The services of Mr H H Hayden, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, and Curator of the Geological Museum, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Trustees, Indian Museum, to take charge of the Office of Superintendent of the Museum, in addition to his own duties

J O MILLER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 11th November, 1902*

**No. 1885 G**—Captain H G Walker, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, and Officiating 2nd in Command 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed temporarily to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 24th October, 1902, and until further orders

*The 14th November, 1902*

**No 1508-G**—Major H R Woolbert, M B Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Civil Surgeon of Ajmer

**No 1909-G**—Major R C Macwatt M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is posted as Agency Surgeon in Haraoti and Tonk

*The 17th November, 1902*

**No. 5293-I-B**—Captain P G Twining, R F, Superintendent of Instruction, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, with effect from the 6th November, 1902

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Fort William, the 21st November, 1902*

### APPOINTMENTS

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**No 1021**—Lieutenant Colonel W R Browne, M D, Indian Medical Service (Madras) is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 6th November, 1902, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Madras District, *vice* Colonel W E Johnson, M D Indian Medical Service, granted leave out of India

#### MILITARY SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTS BRANCH

**No 1022**—Colonel W R L Anderson, C B, Indian Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts is appointed Accountant General, Military Department, with effect from the 1st December, 1902, *vice* Colonel J A Miley, C S I, whose tenure expires on 30th November 1902

**No 1023**—Colonel W J B Bird, Indian Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Military Department, with effect from the 1st December, 1902, *vice* Colonel W R L Anderson, C B, on special duty

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

**No 1024**—Lieutenant Colonel H L Passy, Indian Staff Corps Military Accountant, 1st class is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 1st December, 1902, *vice* Colonel W J B Bird, appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Military Department

### FIELD OPERATIONS

#### CHINA

**No 1025**—In G G O No 765 of 1902, under the heading 'Railway Staff' insert Lieutenant Colonel C A R Brown, R E"

### LONDON GAZETTE

**No 1026**—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated the 24th October, 1902, page 6736

WAR OFFICE,

*Pall Mall 24th October, 1902*

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA)

*12th Battalion*—The date of the relinquishing of his appointment as second in command by Major W C Knight Indian Staff Corps, is 23rd August, 1902, and not as previously stated

"*London Gazette*," dated the 28th October, 1902, page 6805

WAR OFFICE,

*Pall Mall, 28th October, 1902*

## THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA)

*11th Battalion*—The date of the relinquishing of his commission by Captain D Deane Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, is 12th August, 1902, and not as stated in the gazette of 16th September 190

## PROMOTIONS

## MISCELLANEOUS LIST

*India*

No 1027—Sub Conductor F N Press, the Warrant Officer in charge Army Staff Office, Northern Army Delhi Manœuvres and Coronation Durbar, is granted the temporary rank of Conductor whilst so employed

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

## ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

*Madras Command*

No 1028—First Class Assistant Surgeon Thomas Cuthbert Lawrence to be supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th April, 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval

## NATIVE ARMY

No 1029—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments—

*21d Bombay Lancers*

Kot Dafadar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Karam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st October, 1902

*4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Infantry*

Havildar Ramchander Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Jujhar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 16th October, 1902

*40th Punjab Infantry*

Jemadar Sud Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Sher Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Laman Ali Bahadur promoted, with effect from the 17th May, 1902

*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles*

Jemadar Partiman Rana to be Subadar, Havildar Jangbur Thapa to be Jemadar *vice* Devi Singh Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September, 1902

**8th Gurkha Rifles**

Subadar Pirthilal Limbu, *Bahadur*, from the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, to be Subadar Major, Jemadars Jaslal Rai from the 9th Gurkha Rifles, Ranjabir Lama from the 10th Gurkha Rifles, Pahal Singh Karki from the 10th Gurkha Rifles and Harkdoj Suba from the 44th Gurkha Rifles to be Subadars, and Havildars Nathu Sahi from the 10th Gurkha Rifles, Dharmdal Limbu from the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, Jang Persad Limbu from the Mvitkyina Military Police Battalion, Harkbir Alea from the 10th Gurkha Rifles and Nain Sing Gurung from the 44th Gurkha Rifles to be Jemadars, on the reconstitution of the regiment, with effect from the 16th May, 1902

**26th Madras Infantry**

Jemadar Sivasubrahmaniyan to be Subadar, *vice* Durga Pillai, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 12th July, 1902

**RETIREMENTS**

No 1030 —Colonel William John Vouden, V C, C B, Indian Staff Corps (since deceased), was permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

No 1031 —Colonel Geoffrey Craythorne Hall, Indian Medical Service (Bengal) Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

No. 1032 —Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

No 1033 —The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Major Archibald Henry Kellie, Indian Staff Corps,—15th October, 1902

Major Jenkin Jones, Indian Staff Corps,—1st June, 1902

No 1034 —Captain and Brevet Major Percy Garratt Shewell, temporary half pay Indian Staff Corps, has been placed by the Secretary of State for India on the retired list on permanent half pay, with effect from the 1st December 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

No 1035 —Captain J Gaisford Indian Staff Corps Double Company Commander 25th Punjab Infantry has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay with effect from the 25th November, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

**REWARDS****GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS**

No 106 —The undermentioned non commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1902 —

First class Sergeant Instructor Thomas Watkins, Rangoon Volunteer Artillery

Sergeant William James Laing, 1st class Soldier Mechanic, Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras

**VOLUNTEER CORPS****APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS**

No 1037 —*Behar Light Horse*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant Colonel) James John Macleod, V D, C I E, is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps

No 1038 —*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant George Harry Le Maistre to be Captain, with effect from the 15th October, 1902, *vice* McDermott, promoted

**No. 1039 —*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—**

Guy Sutton Bocquet, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1902, *vice* Lister, transferred to the supernumerary list

**No. 1040 —*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—**

Lieutenant Arthur Kennard Weld Downing to be Captain, with effect from the 22nd September, 1902, *vice* Edmiston, promoted

Second Lieutenant Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald Tyler to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd September, 1902, *vice* Downing, promoted

Francis Thomas Fellowes Wilson, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd September, 1902, *vice* Tyler, promoted

Captain Charles Herbert Mounsey resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th October, 1902

**No. 1041 —*Berar Volunteer Rifles*—**

Rustomji Faridoonji, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wren, promoted

**No. 1042 —*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—**

Captain George Kelso Martin, resigns his commission with effect from the 7th October, 1902, and is granted the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on retirement

**No. 1043 —*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—**

Surgeon Lieutenant William Stokes to be Surgeon-Captain, with effect from the 27th January 1902

**No. 104 —*2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—**

Frederick Gainsford Esq., to be Captain with effect from the 4th November, 1902, *vice* Horrell, transferred to the supernumerary list

**No. 1045 —*Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles*—**

Major Claude Routh to be Lieutenant Colonel, with effect from the 1st October 1902

Captain Rupert Skelton Hawkins to be Major with effect from the 1st October, 1902 *vice* Routh, promoted

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**MARINE DEPARTMENT****APPOINTMENTS**

No. 61 —Commander R. W. W. Gordon Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 12th November, 1902

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**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE**

No. 62 —The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon. ble the Secretary of State for India —

Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for two weeks

Lieutenant E. J. C. Horder, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for eleven days

Chief Engineer W. G. K. Mathews, Royal Indian Marine (p. a.) for six months

E. G. BARROD, *Major General.*

*Secretary to the Government of India*

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**MILITARY DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION**

*Calcutta, the 21st November, 1902*

Under clause 53 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the



dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 21st November, 1902 —

Corps	Rank and Names.	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Indian Medical Service	Lieutenant Colonel Edward Salisbury Brander	3rd November 1902	Shahjahanpur	.	
Indian Staff Corps	Colonel William John Vousden & Co	12th November, 1902	Lahore		

E. G. BARROW, *Major General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### RAILWAYS

#### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 12th November, 1902*

**No 426**—Mr H. M. C. Trotter, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is granted privilege leave for 3 months in combination with furlough for 9 months under articles 264A and 340 'b' of the Civil Service Regulations

**No 427**—Mr C. S. B. Sinclair, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts North Western Railway, is posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway

**No 428**—Mr T. W. T. Wheeler, Deputy Examiner of Accounts is transferred from the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway

F. J. F. SPRING,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

*Calcutta, the 19th November, 1902*

**No 435**—Mr H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is attached temporarily to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders

C. W. HODSON,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS

#### NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 13th November 1902*

**No 429**—Mr J. Moran, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class II, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab

**No. 430**—Mr M K Mitra, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma

**No. 431**—Mr Reginald Haines has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay

**No. 432**—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, are posted as follows —

*To Madras*

Mr Hugh Aglionby Shore  
„ Richard Frederick Roberts

*To Bombay*

Mr Alexander Hornby Whyte  
„ Arthur Fanshawe Thorpe  
„ Charlton Scott Cholmeley Harrison

*To Bengal*

Mr Bernard Arthur Blenkinsop

*To United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*

Mr Philip Henry Tillard  
„ Pierre Antoine Léon Cantin  
„ Lionel Bruce Spilsbury  
„ Eustace Herbert Cornelius

*To Punjab*

Mr Philip Beagley Le Despencer Tree  
„ Arthur George Cecil Fane  
„ Harold Christie  
„ Ernest Louis Crawford

*To Burma*

Mr Cecil Guy Barnett, F C H  
„ Reginald Percy Farr

**No. 433**—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, and are posted as follows —

*To Punjab*

Mr O W Hindley—Nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University  
Mr Laurence Mends Seabrooke—Nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, London University

*To Burma*

Mr Lionel G Nunes—Nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, London University  
Mr Harry Walton—Nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, Victoria University

*To Assam*

Mr Eric Emeric de St Dalmas—Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill

*Calcutta, the 19th November, 1902*

**No. 434**—Mr F J E Spring, C I E, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department Railways, officiated as Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 18th October, 1902 to the afternoon of the 10th November, 1902

*The 20th November, 1902*

**No 436**—The services of Mr B Heaton, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, are permanently transferred to the Educational Department of the Government of Bengal

### TELEGRAPHS

*The 20th November, 1902*

**No. 437**—The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 10th October, 1902, and until further orders —

Name	From	To
Mr C S James	Superintendent 1st grade	Chief Superintendent
Mr H S Pike	Assistant Superintendent class VI 2nd grade and Officiating Superintendent 2nd grade	Superintendent 2nd grade

SIDNEY PRESTON,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79 dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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W ROSS,  
Publisher Gazette of India.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

### INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 20th November 1902

### NOTIFICATIONS

No 3782 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th November 1902 —

No 449 of 1902 — Arthur Arnould Rose, engineer and manager, Burn and Company's pottery works, Jabulpur, India *Improvements in roofing tiles, to be known as 'Rose's perfect tile'*

No 450 of 1902 — Frederick William Hayes, miller, of Albury in the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia *An improved automatic punkah for chairs cots and the like*

No 451 of 1902 — Ethelbert Richard D Rozario, assistant superintendent, Watgunge pumping station, residing at Kidderpore in the suburbs of Calcutta and Charles Clement Smith, engineer, in charge of Ahmuty's rope works, Shalimar, residing at Shalimar in Bengal both in British India *Improvements in furnaces of Lancashire boilers*

No 452 of 1902 — Dominik Brummer, municipal master carpenter, of Gymnasiumstrasse 93, Vienna, XIX, Austria *Improvements in or relating to portable buildings*

No 3783 P —SPECIFICATIONS of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 418 of 1901 — Christopher Lawson, consulting and analytical chemist, at present residing at Pecprah, Jodhara, in the district of Chumparan, British India *Improvements in indigo manufacture* (Specification filed 12 November 1902)

No 478 of 1901 — Charles Nicholas Eves Walke, inspector of steam boilers and prime-movers, The Custom House, Bombay *An improved water-proof varnish for boilers* (Specification filed 11 November 1902)

No 8 of 1902 — Harichund Muncharam, safe manufacturer, No 138, Gulalvadi, in the city of Bombay, in India *Improvements in fire and thief-proof treasure safes* (Specification filed 11 August 1902)

No 136 of 1902 — Thomas Steel Perkins, electrical engineer, of Idlewood, Allegheny, Pennsylvania United States of America *Improvements in controllers for electric motors* (Specification filed 12 November 1902)

No 139 of 1902 — Thomas Parker, engineer, of 342, Dashwood house, New Broad street, London, England *Improvements in machines for crushing and grinding and the like* (Specification filed 12 November 1902)

No 143 of 1902 — Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, of 2218, Race street in the city of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in wood preserving* (Specification filed 12 November 1902)

No 3784 P — THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 313 of 1894 — James Musgrave and George Dixon *Improvements in means for superheating steam* (From 8 February 1903 to 8 February 1904)

No 149 of 1897 — Simon Lake *Sub-marine vessels* (From 17 November 1902 to 17 November 1903)

No 116 of 1898 — Johann Hammerschlag *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of plants for textile purposes or other plants requiring potassium* (From 11 November 1902 to 11 November 1903)

No 139 of 1898 — Ernest Harry Archer *Improvements in or connected with the attachment together of boards of built up veneer for the formation of boxes* (From 25 November 1902 to 25 November 1903)

No 264 of 1898 — Thomas Edwin George Cooper *Certain utensils suitable for use in residences or latrines according to European custom, and intended to separate urine from excrement to be called "Cooper's sanitary separating utensils"* (From 24 November 1902 to 24 November 1903)

No 473 of 1898 — Allibhoy Vallijee and Sons *An improved tin ice box* (From 14 April 1903 to 14 April 1904)

No 34 of 1899 — Allibhoy Vallijee and Sons *An improved ladies' air tight hat box* (From 25 March 1903 to 25 March 1904)

No 3785 P — WHEREAS the inventors of the under mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No 290 of 1897 — Vasudev Kashinath Kirloskar *An apparatus for heating water rapidly and economically for domestic purposes* (Specification filed 10 August 1898)

No 1 of 1898 — The Oakley Stone Company, Limited *An improved artificial stone and method of manufacturing same* (Specification filed 8 August 1898)

No 2 of 1898 — Alexander Wood, William Ruxton and Jervis Coats (junior) *A honey combing attachment for sewing machines* (Specification filed 8 August 1898)

No 3 of 1898 — John Oliver Surtles Elmore *Improvements in the design, construction and manufacture of steam boilers of the water tube type, called "Elmore patent water tube boiler"* (Specification filed 12 August 1898)

No 4 of 1898 — Walter Martin Musgrave *Improvements in or relating to guide pulleys and in apparatus connected therewith* (Specification filed 12 August 1898)

No 11 of 1898 — Albert Wollheim *Improvements in automatic siphons* (Specification filed 8 August 1898)

No 62 of 1898 — The Valentine Extract Company, Limited *Improvements in capsuling food extracts medicines and the like* (Specification filed 12 August 1898)

No 97 of 1898 — Peter Donaldson *A cubicle to be called "Donaldson's patent cubicle"* (Specification filed 10 August 1898)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

No 59 of 1896 —Augustus Lea Bricknell *Improvements in or relating to bicycles and tricycles* (Specification filed 7 August 1896)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

No 169 of 1889 —Gottlieb Daimler *Improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines* (Specification filed 7 August 1889)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (j) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH) CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna, and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending in application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent there with to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act, 1888

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21

Date of Deposit	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount
Prior to 1842	Collins — Sergeant		Two children	157 14 1
"	Icck L, Corporal		Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith Henry Sergeant		Elizabeth	828 0 0
"	Smith, D, Sergeant Major		Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant		Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell Sergeant		John	77 15 3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant		Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William Gunner		John	47 5 7
"	Taylor John, Private		John	214 11 11
"	Conry Peter, Corporal		Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor		John	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbolly Thomas Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy —, Corporal		John	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry Conductor		Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson F, Troop Sergeant	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Major			
"	Anderson, William Corporal	H C 1st En Regt	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W, Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary	13 13 9
"			Anne	
"	Minogue I Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
"	Taylor John, Bombardier		Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Neal James Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
"	Sherrock J Corporal		Joseph	160 0 0
"	Moore Bombardier		Dorothy	5 9 5
"	Lawson Henry Laboratory Sergeant		George	11 8 2
"	Creehton, James Corporal	13th L Infy	Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	McCoy — Sub Conductor		John and George	958 3 2
"	Long, R, Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D	137 3 9
"	Baker H Gunner	4th Co, 3rd Bn Arty	James	32 1 4
"	Hills, — Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Joseph	30 1 1
"	Burns James Gunner	Artillery	Harriah	10 5 9
"	McKenney R, Bombardier	1st Co, 4th Bn Arty	Ann Elizabeth	134 6 5
"	Smith J, Gunner	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Byrne F Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn Arty	Charles	123 13 4
"	Flynn J Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde, 11 Arty	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Fagan J Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Johnson C Gunner	1st Co, 5th Bn Arty	William	3 0 6
"	Twoomey M, Gunner	4th Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Michael William, and Margaret	21 2 11
"	Ahern William Gunner	4th Co, 2nd Bn Arty	John	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J, Gunner	4th Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Gavin J, Gunner	2nd Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D Sergeant		Mortimer	12 10 11
"	Reid —, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 2
"	South, John, Sergeant		Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
"	Cunningham Mathew Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor		Children (names not recorded)	12 12 3
"	Smith, I, Sergeant		Lester and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Pierce Or Mr Sergeant	20th N I	Thomas	711 15 2
"	Driver, J Sergeant Major		Robert Charles and John	141 7 1
"	Davis, D, Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde, H Arty	Thomas	23 15 2
"	Canty, John Bombardier	3rd Co, 4th Bn Arty	John (died 11th May, 1842)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)		Byron, Margaret, and William	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)		Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar 24, 1843	Nowlon L Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B H A	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn Arty	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward Private	1st En Lt Infy	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar 9, 1843	Shucham, B, Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd Bn Arty	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sept 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Oct 30, 1887	Ward, J, Gunner	O Batty, 3rd Bde, R A	John	277 11 11
Dec 31, 1887	Bunn, F, Gunner	G Batty, B Bde, R H A	William Thomas	63 9 8



Date of Deposit	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children.	Amount.
Mar 29 1888	Oxford, W, Private	2nd Royal Lanc Regt	A and L	Rs a p 13 9 8
Nov 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co 2nd Bn Arty	John	130 0 0
Jan 6 1845	Monaghan, Michael Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, — Sergeant Major		Harriett M and James	31 14 1
Feb 14 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn of Arty	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson		Sophia Thomas and Elizabeth	204 7 8
" 1842	McCarthy, Or Mr Sergeant		John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo J Drummer	68th Regt., N Infy	Mary	28 8 3
July 7 1845	Hay A Sergeant Major		Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John Sergeant Major	2nd Bde, H Arty	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy Thomas Bombardier	2nd Troop 3rd Bde, H Arty	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William Staff Sergeant	4th Co 15th Bn of Arty	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9 1845	Paley, Owen Gunner	3rd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Owen	7 1 7
Sept 1 1845	Ryan —, Sergeant		Julian B and George J	120 13 0
Aug 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub Conductor		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasson, John Corporal		Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
Oct 16, 1846	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	Arty	Henry	34 9 3
July 6, 1847	Lewis, Thomas Gunner		Thomas	20 5 3
" 19, 1847	Debbins Francis, Gunner		Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn Adam Carrier		Adam T and John	79 14 0
" 19 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop 3rd Bde H Arty	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19 1847	Prince W, Sergeant	1st Troop 1st Bde, H Arty	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan 11 1848	Byrnes, — Corporal		Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite W Staff Sergeant		C William and William H	148 3 5
Oct 16 1848	Butcher, H, Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn	Johannah Frederick and David Edwin	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan D, Private	2nd En Regt	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore Benjamin, Private	1st En B F	Sarah C	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley Charles Private	1st En B F	John	7 6 1
Oct 12 1849	Deare W, Conductor		Emeline	50 0 0
Nov 21, 1849	Moget — Sergeant Major		George	69 14 4
Feb 18, 1850	Boote Daniel Gunner	1st Co, 4th Bn of Arty	James and another	26 3 5
June 29 1850	Unack Patrick Sergeant	1st Co 3rd Bn of Arty	John and another	29 15 0
Aug 19, 1850	Sheehan, P, Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct 29 1850	Lets James, Corporal	2nd En Regt	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam Gunner	2nd Co 5th Bn of Arty	William	9 11 11
Feb 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael Sergeant	2nd Co 5th Bn of Arty	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl 21, 1853	Staples Edward Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E W H	97 2 6
Sept 13 1853	Brown Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan 24 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co 3rd Bn of Arty	William	206 1 2
" 18 1855	Munrowd, George Sub Conductor	Ordnance Dept	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept 24 1855	Franks G Bazar Sergeant		Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct 15, 1857	Earle, Edward Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec 4, 1860	MacDonnell John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June 1862	Keddie, J Private	2nd En B F	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton William Color Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan 25 1864	Jones John Gunner	G Battery 22nd Bde Royal Arty	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar 10 1864	} Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn 25th Bde,	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864		{ Royal Arty		
July 18, 1865	Rowland J, Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M and Elizabeth Ann	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4 25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct 9 1871	York R, Sergeant	Arty	Henry J	21 1 4
May 8 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color Sergeant	2nd Lanc Fus	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6, 1887	} Simons, J, Lance Corporal	{ 2nd Bn, The Queen's	} Annie Isabella and John Thomas	353 14 0
June 2, 1888		{ Royal West Surrey		
and		Regt		
Sept 7, 1888	} Hyland, M, Drummer	{ 2nd Bn, The Queen's	} Patrick and Emily Matilda	372 6 5
Apl 11, 1889		{ Royal West Surrey		
		Regt		
Oct 29, 1883	Low, C, Corporal	O Battery, 3rd Bde R A	William Herbert	189 6 0

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta

C N BAKER, Captain,  
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and Ex officio  
Secretary Military Orphan Schools

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND  
Calcutta, the 7th November 1902

## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1902

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th November, 1902

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				TOTAL
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	1 97 10 000	11 53 19 305	13 50 29 305	3 61,44 178	4 9 76 191			8 56 20 369
Allahabad		2 04 15 805	2 04 15 805	1 74 01 348	5 86 373			1,70,87 721
Lahore		2 65 02 520	2 65 02 520	85 86 183	14 99,497			1 00 45 680
Bombay	73,68 040	9 55 25 645	10 28 63 685	5 13 71 0 5	2 69 09 879			7 8 81 874
Karachi		1 07 27 420	1,07 27 420	18 57 085	21 28 155			39,85 240
Madras	17 20 465	3 33 7 100	3 50 91 6 5	88 78 710	49 18,540			1 37 87 450
Calcut	"	22 90,425	22 90,425	5 75 665	1 14 735			6 00,400
Rangoon		1,00,34,930	1 00 34 930	2,69,80,325	8 80 650			2 78,66,975
	2,87 98,505	31,41,87 300	34 29 85 805					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4 80 350					
TOTAL Rs			33 83 05 455	15 20 01,489	8 63 04 020			23,83 05 509
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								Nil
NET TOTAL Rs								23 83 05 509
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 20 81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99 99,946
GRAND TOTAL Rs								33 93,05,455

\* Rs 4 90 (£256) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on 15th November 1902

A F COX

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

## ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

## NOTIFICATIONS

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

Bombay, the 12th November, 1902

**No 26**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131 Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Lieutenant A J Marsack, for one year  
 Lieutenant A Rowand, for one year  
 Lieutenant W C Taylor, for one year

The 15th November, 1902

**No 27**—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India —

Assistant Engineer A H Baker, for six months.

S GOODRIDGE,  
 Director, Royal Indian Marine.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN**

**NOTIFICATION**

Quetta, the 13th November, 1902

**No 7866**—The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the holidays specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be observed as public holidays in all public offices in Baluchistan. These holidays will be given to all Government servants subject to the conditions that (i) it shall be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday specified in the schedule in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty unless the day in question is deemed specially acted by the members of the religion which the offender professes, and (ii) no urgent work is required.

2 In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule, all public offices will be closed from Saturday the 2nd, to Friday, the 8th January, 1903 both inclusive, on account of the celebration of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and Queen Alexandra, subject to the condition that arrangements are made for the dispatch of urgent business.

3 Local holidays such as the annual Horse Fairs may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work and no inconvenience is caused thereby.

4 Holidays will be granted by heads of offices to all Hindus on the festivals of—

- (1) Basant Panchmi Monday, the 2nd February 1903
- (2) Sheoratri Wednesday, the 25th February, 1903
- (3) Barakhi, Monday, the 13th April, 1903
- (4) Salono, Saturday the 8th August, 1903
- (5) Janam Ashtmi, Monday, the 17th August, 1903

**SCHEDULE**

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1903

Name of Holidays	Dates on which they fall	Day or days of the week	Number of days	REMARKS.
<b>GENERAL HOLIDAYS</b>				
All Sundays				
Proclamation and New Year's day	1st January	Friday	52 1	
King Emperor's Birthday	30th May or such other date as may be fixed by the Government of India		1	
			<hr/> 54	
<b>CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
Good Friday	10th April	Friday	1	
Christmas vacation	24th to 31st December	Thursday to Saturday and Monday to Thursday	7	
			<hr/> 8	
<b>HINDU HOLIDAYS</b>				
Holi	13th March	Friday	1	
Dussehra	29th September to 1st October	Tuesday to Thursday	3	
Dewali	20th October	Tuesday	1	
			<hr/> 5	
<b>MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
Id ul Fitr	1st January	Friday	1	
Id ul Zuhra	11th March	Wednesday	1	
Muharram	7th to 9th April	Tuesday to Thursday	3	
Bura Wafat	9th June	Tuesday	1	
Id ul Iftar	21st December	Monday	1	
			<hr/> 7	

By order,

**A L JACOB, Captain,**  
Second Assistant,

## THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATION

Abu, the 13th November, 1902

**No. 1462—401-A.**—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara on or after the 15th December, 1902

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner

### DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the granting of licenses to possess and to transport petroleum in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara

#### Possession of Petroleum

I For the purposes of these rules, "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards

II (1) The District Magistrate may grant licenses—

(a) in Form A for the possession of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons, and

(b) in Form B for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 500 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons

(2) The District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may grant licenses in Form C for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 50,000 gallons

(3) The Chief Commissioner may grant licenses for the possession—

(a) of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons, and

(b) of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk, to be stored in accordance with such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him and in places of which the plans and specifications have his previous approval

III (1) Petroleum, of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form A or B, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire

(2) Petroleum, of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form C, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and the doorways or other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than three feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than three feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire, and there shall be a clear open space of at least twenty feet round the building

IV The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum and dangerous petroleum under these rules —

#### Petroleum

	<i>R</i>
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 1,000 gallons	6
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 1,000 gallons, but does not exceed 5,000 gallons	1 Extra for each 1,000 gallons or part of 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,000 gallons
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 5,000 gallons	2 For every (additional) 1,000 gallons, or part of 1,000 gallons in excess of 5,000 gallons

### Dangerous Petroleum

When the quantity possessed is equal to, or less than 40 gallons	R 3
When the quantity possessed exceeds 40 gallons, for every 40 gallons or fraction of 40 gallons	5

V Every license for the possession of petroleum in any place shall specify the maximum quantity of petroleum which may be stored in that place

VI Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in Rule XV, every license for the possession of petroleum shall be in force until the 31st of December next following the grant of the license

### Transport of Petroleum

VII (1) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding 500 gallons, may be either general or special. Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum shall be special only

(2) Petroleum to be transported shall be packed in airtight tins or other vessels not easily broken, or be contained in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage

(3) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk by rail may be granted, if the petroleum is contained in wagons approved by the railway administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it.

(4) Licenses may be granted by the Chief Commissioner for the transport of dangerous petroleum exceeding 40 gallons and not being in bulk according to such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him

VIII General licenses in Form F for a period of twelve months shall be issued for transport by cart only. Such licenses shall authorize the holders to transport by cart petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, being their own property, without restriction as to destination or quantity

IX The holder of a general license shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue a pass in Form G appended to these rules, specifying the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and the quantity of petroleum covered by it. Each pass shall be numbered, and the number of the general license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart. The person or persons in charge of the carts shall not permit them to be moved after sunset or before sunrise or to carry any light

X Special licenses in Forms D and E for the transport of petroleum shall be in force for such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified in the license

XI Every special license for the transport of petroleum shall specify the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, the quantity of petroleum covered by the license, and the time for which the license is in force

XII Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by cart, or by both these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained, or in the case of petroleum to be transported in bulk by rail, shall state that the wagon in which it is to be carried has been approved as required by Rule VII (3)

XIII When a license has been granted under these rules for the transport of petroleum, the District Magistrate or any subordinate Magistrate or police officer of, or above, the rank of Head Constable empowered by him in writing for this purpose, may at any time after sunrise and before sunset, and on or before the arrival of the petroleum at its place of destination detain any cart used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license and seeing whether its provisions are being complied with

XIV The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum under these rules —

#### Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum

When the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported exceeds 40 gallons, for every 40 gallons or fraction of 40 gallons	R 4
When the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported does not exceed 40 gallons	2

#### Special license for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum

When the quantity to be transported exceeds 500 but does not exceed 5,000 gallons	R 1
For every additional 5,000 gallons or part of 5,000 gallons	1
General license for the transport of petroleum by cart for twelve months	100

## General

XV Licenses granted under these rules shall be in the forms, and shall have endorsed on them the rules and conditions, respectively, prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed. Every such license shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other good and sufficient reason to be recorded in writing by the licensing officer, or where the license is granted by the Chief Commissioner, by an Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

XVI Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license. Every such application shall be made not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license will expire. The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

XVII The licensing officer may, for special reasons to be reported to the Chief Commissioner, refuse a license in any case. The reason for refusing a license shall be communicated to the applicant, if a request to that effect is preferred by him.

XVIII (1) An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner against every order of the District Magistrate refusing or cancelling a license.

Provided that the appeal be filed within one month after the communication of such order to the appellant.

(2) The order of the Commissioner, in appeal or otherwise, shall be subject only to revision by the Chief Commissioner.

## FORM A

License to possess dangerous petroleum, to be granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

When the amount exceeds forty } gallons	Assistant of the Chief Commissioner
When the amount does not exceed } forty gallons	District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) All petroleum in the licensed place shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act.
- (2) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place.
- (3) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.
- (4) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building.
- (5) The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding 3 gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

**FORM B**

License to possess petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section 11 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899

(VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing not more than \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

The

190

}

District Magistrate

**ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B****RULES**

[ Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

**CONDITIONS**

- (1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place
- (2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored
- (3) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building

**FORM C**

License to possess petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section 11 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

The

190

}

District Magistrate

Countersigned

Commissioner

**ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C****RULES**

[ Here enter Rules III (2), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the rules under section 9 of the Act ]

**CONDITIONS**

- (1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place
- (2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored
- (3) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building

## FORM D

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum, granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ to transport \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing in all \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license and by the following route, namely —

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below —

The license shall continue in force till the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

When the amount exceeds forty }  
gallons

Assistant to the Chief Commissioner

When the amount does not exceed }  
forty gallons

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules VII and X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) The petroleum shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act
- (2) The petroleum shall be carried (*here describe mode or modes of conveyance*)
- (3) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed
- (4) When the petroleum is carried by cart the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light
- (5) The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of petroleum except in accordance with the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained

## FORM E

Special license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ [ \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing ]\* \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

\*Omit these words when petroleum is to be transported in bulk

This license shall continue in force only till the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 190\_\_\_\_\_

The

190 }

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E

## RULES

[ Here enter Rule VII, sub rules (1) to (3), and Rules X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the Regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed.



- (2) When the petroleum is carried by cart, the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light

### FORM F

General license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee Rs 100

A general license is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport petroleum by cart within the districts of Ajmer and Merwara subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

This license shall continue in force till the

The

190

}

District Magistrate

### ENDORSEMENT ON FORM F

#### RULES

[ Here enter Rules VII, sub-rules (1) and (2), VIII, IX, XIII to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

#### CONDITIONS

- (1) The cart containing the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise or carry any light
- (2) The number of this license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart

### FORM G

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No \_\_\_\_\_ for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart

No

This pass covers \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, being the property of \_\_\_\_\_, while in transport from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

The

190

}

Holder of General License No

### ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G

#### RULES

[ Here enter Rule IX of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

By order,

A B MINCHIN, Captain,  
First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana,  
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara

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BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1902

PARTICULARS	3½ PER CENT LOANS					4 PER CENT LOANS					4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL
	Of 1896-97	Of 1898-93	Of 1895	Of 1879	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-01	Total	Of 1893-96	Of 1894-43	Of 1894	Transfer of 188	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879	Total	
Balance of 31st October 1902	1,59,27,000	1,08,44,500	11,73,97,800	1,30,22,700	100	18,70,300	18,15,13,70	6,934	5,000	15,5	40,80	5,700	73,934	18,75,49,194
Add— Amount of Amount transferred to in London														
Amount enfaced at Madras -up to 8th November 1902														
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th November, 1902			6,000				6,000							
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1902	800	95,000	1,000	30,000			54,000							6,000
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	1,59,27,800	1,92,67,500	11,74,04,800	1,30,22,700	100	18,70,300	18,15,13,700	6,934	5,000	15,500	40,80	5,700	73,934	18,75,49,194
Balance on 15th November 1902	1,59,27,800	1,90,67,500	11,68,49,800	1,30,22,700	100	18,70,300	18,04,41,700	6,934	5,000	15,50	40,800	5,700	73,934	18,64,77,934

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,  
BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta the 17th November 1902

W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTE—From 6th June 1897 to 31st Sept. 1902 enfaced from India 11,144 lakhs re-transferred from London 10,510 lakhs

10th Sept. 1902 " ditto 8

1st Oct 1902 " ditto 3

10th 1902 " ditto 3

1st Nov 1902 " ditto 1

15th Nov 1902 " ditto 1

11,157 lakhs 10,547 "

Balance against India 610 lakhs

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th November, 1902

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,46,82,824	7	9
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	69,78,205	0	0
Public Deposit at Head Office	79,27,933	7	8	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,41,86,460	15	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,21,53,329	11	11	Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1,73,15,345	1	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,31,33,433	0	4	Bills discounted and purchased	2,16,72,502	13	8
Bank Post Bills etc	3,40,323	12	8	Balances with other Banks	25,45,719	2	4
Sundries	17,96,410	2	0	Bullion	2,065	5	6
				Dead Stock	16,09,033	4	11
				Stamps	9,952	12	5
				Sundries	7,38,504	11	10
					8,97,40,673	11	7
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,90,39,511	14	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,79,73,250	9	1
					4,70,12,762	7	6
RUPEE	13,67,53,436	3	1	RUPEES	13,67,53,436	3	1

\* Includes Sovereign and ½ Sovereign, value Rs 1,44,915 0 0  
† Do do do do , 1,28,065 0 0  
Rs 2,73,000 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL  
Calcutta, the 20th November 1902

E. J. BIRCH  
Chief Accountant  
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent  
Percentage 44 62

By order of the Directors,  
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE

NOTIFICATION

MUNICIPAL OFFICE

Dated 7th October, 1902

No 3024.—Under the provisions of sections 43 and 44 (8) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, it is hereby notified that the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and the Governor General in Council, make the following amendment to their notification No 4573, dated the 30th September, 1899 —

For—

Clause (iv) "Private buildings and premises during the period of such occupancy"

Substitute—

"The following lands and buildings are exempted from the water tax, but not from, the charges notified above, with effect from the 1st January, 1903 —

"(i) Private buildings and premises which are wholly occupied by persons who are in the employment of the Secretary of State and in active duty in the Civil and Military Station in any of the Military Departments of the Government of India during the period of such occupancy

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

Peshawar, the 14th November, 1902

**No. 248**—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in public offices under the administration of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1903, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants subject to the single condition that it should be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2 In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule all Government offices will be closed from Friday, the 2nd to Thursday, the 4th January, 1903, both inclusive, on account of the celebration of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and Queen Alexandra, subject to the condition that arrangements are made for the despatch of urgent business, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th December, 1902.

3 Local holidays for great festivals of fairs peculiar to particular places may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work. Heads of offices may also, subject to the same condition, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and Vernacular offices. In such cases all establishments should be allowed, subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to take full advantage of the holiday.

4 This notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

**SCHEDULE**

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1903

Names of Holidays	Dates on which they fall	Day or days of the week	Number of days	REMARKS
<b>GENERAL HOLIDAYS</b>				
All Sundays			52	
Proclamation and New Year's Day	1st January	Thursday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	30th May or such other date as may be fixed by the Government of India		1	
			54	
<b>CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
Easter Holidays	10th to 13th April	Friday to Monday	4	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 27th and 31st December	Thursday to Sunday and Thursday	5	
			9	
<b>HINDU HOLIDAYS</b>				
Basant Panchmi	2nd February	Monday	1	
Sheoratri	25th February	Wednesday	1	
Holi	13th March	Friday	1	
Baisakhi	13th April	Monday	1	
Salono	8th August	Saturday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	17th August	Monday	1	
Dassehra	28th September to 1st October	Monday to Thursday	4	
Dewah	20th October	Tuesday	1	
			11	
<b>MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
Id ul Fitar	1st January	Thursday	1	
Id ul Juha	11th March	Wednesday	1	
Muharram	7th to 9th April	Tuesday to Thursday	3	
Bara Wafat	9th June	Tuesday	1	
Id ul Fitar	21st December	Monday	1	
			7	

By order,  
**A. H. GRANT,**  
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and  
Chief Commissioner N. W. F. Province

11 C

**The 31st October, 1902.**

**No. 238-A.**—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General is pleased to sanction the continuance at its present strength and cost, for a further period of one year, of the Punitive Police Post located at the village of Manki in the Peshawar District by Punjab Government Notification No 131, dated the 30th September, 1901

By order,

**R I R GLANCY,**  
Asst Secretary to Chief Commissioner  
N W Frontier Province

**The 14th November, 1902**

**No 249**—The services of Captain B C Waterfield, I S C, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November, 1902, for employment on special duty in connection with the forthcoming Coronation Darbar at Delhi

**No. 252**—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in notification No 152, dated the 19th July, 1902, Mr S W Gracey, District Judge, Peshawar resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 4th November, 1902, relieving Lala Amir Chand, Arora

#### **APPOINTMENT**

**The 14th November, 1902**

**No. 250**—Mr R T Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Peshawar District, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th October, 1902, *vice* Captain B C Waterfield, on special duty

#### **POWERS**

**The 14th November 1902**

**No 251**—Mr R T Clarke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death

**No. 253**—In exercise of the authority conferred by section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, Vardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with power to hear appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class such power to be exercised within the limits of the Sub Division

**The 15th November, 1902**

**No 254**—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 207, dated the 20th September, 1902, Lieutenant S F Muspratt, I S C Officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 31st October, 1902

**The 11th November, 1902**

**No. 247**—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code Criminal Procedure, 1898, M Ghulam Kadir Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shirani country, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan district

By order,

**A H GRANT,**  
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

**TREASURE TROVE.****NOTICE**

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that about the beginning of January, 1902 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at Rs 42-8-0 was found by Kuppuswami Goundan and Perama Goundan, of Tindivanam servants of a Local Fund contractor, while digging in S No 302 tank porar boke, in Kondamur village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, in the Madras Presidency

Description of treasure	Value
5 stone idols	Rs 42-8-0 (cost of stones Rs 8-0-0 and workmanship Rs 40)

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on the 1st day of May, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law

**E A ELWIN,**  
Collector

**SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,**  
Cuddalore, dated 8th November, 1902

**TREASURE TROVE****NOTICE**

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 20th September, 1902, 164 small gold coins in an iron receptacle weighing about Rs 5½ and valued at Rs 100 were found by one Para Arogiam while he was throwing bundles of seedlings in the field, called Nattu Kattalai Pallavayil bearing pama h No 258 and survey No 67 in Palaya Needamangalam, Mannargudi Taluk, belonging to Chokkalinga Chetti

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 15th day of April, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law

**F D P OLDFIELD,**  
Acting Collector

**TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE**  
5th November, 1902

**TREASURE TROVE****NOTICE**

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 15th September, 1902, a certain piece of gold valued at about Rs 50 was found in the field of Dudekula Pir Sahib, of Budavada, Udayagiri Taluk

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office on the 12th March, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law

**A BATTERWORTH,**  
Collector

**NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,**  
4th November, 1902

**NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY****NOTIFICATION**

Lahore, the 14th November, 1902

**No 28**—Mr F T Millard, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for 4 days in extension of the combined leave granted to him in this office Notification No 2 of 1902

**S FINNEY,**  
Manager, North Western Railway  
H C S

## NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 18th November, 1902

**No 230** —Mr Niranjan Singh Mehta, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr F 1 Palmer, will continue to officiate in that capacity, with effect from the 16th October, 1902, *vice* Mr A G O Howard, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade

**No 231** —The officers named below who have been officiating in succession to Mr W F Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, on combined leave, will continue to officiate, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th November, 1902, *vice* Mr C H Holford, Assistant Commissioner, on privilege leave, or until further orders —

Mr A G O Howard Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade

Mr Niranjan Singh Mehta, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

R M DANE,  
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

## SURVEY OF INDIA

### NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 17th November, 1902

**No. 237** —In continuation of notification No 224, dated 3rd October, 1902, the following reversion is made, with effect from the 29th September, 1902 —

Lieutenant F B Tillard, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

The 20th November, 1902

**No. 238** —The following Probationary Sub Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 15th November, 1902 —

Mr Frederick William Marten

Mr Vivian Walter Morton

Mr Herbert Arthur Gibson

Subadar Kanak Singh

Mr Patrick Francis Delaney

S I G GORE, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

### Calcutta Circle

Regr No	No of Note	NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED	
		Value Rs	Name of Claimant
W 200 of 1898 99	Y 21—54818	100	Gobinda Chandra Pramanik, Khashkhandi <i>via</i> Kanaipur, District Faridpur

FRED BREWIN,  
Assistant Comptroller General  
In charge, Paper Currency

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,  
Calcutta, the 17th November, 1902

## REPORT OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 14th day of November, 1902

Number Rank and Name,—6630, Private Arthur Melville Dawes  
 Age,—22 years 4 months  
 Height,—5 feet 10 inches  
 Colour of—Complexion, dark, hair, black eyes, brown  
 Trade —Student  
 Date of Enlistment —13th January 1899  
 Place of Enlistment —Fort St George Madras

Parish and County in which born,—Bangalore East Indies  
 Date of Desertion or absence,—1st November 1902  
 Place of Desertion or absence,—Balgaum  
 Marks —Scar above left temple partly covered by the hair tattoo marks J M. D left forearm  
 Under four years service.

H. LANDON, Lt-Col,  
 Commanding 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment

## POST OFFICE

### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 15th November, 1902

No 1227 *Ap* —Mr C L Pigott, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th November 1902

A U FANSHAW, E,  
 Director General of the Post Office of India

The 19th November, 1902

No 1253 *Ap* —Babu Hem Nath Basu, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th December, 1902

The 20th November, 1902

No. 1266 *Ap* —Mr Dattatraya Manjappa Nadkarni, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 11th November, 1902

H M KISCH, E,  
 Offg Director General of the Post Office of India

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- 1 Engineers
- 2 Overseers
- 3 Sub-Overseers
- 4 Draftsmen

- 5 Press workers
- 6 Photo Mechanical workers
- 7 Mechanical apprentices
- 8 Metal and wood carvers

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R E,  
 Officiating Principal, Thomason College



### GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers	General public	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

### PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free,	R17 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8-8, "	R8-14
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4 4, "	R4-10.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Sibpur near Calcutta.

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Madras Census Report, 1901 In 3 Parts Fcap Board R9-12 or 14s 6d complete (R1-4s)  
The Fauna of British India Rhynchota, Vol I (Heteroptera) by W L Distant, Esq Super-Royal 8vo Cloth R15 or 22s 6d (6s)

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September, 1902  
Royal 8vo Paper cover 4s (1s)  
Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System Fcap Limp cover R1 or 1s 6d (5s)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Ninth issue, 1902 Super Royal 4to Board R4 or 6s (12s)  
Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super-Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12s)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, 1902, and in the four months April to July, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of September, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901 No 1 of 1902-1903 1 ctp Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

#### ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL

History of Services of gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board Rs 5 or 1s 6d (12a)

#### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, for 1900 1901 F'cap Paper cover 8a or 8d (2a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board 8a or 9d (4a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1900 1901 F'cap Paper cover Rs 11 or 2s 6d (1a)

Imperial Forest School Calendar 1902 Demy 4 to Board As 8 or 9d (2a)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act VIII of 1901 For the year ending the 31st December, 1901 F'cap Board Rs 2 or 3s (3a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India Vol II No 13 Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 2 4 or 3s 6d (complete) (2a)

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History of Services of officers holding gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board 12a or 1s (4a)

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#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Histories of Railway Projects in India, including Tramways Corrected up to 30th June, 1902 F'cap Paper cover Rs or 3s (3a)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902 F'cap Paper cover As 8 or 9d (1a)

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October, 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 3 or 4s 6d (a)

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#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India by I C Wigley Esq Royal 8vo Cloth Rs 4 or 6s (7a)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July 1899, and with foot notes brought down to 1st April 1901 Rs 8 or 1s 6d (6a)

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**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT  
FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1902.**

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto Paper cover R3  
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV By W L Dallas Quarto Paper cover R3  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for December, 1901, and January, 1902 By W L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1 per month  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February, 1902 By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March, 1902 By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902 By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1  
 Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901 1902 By John Murray Paper cover As 4





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No 023478 of the 3 per cent loan of 1896 97 for Rs 2 000 originally standing in the name of the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side Madras, and last endorsed to G Narrain Chetty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—G NARRAIN CHETTY

Residence—Bullary







# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 47 } CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1902

## OFFICIAL PAPERS

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

#### **Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a m on Thursday, the 20th November 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period**

During the week under review India has been practically rainless except in the south

To the south of a line joining Mangalore on the West Coast with Nellore on the East Coast, there has been general and moderately heavy rain. During the week two rainy periods occurred over this area—the first lasting from the 14th to the 16th in Malabar and South India and from the 14th to the 15th on the East Coast, the second lasting from the 18th to the 20th in Malabar and South India and from the 17th to the 20th on the East Coast. During the first rainy period falls of over 3 inches of rain in 24 hours were registered at Nellore and Innervelly, of over 2.5 inches at Calicut and Madura and of over 1 inch at Irivandrum and Cochin. During the second rainy period fall of over 2.5 inches in 24 hours were recorded at Nellore and Cuddalore, and of over 1 inch at Calicut, Madras and Negapatam.

To the north of the line mentioned above light showers of rain occurred as follows in Tenasserim on the 18th and 19th, in the Assam Valley on the 15th and 16th, in Kashmir on the 14th, 18th and 19th, in Baluchistan on the 18th, along the West Coast, north of Mangalore on the 19th, in the Deccan on the 18th, 19th and 20th, and in the West Satpuras on the 20th, then showers were generally small and unimportant.

The table below shows that rain was recorded during the week in the following divisions and sub-divisions, viz.—Burma Coast, Brahmaputra Valley, the Simla Hills, Baluchistan, the West Coast, the West Satpuras, the Deccan, South India and the East Coast (South), but was of importance only in the Calicut, Bellary, Mysore and Madura sub-divisions, and the East Coast (South) division. In the case of the Calicut and Madura sub-divisions and of the East Coast (South) division the week's rainfall was roughly twice as heavy as usual.

The seasonal percentage excess variations are steadily growing in the extreme south, but in other parts of the country there are no important changes in the seasonal conditions.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 20TH NOVEMBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY TO 20TH NOVEMBER 1902			SEASONAL PER CENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week	Last week
		Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches.			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narayanganj Calcutta	0 09	0 59	-0 50	139 69	151 34	-11 65	- 8	- 7
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0	0 31	-0 31	57 17	60 76	- 3 59	- 6	- 5
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0 09	-0 09	27 98	31 78	- 3 80	-12	-12
4 Delta of Bengal		0	0 15	-0 15	92 19	78 73	+13 46	+17	+17
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0	0 21	-0 21	59 94	58 73	+ 1 21	+ 2	+ 2
		0 04	0 12	-0 08	94 73	81 19	+13 54	+17	+17
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya East	{ Dimaipur Darbhanga Bharrach Burdwan Patna	0	0 03	-0 03	103 50	90 53	+12 97	+14	+14
		0	0 02	-0 02	47 75	49 27	- 1 52	- 3	- 3
		0	0 03	-0 03	42 17	45 21	- 3 04	- 7	- 7
7 Indo Gangetic Plain, East		0	0 22	-0 22	39 18	52 42	-13 24	-25	-25
		0	0 03	-0 03	37 09	43 27	- 6 18	-14	-14
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0 09	0 11	-0 02	42 09	48 54	- 6 45	-13	-13
		0	0 04	-0 04	30 85	30 80	- 5 95	-16	-16
9 Indo Gangetic Plain West		0	0 03	-0 03	25 81	32 42	- 3 61	-11	-11
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0	0 03	-0 03	18 88	20 72	- 1 84	- 9	- 9
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0	0 02	-0 02	7 28	8 10	- 0 82	-10	-10
		0 05	0 04	+0 01	1 08	1 45	- 0 37	-26	-27
12 East Coast North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	0	0 71	-0 71	37 89	30 53	- 1 64	- 4	- 2
		0	0 43	-0 43	50 44	58 64	- 8 20	-14	-13
		0	0 13	-0 13	46 54	53 56	- 7 02	-13	-13
13 East Satpuras		0	0 04	-0 04	28 16	50 63	-22 47	-44	-44
		0	0 05	-0 05	37 28	58 37	-21 09	-36	-36
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0	0 05	-0 05	35 97	42 33	- 6 36	-15	-15
		0	0 06	-0 06	16 25	21 47	- 5 22	-24	-24
		0	0 09	-0 09	26 84	40 81	-13 97	-29	-29
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	3 50	1 26	+2 24	104 47	94 01	+10 46	+11	+ 9
		0 12	0 15	-0 03	114 77	98 94	+15 83	+16	+16
16 Gujarat		0	0 11	-0 11	40 85	38 36	+ 2 49	+ 6	+ 7
		0	0 16	-0 16	17 29	20 59	- 3 30	-16	-15
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0 04	0 06	-0 02	26 66	33 15	- 6 49	-20	-20
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	0 16	0 32	-0 16	21 02	24 74	- 3 82	-11	-11
		0 01	0 16	-0 15	26 51	29 53	- 3 02	-10	-10
		0	0 09	0 09	23 71	29 51	- 5 77	-20	-19
19 South India		0 45	0 41	+ 0 04	27 72	27 34	+ 0 38	+ 1	+ 1
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		2 16	1 13	+ 1 03	33 38	25 90	+ 7 48	+29	+26
		4 84	2 57	+2 27	41 86	33 59	+ 8 27	+25	+19

W L DALLAS,  
for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA,  
The 20th November, 1902

I O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday,  
the 15th November, 1902

**Madras**—The rainfall of the week was good in the Carnatic and Southern districts, fair in Central and West Coast districts and the Nilgiris, and light or *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue generally. The standing crops are generally fair. The harvest of the early crops continues with a fair yield. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen generally. Rice is below or approaching the normal in parts of the Central, Southern and West Coast districts and dry grains are below or approaching the normal in parts of the Circars and the Central and Southern districts.

**Bombay**—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kanara and very slight falls in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts, rats, or insects in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Baroda. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Nasik and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Hyderabad and is nearly over in Karachi, Thana, and Ratnagiri, and continues in almost all other districts. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sindh, Thana, and Satara. The sowing of spring crops is nearly over in Satara, and continues in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Satara, the Carnatic, and Baroda. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar and Khandesh. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition, and generally sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. The water supply is deficient in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Satara, and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in six districts, risen in one district, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of principal staples to the normal and prices of 1901 remains substantially unaltered. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were as follows—Ahmedabad and Jamkhandi, 38, Sholapur, 48, Ahmednagar and Mudhol, 40, Poona, 34, Bijapur, 44, Belgaum, 42, Kathiawar, 33.

The daily average numbers of persons on relief during the week were—**BRITISH DISTRICTS**—On relief works, 2,752, dependants, 822, total on works, 3,574. In poor-houses 2,235, on village relief, 25,731, total on gratuitous relief, 27,966. Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete. **NATIVE STATES**—On relief works, 1,191, dependants, 16, total on works, 1,207. In poor-houses, 1,405, on village relief, 146, total on gratuitous relief, 1,551. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 34,358.

**Bengal**—No rain. In Orissa the paddy crop and the spring sowings have suffered for want of rain. Hooghly, Nadia, Saran, Palamau, and Singhbhum also require rain for the young spring crops, elsewhere prospects of crops are generally good and in some districts excellent. Harvesting of winter rice has commenced in places. Spring crops and poppy are being sown. There is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in seventeen, and is stationary in the rest.

**United Provinces**—There was no rain during the week except six cents in Dehra Dun. Rain is said to be required in Lucknow for the spring sowings and the late rice crop in Gorakhpur is reported to have been slightly damaged for want of it. The harvesting of autumn crops and sowing for the spring crops are going on. Fodder and supplies are ample, and prices continue stationary or falling.

**Punjab**—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Rawalpindi and Shahpur. Sowings of spring crops continue. Moisture on dry land in Sialkot is decreasing. The harvesting of autumn crops is finished in all districts except Jullundur and Lahore. Cotton is being picked in all districts. The outturn of irrigated crops is good and that of unirrigated average or below average on the whole. The autumn pulses are below average. The millet and maize are good, and cotton is fair. The outturn of cotton and rice in Sialkot is reported good to average on irrigated and below average on unirrigated lands. In Shahpur the yield of Kullush millet and great millet is above average and that of cotton below average. The standing crops are reported to be in good condition. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Hisar, Multan, and Amritsar. Prices of wheat are slightly rising in Amritsar and Sahapur, falling in Jullundur, Multan, Mianwali, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, and are unchanged elsewhere. Price of gram is falling in

Hissar, Jullundur, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, and is unchanged elsewhere. *Bijhar* (mixed barley and gram) is the cheapest food grain in Hissar and is sold at 21 seers per rupee. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved in Hissar is 899 against 942 last week.

**North-West Frontier Province**—There was no rain during the week. Reaping of the autumn crops is nearly finished. Spring sowings are in progress. The prospects of crops are generally average. Fodder is procurable, but is not sufficient. Water in canals is sufficient, but rivers are running low in Peshawar. Prices of wheat are stationary.

**Burma**—**LOWER BURMA**—Except a few showers here and there, rain has only fallen in Sindoway, Bassein, and the Ruby Mines Districts. Reaping of early paddy has commenced in Akyab, Henzada, Tavoy, Thavetmyo, and Bhamo, and other agricultural operations continue as reported last week. Want of rain has caused great damage to the paddy crop in Akyab. The standing crops in Upper Burma are withering in parts. In regard to the paddy planted after the rise of the river in October as well as dry crops in parts are expected to fail. In Kyaukse, Mandalay division, and the Shan States the standing crops are fair. In Shwebo they are also fair but are withering in parts. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and six other districts. In Magwe, Mandalay, and Kyaukse the rise has been very rapid.

**Central Provinces**—The week has been rainless. The rice crop in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Bilaghat, Raipur, and Bilaspur must now be a serious failure. Other autumn crops are fairly good in these districts, except in Bhandara and Raipur where all autumn crops are poor. In other districts the autumn crops are generally good. Harvesting and cotton picking are in progress. The recent rain is reported to have caused some damage to juar and cotton in parts of Wardha and Nagpur but the winter sowings have benefited everywhere. Winter sowings are approaching completion, though in Bhandara, Bilaghat, and Raipur some of the land is too dry to admit of sowing. Germination is generally good, except in these three districts and in parts of Wardha where the dryness of the soil has caused damage. The present prospects of the spring crops are good in the northern districts, but rain is required in the southern districts. Grasshoppers are fast disappearing everywhere. Some insects have attacked *tur* in the Hinghghat taluk of the Wardha district, also *juar* and castor in Chanda, and the young winter seedlings in Bilaghat and Raipur. Scarcity of water is felt in parts of Nagpur, Bhandara, and Chanda. Prices have risen in Damoh, but show a tendency to fall in Nimar and Betul. In other districts there is but little change. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat, 17; gram, 21; rice, 16; and *juar*, 22½. The highest prices are—wheat, 11; gram, 12½; rice, 9½ and *juar*, 17½. In Kupur the numbers on gratuitous relief are—adults 137, children 102 total 239—two hundred and seventy seven persons are also employed on tank works in the Katangi pargannah of the Bilaghat district.

**Assam**—Light rain is reported from Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur, but there was none elsewhere. The weather is seasonable. The harvesting of early rice is nearly finished. The outturn is poor in Kamrup. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulse, and ploughing for and sowing of mustard are in progress. Prospects of tea are fair. Those of winter rice are also fair, except in Nowgong and parts of Kamrup. Sugarcane is fair, except in Kamrup and Nowgong. The harvesting of late rice is in progress in the Surma Valley. Fodder is scarce in places. Prices—common rice—Suchar, 16; Sylhet, 13½; Sibsagar, 13; Tezpur, 12½; Gauhati, 2; Nowgong, 11½; Dibrugarh, 11; and Dhubri, 9 seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—Rainfall—22 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts of the province. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Coorg**—Picking of cardamom and coffee continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—The weather is cool. Crops are in fair condition. Picking of cotton continues, and the cutting of *juar* has commenced in the Akola district. Locusts are damaging crops in parts of the Illichpur district. Sowings are almost completed. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall during the week was 14 cents. The autumn harvest continues and the early rice harvest has begun in parts. Spring sowings are approaching completion, and the crop is in good condition. Winter rice is being sown in a few talukas. Prices—wheat, 6½; rice, 8½; and jowari, 21½ seers per *halli* rupee.

**Rajputana**—Agricultural operations are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. The condition of cattle is good.

Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grains was 36 seers in Kotah and the highest 13 seers per rupee in Sirohi. The number of persons on relief were—Native States—on gratuitous relief, 703.

**Central India**—Slight rain fell in parts of Indore during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in parts of Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere. Crops, agricultural stock, and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, falling in Bhopal, normal in Baghelkhand, and are low in Malwa. The average prices in seers per rupee were—15 13 to 50-11 in Gwalior, 19 13 in Bhopal, 19 to 28 in Bundelkhand, 33 in Malwa, 33 to 44 in Bhopawar, and 9½ to 28½ in Indore. Opium operations have been started in parts of Gwalior.

**Baroda**—The numbers on relief have decreased. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The import of grain is adequate. Prices of food grains are slightly falling except in the Nivsari division, where they are steady. The number of persons on relief was—On relief works—Baroda, 1,096, on gratuitous relief, 3,869, total 4,965.

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and cooler. There was rain on the first two days of the week, and snow has also fallen on the surrounding hills. Prices are getting more above normal. Rice is selling at 14 seers per rupee. JAMMU. No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 14 to 20, maize 21 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn crops are being harvested, and sowings are in progress.

**Nepal**—Rainfall nil. The weather is cloudy and cold. Morning mists have commenced. Lowland rice is being harvested. Price of rice is 9½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table—

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	5,655	37,328	42,983	3,574	27,966	31,540	— 11,443
Punjab		94	94		9	99	— 43
Central Provinces		37	37	277	23	310	+ 279
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	5,655	37,559	44,100	3,851	28,004	31,855	— 12,245
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States	7	1,277	1,284		73	73	— 593
Baroda	1,547	4,966	6,513	1,096	3,869	4,965	— 1,548
Bombay Native States	1,411	1,757	3,168	1,087	1,551	2,638	— 430
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	3,065	8,090	11,155	2,283	5,393	7,676	— 3,479
GRAND TOTAL	8,720	45,649	55,498	6,134	33,397	39,531	— 14,838

J. O. MILLER,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**  
**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE**  
**(FAMINE)**

**Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity**

**NOTE**—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under 'Gratuitous Relief'

No	Name of Province and District	Population	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
1	Bombay													
	Ahmedabad	795 967	980	37 670	38 650	868	30,055	31 428	934	25 410	26,349	902	16 424	17,406
	Kaira	716 332	308	1,722	2 110	426	932	1,358		377	377			
	Sholapur	720,977	8,319	6 624	14 943	4,800	6 853	11 653	2,570	6 809	9,379	1 563	6 658	8,219
	Ahmednagar	837 696	1 717	11 004	12 771	713	9 504	10 217		6 131	6 131		2 445	2 445
	Poona	995,330	1 204	3 814	5 018	959	3,797	4 706	628	3 568	4,196	269	3,240	3 515
	Bijapur	735 435	7 776	10,649	18 125	6 252	10,341	16,593	4,163	10 101	14 264	2,841	8 520	11,361
	Kolgaum	993,976	1,027	2,168	3 195	756	2 372	3,128	343	2,351	2,694			
8	Thar and Parkar	303 894		70	70		49	49		51	51		37	37
	TOTAL BOMBAY	6,159 806	21 490	74 570	96 060	14,774	64,416	79,190	8 638	54 803	63 441	5 605	37,328	42 933
1	Punjab													
	Hissar	781 570		968	968		954	954		946	946		942	942
	TOTAL PUNJAB	781,576		968	968		954	954		946	946		942	942
1	Central Provinces													
	Raipur	1,442 778		195	195		190	195		239	239		237	237
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778		195	195		190	195		239	239		237	237
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	8 388 959	21,495	76 008	97,503	14 774	65 560	80,339	8,638	55 988	64 626	5,605	38,507	44,162
1	Rajputana States													
	Marwar	1,935,565	103	1,022	1,125		928	928		823	923		823	823
	Kishengarh	90,970	9	463	472	7	463	470	7	461	468	7	466	463
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,026,535	112	1,003	1,715	7	1,485	1 492	7	1,284	1,291	7	1,279	1,286

No	Name of Province and District	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH OCTOBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
1	Baroda .	1,950,927	4,545	7,193	11,738	3 222	5 885	9,107	2,806	5,510	7,816	1,847	4,986	6,833
	Bombay Native States													
1	Kathiawar .	2,329,196	2,851	1,978	4,829	1,914	1,764	3 678	1,730	1,581	3,314	1,230	1,459	2,689
2	Palanpur	467,271	198	225	423	198	225	423	158	219	377		209	209
3	Rewa Kantha	479,065		96	96		85	85		89	89		89	89
4	Jamkhanda	105,307		261	261		257	257		224	224			
5	Sangli	226,128		301	301		184	184		30	30		30	30
6	Mudhol	63 001	234		234	227		227	226		226	200		200
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3 670,018	5 021	2,970	7 991	3 824	2 583	6,407	2,114	2 146	4,260	1 430	1,787	3,217
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	7 617,480	9 678	11 766	21,441	7 053	9 953	17,006	1 427	8 940	10 367	3,284	8 002	11 286
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	16,031 439	31,173	87 824	118,997	21 827	75 518	97 345	19 065	64 928	77 993	8 939	46,509	55 498

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

ALLOTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED TO THE  
BENGAL PRESIDENCY IN 1902.

ESTABLISHMENTS

No 672—678, dated Calcutta, the 15th November 1902

RESOLUTION

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below —

Mr David Macfarlane Stewart	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Cecil Moore	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ John Sydenham Lurnivall	Burma
„ Frederick Lewisohn	Burma
„ James David Sifton	Lower Provinces
„ Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd	Burma
„ Charles Henry Bayley Kendall	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Abdullatif Camrudin Amirudin Abdul Latif	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ John Austen Hubback	Lower Provinces
„ Carlton Moss King	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Alan Kenyon Smith	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ John Hugh Ronald Fraser	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Charles Henry Moseley	Lower Provinces
„ Vincent Connolly	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Christian Tindall	Lower Provinces
„ William Claude Butcher	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Ernest William Imms	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Samuel Walter Goode	Lower Provinces
„ Thomas Cooper	Burma
„ George Menteth Boughcy	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Ralph Alexander Wilson	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Frederic Alexander Sachse	Lower Provinces
„ George Howers	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Gerald Blomfield Mumford	Lower Provinces
„ Neilson Hancock Prenter	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Hugh Basil Holme	Burma
„ Edgar Stratton Iddiard	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Robert Ernest Jack	Lower Provinces
„ Randil Casson	Burma
„ Charles William Grant	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces
„ Francis Geoffrey Williams	Lower Provinces
„ Hyde Clarendon Gowan	United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces

2 The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the above mentioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows —

Mr	J D Sifton	}	Bengal
"	J A Hubback		
"	C H Moseley		
"	C Tindall		
"	S W Goode		
"	F A Sachse		
"	G B Mumford		
"	R F Jack		
"	F G Williams	}	United Provinces
Mr	D M Stewart		
"	C Moore		
"	C H B Kendall		
"	C M King		
"	F W Timms		
"	G Flowers		
"	I S Liddiard		
"	C W Grant	}	Punjab
Mr	A C A Abdul Latif		
"	J H R Fraser		
"	V Connolly		
"	W C Butcher		
"	G M Boughcy		
"	N H Prenter	}	Central Provinces
Mr	A K Smith		
"	R A Wilson		
"	H C Gowan	}	Burma
Mr	J S Furnivall		
"	F Lewisohn		
"	I G Lloyd		
"	T Couper		
"	H B Holme		
"	R Casson		

3 The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should inquire of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that Province.

4 The officers posted to the United Provinces should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5 Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves.

ORDER — Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma, and to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

H H RISLEY,  
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)  
[In thousands of Rupees]

		IN THE SEVEN MONTHS APRIL TO OCTOBER OF									
		1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
<b>IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)</b>											
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores		1,77	1 68	1 92	1 9	2 02	1 73	1 60	1 42	1,61	1 85
Liquors											
Spirit		28 95	30 22	32 75	33 22	35 86	35 12	37 25	36 24	36 09	38 54
Other liquors		3 60	3 19	3 70	3 50	3 23	3 40	3 19	3 04	3 10	3 44
Apparel including haberdashery and millinery		—	4 61	4 15	4 38	3 08	3 54	4 29	4 41	4 55	4 72
Chemical products and preparations		—	1 51	1 51	1 33	1 46	1 50	1 51	1 79	1 81	1 75
Cotton manufactures											
Piece goods grey		—	—	36 6	31 56	24 06	25 60	29 07	26 18	29 13	31 40
white		—	—	12 46	12 45	9 41	9 92	1 08	10 39	10 78	9 72
coloured		—	—	13 72	13 12	7 34	10 63	14 02	11 18	14 00	12 98
Other goods		—	—	1 72	1 25	9 2	9 2	1 62	1 42	2,30	1 51
Drugs, medicines and narcotics		—	1 90	1 82	2 01	2 11	2 02	2 13	2 34	2 55	2 60
Dyeing and tanning materials		—	1 64	2 22	2 21	2 23	2 29	2 57	1 05	2 5	2 28
Glass and glassware		—	1 78	2 03	2 32	1 53	1 73	2 32	2 07	2 2	2 72
Hardware and cutlery		—	4 20	4 00	4 40	3 9	4 09	4 06	3 21	5 16	5 39
Metals											
Copper		—	2 14	4 46	3 14	3 47	2 92	96	1 35	1 73	4 52
Iron and steel		—	1 36	2 20	2 26	2 20	1 0	1 87	2 35	3 12	2 84
Silver		—	21 36	18 18	19 19	25 70	20 72	15 42	7 42	17 11	24 30
Tin		—	79	74	78	64	51	23	39	62	05
Other metals		—	2 56	1 46	1 19	1 56	1 53	1 25	1 77	2 44	4 10
Oils Petroleum		11 03	9 85	27 24	23 69	27 38	26 00	22 8	24 00	29 98	31 85
Paints and colours		—	90	1 00	1 04	89	1 01	1 15	1 16	1 33	1 28
Paper		—	1 11	1 40	1 47	1 02	1 28	1 46	1 44	1 43	1 42
Provisions		—	2 85	4 79	4 55	4 87	4 10	4 33	5 22	5 4	4 98
Silk raw and manufactured		—	7 26	8 5	7 82	5 63	5 70	5 4	6 90	1 78	5 96
Spices		—	2 30	1 68	1 94	2 44	2 37	2 42	2 61	2 54	2 43
Stationery		—	82	82	93	66	66	81	70	80	86
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent		—	6 12	9 22	7 70	9 78	8 24	7 73	13 07	13 33	14 68
{ additional duty		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 39	10 68	15 65
{ further additional duty		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 17
Tea		—	1 91	1 07	1 33	66	44	30	73	51	45
Umbrellas		—	1 04	97	90	89	64	69	77	56	50
Wood and timber		—	58	86	68	66	39	73	60	93	95
Woollen goods		—	5 22	4 50	3 15	3 22	4 48	6 04	6 33	7 00	4 47
Imports by post		1	73	62	81	81	92	1 00	1,13	1 34	1 58
All other articles		13	12 16	21 41	13 62	13 50	13 16	13 23	13 29	14 52	15 29
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>45 55</b>	<b>1 31 81</b>	<b>2 30 13</b>	<b>2 12 72</b>	<b>2 00 30</b>	<b>1 99 55</b>	<b>2 06 16</b>	<b>2 11 82</b>	<b>2 53 08</b>	<b>2 61 46</b>
<b>EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)</b>											
Rice and rice flour		35 94	45 66	47 21	36 47	27 16	55 89	47 69	43 87	44 73	62 06
<b>TOTAL GROSS REVENUE</b>		<b>81 49</b>	<b>1 77 47</b>	<b>2 77 34</b>	<b>2 49 19</b>	<b>2 27 46</b>	<b>2 55 44</b>	<b>2 54 05</b>	<b>2 55 69</b>	<b>2 97 81</b>	<b>3 23 52</b>
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>		<b>79 03</b>	<b>1 73 30</b>	<b>2 71 43</b>	<b>2 42 12</b>	<b>2 22 46</b>	<b>2 50 37</b>	<b>2 49 05</b>	<b>2 49 68</b>	<b>2 95 56</b>	<b>3 16 16</b>
<i>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue</i>											
Bengal { Import		15 88	34 89	90 19	79 11	71 80	76 08	82 69	87 27	94 09	95 43
{ Export		7 69	8 06	10 79	1 98	3 14	9 9	9 97	11 37	7 06	7 20
Bombay { Import		13 59	64 66	82 60	83 84	78 15	74 00	71 89	64 55	89 03	96 94
{ Export		92	1 91	1 44	1 53	1 54	2 04	1,14	1 87	1 29	2 19
Sind { Import		3 72	7 04	12 74	13 55	12 14	12 34	13 49	18 08	24 37	23 65
{ Export		29	35	35	21	37	85	67	32	1 22	69
Madras { Import		6 05	12 65	21 79	15 59	18 64	15 85	17 90	17 84	22 53	21 53
{ Export		3 22	4 43	2 94	5 00	6 94	3 03	4 17	1 60	3 54	4 50
Burma { Import		4 91	9 45	17 83	14 64	15 37	17 78	16 47	18 78	19 21	18 32
{ Export		22 76	29 86	30 66	21 67	14 37	38 51	30 66	27 40	30 22	45 71

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HOME DEPARTMENT

## SANITARY

### PLAGUE

*Calcutta, the 21st November 1902*

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 15th November 1902 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Northern	Bombay City	B B & C I & G I P	130	132
		Dhollera Port		50	25
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B C J P		
		Ahmedabad District		90	63
		Kutch District	B B & C I	9†	9†
		Kaira		348	206
		Mahikantla State			
		Palanpur			
		Panch Mahals District		190	135
		Rew kantla State		16	13
		Surat Town and Port		75	75
		Bulsar Port		3	4
		Surat District		24	19
		Bandra Port		3	5
		Utan			
	Central	Kelva			
		Malim	B B & C I		
		Lhwadi		3	2
		Ba sein	B B & C I	1	1
		Kalyan	G I I	7	7
		Thana		2	1
		Un bergaon Port		4	4
		Thana District	& B B & C I		
		Ahmednagar	Dhond and Manmad (G I P	52	37
		Khandesh	B B & C I & G I P	67	500
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	Central	Nasik	G I P & N C		
		Poona City	S M & C I I	29	23
		Poona District		102	149
		Satara	S M	1 286	877
		Sholapur Town	G I I	1†	1†
		Sholapur District	S M & G I P	206	152
	Southern	Alibag Port			
		Panvel		6	7
		Ishti			
		Revdanda			
		Kolaba District	G I P	2	3
		Ratnagiri Port			
		Dabhol		2	1
		Ratnagiri District			
		Belgaum	S M	1 775*	1 440*
		Hubli Town		128	128
		Dharwar District		1 233	965
		Akola Port			
		Kumta Port		1†	1†
		Kanara District	S M	5†	39
		Savanivadi State			
		Bijapur District	S M & G I P	14†	203

\* Figures for week ending 8th November 1902.

† Imported

† Occurred in October 1902 not reported before

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND—cont'd	Sind	Karachi District	N W		
		Karachi City and Port		13	7
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B	1‡	
		Hyderabad District	"	13	5
		Lhasi and Parkar District	J B		
		Kharpur State	N W		
		Alkalkot		2	3
		Aundh State		10	10
		Cutch State			
		Savanur,		18	7‡
	Political charges	Margool Fort			
		Kharwar State	B B & C I Morvi & B G J P	135	56
		Kolhapur Town	S M	2‡	2‡
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		987	661
		Sacii State	B B & C I		
		Sriwardhan Port			
		Murud Fort			
		Janjira			
		Janjira State			
		Kodinar Fort			
		Bulhara	B B & C I		
		Baroda Town		2	2
		Baroda State		214	130
		Dharampur			
		Jath			
		Cambay	B B & C I	2	2
			Total	8 189	6 016
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem Town	Madras		
		Sale District		120*	74*
		Bellary Town	S M		
		Bellary Cantonment			
		Bellary District	& Madras	245†	202†
		Coimbatore District	Madras S I & Nilgiri	20‡	15
		North Arcot,	S I & Madras	5†	3
		South Arcot			
		Tinnevelly,	S I		
		Malabar	Madras		
		Cuddapah	S I & Madras		
		Kurnool	S M	1‡	
		Mangalore Port		4	5
		Ernala			
		South Canara District		1‡	
		Madras City	Madras and South Indian		
			Total	396	299

\* Including 19 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths  
† " 6 " seizures 5 " "  
‡ " 1 " seizure  
§ " 2 " seizures  
§ Imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizure	Plague deaths
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta Howrah Town	E I E B S and B N E I B N, H A & H S	7 14	6 14
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town Monghyr District Southul Parganas District	E I	36 1 2	34 1 -
	Patna	Chapra Town Saran District Patna City Patna Muzaffarpur District Darbhanga Shahabad	B and N W B and N W L I B and N W F I	285 5 14 10 11 55	217 5 14 18 11 47
			Total	435	356
	Allahabad	Allahabad City Allahabad District Cawnpur City Cawnpur District Fatehpur Jhansi City Jhansi District	F I L I O and R B B and C I and G I P (I M sec) F I C I P	16 95 44 10 2	11 85 381 140 1
	Benares	Benares Cantonment Benares District Ballia Jaunpur City Jaunpur District Mirzapur Mirzapur City	B and N W and O and R B and N W and L I B & N W O & R I I & P & N W I I	75 49 9	75 49 9
	Fyzabad	Pertabgarh District Fyzabad Azamgarh	O & R B & N W & O & R	9 30	9 26
	Corakhpur	Corakhpur City Corakhpur District Basti	B & N W	74	58
	Meerut	Meerut City (including Cantonment) Hardwar Sitapur District	N W O & R & N W	151 15	91 2
	Lucknow	Orao District Hardoi	O & R	24	13
Punjab	Agra	Farrukhabad District	B B & C I	6	3
			Total	1 051	879
	Jullundur	Jullundur City Jullundur Cantonment Jullundur District Hoshiarpur Muzampur	N W N W & B B & C I	315 230 47	138 130 33
	Lahore	Gujranwala Amritsar City Amritsar District Gurdaspur Lahore	N W	198 249 77 172	117 138 48 72
	Rawalpindi	Cujrat Sialkot Shahpur Jhang		44 139 7	27 69 2

† Including 14 seizures and 13 deaths of previous week  
‡ , 29 seizures and 22 deaths of previous week

§ Including 22 seizures and 22 deaths of previous week  
|| 2 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week  
¶ Imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Punjab— <i>contd</i>	Delhi	Karnal District	E I	16	10
		Umballa Cantonment	N W and F I		
		Umballa City			
		Umballa District	and F I	85¶	55¶
		Ludhiana		110	90
		Kasauli Cantonment			
		Patna City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)		
		Patna State	N W L I B B & C I & J B	76	69
		Kapurthala State	N W	18	24
		Maler Kotla	N W	78	45
	Jhind	N W & B B & C I	15†	5	
		Total	1 570	1 072	
Central Provinces	Narbada	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	C I P	5	4
	Nagpur	Nagpur City Kamptee Cantonment	B N & G I P B N		
			Total	5	4
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	8.	69
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station		311	24
		Bangalore District		160	114
		Mysore City		197	156
		Mysore District		210	153
		Kolar	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields		84	63
		Tumkur District	S M	20	10
		Shimoga		175	148
		Chitaldug		15	12
		Kadur		51	43
		Hassan		49	32
			Total	1 360	1 029
Hyderabad State		Lingsugur District	S M		
		Aurangabad	N G S	481†	424†
		Oosmanabad	G I F & Barak	49†	31†
		Total	530	457	
Berar		Akola District	G I P	144	126
		Buldana		215	104
		Total	359	230	
Rajputana		Abu Road	B B & C I		
		Jajpur State Bhubana			
		Total			
Central India		Indore City	B B & C I		
		Indore State Kulm City		5(a) 17(b)	6(a) 3(b)
		Total	18	9	
Kashmir		Poonch District		23†	16†
		Poonch Town		12§	14§
		Total	35	30	
Baluchis- tan		Sonmiani			
		Total			
GRAND TOTAL				14 26	10 441

† From 3rd to 10th November 1902

‡ 3rd to 14th

§ 10th to

¶ For week ending 8th November 1902

(a) From 25th October to 6th November 1902

(b) Suspected Occurred from 7th to 14th November 1902

|| Including 2 imported

H H RISLEY,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.





No 48 } CALCUTTA SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902

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## REGULATION NO IV OF 1902

*A Regulation to provide for the better realisation of the dues known as Tirmi, Bua and Hâk Talukdari in the Teri Tahsil of the District of Kohat in the North West Frontier Province*

Whereas from time immemorial the Khan of Teri for the time being has levied the dues known as tirmi and bua in the estates of the Teri Tahsil of the District of Kohat in the North West Frontier Province, which are now held by the said Khan on istamrari tenure,

And whereas the right to levy the said dues has from time to time been recognised and sanctioned by the Government and enforced by the Courts,

And whereas the right of the said Khan to levy the said dues has been disputed, and the realisation of the same by separate suit is attended with difficulty and delay,

And whereas it is expedient to declare the right of the said Khan to levy the said dues and to provide for the effective and speedy realisation of the said dues, and also of the hâk talukdari payable to the said Khan

It is hereby enacted as follows —

**1** (1) This Regulation may be called the Teri Dues Regulation, 1902, and

(2) It extends to the Teri Tahsil of the District of Kohat in the North-West Frontier Province

**2** In this Regulation unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) the expressions "estate", "landowner", "land-revenue" and "Revenue officer" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land revenue Act, 1887,

(b) "tirmi" means the dues payable to the Khan of Teri for the time being for the grazing of sheep, goats and camels by the owners of the same in the estates held by the said Khan on istamrari tenure

(c) "bua" means the house tax payable to the said Khan by non-agriculturists resident in the estates held by the said Khan on istamrari tenure, and

(d) "hâk talukdari" means the dues which the said Khan is entitled to receive in respect of land of which he is the superior landowner from the inferior landowners thereof, and which have been commuted, under section 146 of the Punjab Land revenue Act 1887 into a fixed percentage of the land-revenue

**3** Subject to the provisions of section 4, the said Khan may levy tirmi and bua at rates not exceeding those specified in the schedule, in all the estates held by him on istamrari tenure

**4** The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

(a) fix for all or any of the said estates the rates, not exceeding those specified as aforesaid, at which tirmi and bua shall be leviable by the said Khan therein respectively, and

(b) direct that the levy of the said dues shall be subject to such exceptions (if any) as it may think fit

**5** Tirmi, bua and hâk talukdari shall be payable harvest by harvest, along with the instalments of land revenue due to the said Khan

**6** In case of default under this Regulation, the amount of tirmi, bua or hâk talukdari payable to the said Khan may be realised, by order of a Revenue officer, as if it were an arrear of land revenue

**7** With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the said Khan may, by order in writing signed or sealed by him,—

(a) exempt any persons from payment of tirmi or bua, or both of the said dues,

(b) assign to any person his right to collect either or both of these dues, and

(c) cancel any such exemption or assignment. Provided that—

(i) no such exemption or assignment shall in any case continue in force beyond the life of the said Khan, and

(ii) no such assignment shall empower the assignee to realise the dues assigned in the manner provided by section 6

**8** (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Regulation

XVII of 1887

XVII of 1887.

Power to levy tirmi and bua

Rates of tirmi and bua

Time of payment

Realisation in case of default

Power of Khan to grant exemptions from and assignments of dues

Rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) define the villages and classes of persons from which *timi* and *bua* shall be leviable;
- (b) provide for the periodical enumeration of the animals in respect of which *timi* is leviable, and
- (c) regulate the assessment of all or any of the dues payable under this Regulation.

9 No prosecution shall lie against any Revenue officer, and no suit shall be brought in any Civil Court, in respect of anything done or in good faith purporting to be done under this Regulation.

## THE SCHEDULE

### LIST OF MAXIMUM RATES

(See section 3)

Rates of <i>Timi</i>		Rates of <i>bua</i>
Sheep and goats other than lambs or kids under six months of age	Rs 5 per 100 head or Re 1 per 20 head per harvest	Rs 2 per house per harvest from all non agriculturists excepting— (a) Mullas and Brahmans who perform religious duties in mosques and temples and (b) ordinary labourers who carry on no regular trade or business and depend on daily labour for their living
Camels over two years of age	Re 18 per head per annum	
Camels over one year of age	Annas 12 per annum	

*The 28th November, 1902*

**No 28**—The services of Mr J G Morison, Barrister-at Law, Personal Assistant to the Secretary in this Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 26th instant.

**No 29**—Mr W T Gellibrand, Barrister-at Law, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Secretary in this Department, during the absence of Mr J G Morison, Barrister at Law, or until further orders.

J M MACPHERSON,  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## HOME DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

#### PUBLIC

*Calcutta, the 28th November 1902*

**No 3597**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following note shall be added to License Form V B prescribed by paragraph VI rule 10 B, of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications—

“*Note*—If the application for the license is accompanied by a certificate from the Preventive Officer that the arms or ammunition are part of passengers personal luggage, whether accompanying the passenger or not, or that there is no ground for suspecting that they are intended for purposes other than personal use by persons lawfully entitled to possess them, it will be sufficient to fill in these columns, so far as may be possible, from such information as is afforded by the statement of the agent or other person applying for the license, and any bill of lading, invoice or manifest relating to the consignment.”

**SANITARY  
PLAGUE**

*The 27th November 1902*

**No. 2454** — The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram dated Pera the 19th November 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Quarantine reduced to seven days against Egypt

**No 2459** — Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the Districts of Lingsapur, Aurangabad and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kartikai festival and cattle fair

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Agaram Sibbandi, Tiruvannamalai and Tandirai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 29th November to the 18th December 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the Districts of Lingsapur, Aurangabad and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Kartikai festival and cattle fair at Tiruvannamalai

*The 28th November 1902*

**No 2467** — Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Virinchipuram in the Vellore Taluk of the North Arcot District on the occasion of the ensuing Kadanayar festival

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Katpadi, Lattari, Virinchipuram, Karanur, Gudiyattam, Vilathoor, Mailpatti, Ambur and Vinnamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 6th to the 15th December 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Kadanayar festival at Virinchipuram

**No 2472** — The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram dated Pera the 26th November 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Quarantine against Egypt reduced to five days.

**No. 2477** — The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty at Bangalore, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties —

Captain G P I Groube, I M S

Captain J J P Quinn, 11th Coorg Infantry

Captain J A Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers

Lieutenant H St G H Harvey Kelly, 4th Madras Pioneers

Lieutenant C V Ommanney, 15th Madras Infantry

Lieutenant F H Bushell, Royal Engineers

Second Lieutenant W G A Brett, 16th Madras Infantry

**JUDICIAL**

*The 27th November 1902*

**No 1718** — Mr B G Geidt Indian Civil Service, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas and Hooghly, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 18th November 1902

## ECCLESIASTICAL

*The 27th November 1902*

**No. 500**—The Reverend J H H McNeill has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on probation on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy

**No. 502**—The services of the undermentioned Chaplains are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department —

The Reverend	L E Cox
"	" C E C Decoptlogon
"	" W G Burroughs
"	" T E F Cole
"	" P D Johnson
"	" K G Foster

*The 28th November 1902*

**No. 504**—The services of the Ven'ble H W Griffith, Archdeacon of Lahore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department

H H RISIFY,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATIONS

## LAND-SURVEYS

*Calcutta, the 24th November, 1902*

**No. 1765—142-2**—Lieutenant L C Thuillier, I S C Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (on probation) Survey of India Department, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 11th November, 1902

## FAMINE

*The 28th November, 1902.*

**No. 2480—41 17**—With reference to rule 3, clause (7), of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No 1616 F, dated 25th July, 1900 the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has appointed the Honourable Mr A W Cruickshank, C S I, Commissioner of the Kachikhand Division and Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust and the Honourable Mr H F Evans C S I resigned

## FORESTS

*The 28th November, 1902*

**No. 1123F—234 4**—In consequence of the death of Mr C G D Fordyce, Conservator of Forests 3rd grade, Assam, Mr F S Carr, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, and Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Assam, is confirmed in the latter grade, with effect from the 12th October 1902

J O MILLER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Simla, the 19th November, 1902*

**No. 1921 G**—Lieutenant S. H. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is posted as Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana

**No. 1923 G**—Mr P. D. Kirkham, a District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, on special duty under the Ihagi and Dakaiti Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th November, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave

*The 22nd November, 1902*

**No. 1930 G**—Major A. F. Pinhey, C. I. E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted as Resident in Mewar

**No. 1935 G**—Major E. W. Hore, M. B. Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand

**No. 1937 G**—Captain de Vere Condon, M. B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted temporarily as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge

*Port William, the 25th November, 1902*

**No. 9-G**—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department—

To fill a vacancy due to augmentation, and with effect from the 2nd September, 1902—

Captain A. B. Dew Indian Staff Corps an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Mr L. M. Crump of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain R. W. E. Knollys Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Consequent on the return from special leave of Major C. F. Minchin D. S. O. Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class and with effect from 8th September, 1902—

Major T. W. Hug Indian Staff Corps an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr R. C. H. M. King of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 14th September, 1902—

Captain A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Mr L. M. Crump, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain R. W. E. Knollys Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from privilege and special leave of Mr W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 30th September, 1902—

Captain (temporary Major) R. A. L. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Mr L. W. Reynolds of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant, of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain F. Bigg Withers, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave and furlough of Captain S B A Patterson Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 7th October, 1902—

Captain R E A Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough to Mr C L S Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and with effect from the 14th October, 1902—

Captain (temporary Major) R A E Benn, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Mr L W Reynolds of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain R E A Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave and furlough of Mr O V Bosanquet of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 15th October, 1902—

Major J Ramsay, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 1st class

Mr E H S Clarke, an officiating Political Agent of 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class

Captain B E M Gurdon, C I E, D S O Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class (on privilege leave), reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class

Captain H B Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain (temporary Major) R A E Benn, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Mr L W Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain R E A Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Major H I Showers, C I F Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 18th October, 1902—

Captain H B Peacock Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class

Captain (temporary Major) R A E Benn Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Mr L W Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain C A Smith Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Consequent on the reversion of Major C H Pritchard Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 22nd October, 1902—

Major S F Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class

Captain H B Peacock Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain (temporary Major) R A E Benn, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Mr L W Reynolds, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain C A Smith Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave and furlough of Mr W E Jardine of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 24th October, 1902—

Major S H Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class

Major R B Berkeley Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain F C Webb Ware, C I E Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Mr E V Gabriel, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain F McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave and furlough of Captain S G Knox, Indian Staff Corps a Political Assistant of the 2nd class and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 24th October, 1902—

Mr E H Kealy, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain A D G Ramsay Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave and furlough of Major M A Tighe, Indian Staff Corps a Political Agent of the 3rd class and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class and with effect from the 26th October 1902—

Lieutenant Colonel C G F Fagan Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class

Major A McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Mr R C H M King, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain A B Minchin, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain S B A Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major H L Showers, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 27th October 1902—

Major A F Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain C T Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain A L Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain C E Luard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

[ Notification No 1694-G, dated the 10th October, 1902, is cancelled ]

**No 11 G**—Major I Ramsay C I E, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on deputation of Major A H McMahon C S I, C I E, I S C or until further orders

**No 12 G**—Major F W P Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin

[ Notification No 1668 G dated the 8th October, 1902 by which Major Macdonald's services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab is cancelled ]

**No. 15-G**—R n Sahib Pandit Nand Lall an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India

H S BARNES,  
Secretary to the Government of India



## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

*Calcutta, the 19th November, 1902*

**No. 6135-A**—The following accounts of the Gold Reserve Fund are published for general for information —

**I**—Accounts of receipts and charges and the balance of the Fund for the quarter ending September, 1902 —

Dr	£			Cr
Opening balance	3,509,267	Closing balance		3,671,887
Net profit on coinage	137,287			
Interest on investments	25,333			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,671,887</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,671,887</b>

**II**—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Fund was held on the 30th of September, 1902 —

Gold in India	£
As a book credit	175,485
British Government 2½ per cent consolidated stock of the nominal value of £3,711,047	286*
	3,496,116
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,671,887</b>

\* This amount was paid in gold to the Fund on November 15th 1902

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

*The 19th November, 1902*

**No 6137-P**—Mr A C Anthony, having been appointed a probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 13th of November, 1902.

*The 20th November, 1902*

**No 6148 P**—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr T C Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office Bengal Circle Audit Office, in the Notification in this Department, No 5683 P, dated 24th October, 1902, is extended by seven days

**No 6149-P**—The following acting promotions in the Postal Account Department are notified with effect from the 18th of October 1902, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T C Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, class I, or until further orders —

Mr J A O'Brien Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, class II, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, class I,

Mr W A Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, class I, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, class II,

Mr F O'Byrne, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, class II, to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, class I, and

Mr J C Jore to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, class II

**No 6152-P**—Mr A H Anthony, Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave from the 25th November to the 23rd December, 1902, both days inclusive

Mr T C Eagles is appointed to act as Comptroller, Post Office, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A H Anthony or until further orders

*The 22nd November, 1902*

**No 6191 P**—The privilege leave for one month and fifteen days granted to Mr C Godburn, Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal, in the Notification in this Department, No 4721 P, dated the 2nd September, 1902, is extended by one day

*The 24th November, 1902*

**No 6209 P**—Mr A U Fanshawe, C S I, Director General of the Post Office of India, is with effect from the 18th of November, 1902, granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days and furlough for four months and fifteen days in continuation

Mr H M Kisch, I C S, is appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India with effect from the 18th of November, 1902, during the absence on leave of Mr Fanshawe, or until further orders

**No 6218 P**—The services of Mr L W King C S I, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 10th of November, 1902

**No 6219 P**—Mr A F Ashton, Deputy Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue was in charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in addition to his own, from the 10th to 15th November, 1902, both days inclusive

*The 25th November, 1902*

**No 6241 P**—Lieutenant Colonel G M Porter R E, Officiating Mint Master, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 8th of November, 1902, and is placed in charge of the Bombay Mint

**No 6242-P**—Mr G B Blezby is posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, with effect from the 14th of November 1902

**No 6243 P**—Mr N Vijayaraghavan, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 14th of November, 1902

**No 6245 P**—Major J L T Jones, I M S Deputy Assay Master, resumed charge of his duties in the Bombay Mint, with effect from the 20th of November, 1902

**No 6246 P**—Captain J J Bourke, I M S, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay is with effect from the 20th of November 1902, granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and fifteen days in continuation

*The 26th November, 1902*

**No 6268 P**—Mr C H Holford, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th November, 1902

Mr F D Nunn, Superintendent Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr Holford or until further orders

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STATISTICS AND COMMERCE  
CUSTOMS

*The 28th November, 1902*

**No 6302 S R**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the Arabic newspaper called "Murshid Al Albab," or "the Guide to Wisdom"

**ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE**  
**ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS**

*The 25th November, 1902*

**No 6230-A —Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India**

October, 1902

Lakhs of Rupees

	IN OCTOBER		TO END OF OCTOBER		WHOLE YEAR	
	1902 1903	1901 1902	1902-1903	1901 1902	Budget 1902 1903	Actuals Preliminary 1901 1902
<b>Civil Revenue</b>						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	27	24	10 10	10 99	27 94	28 64
Opium	67	63	4 00	4 35	6 34	7 26
Salt	67	77	5 29	5 24	8 96	8 69
Stamps	28	34	3 00	3 13	5 22	5 17
Excise	50	47	3 67	3 44	6 18	6 10
Provincial Rates	11	11	1 75	1 85	4 10	4 26
Customs	49	45	3 36	3 10	5 40	5 74
Assessed Taxes	17	19	1 09	1 08	1 91	1 91
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	24	25	50	47
Registration	3	3	29	30	47	47
Tributes from Native States	2	5	27	29	91	86
Other Civil Revenue	30	25	2 63	2 80	4 30	4 80
<b>TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT</b>						
GROSS	3 54	3 56	35 75	36 88	72 29	74 59
<b>Civil Expenditure</b>						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—5	—11	—2 08	—2 09	—3 89	—3 88
Opium	—4	—4	—2 28	—2 24	—2 65	—2 40
Famine Relief	—2	—2	—16	—24	—93	—31
Other Civil Expenditure	—2 19	—2 21	—15 36	—15 95	—30 84	—28 37
<b>TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS</b>	—2 30	—2 38	—19 88	—20 52	—38 31	—34 96
<b>Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments</b>						
<i>(The figures comprise Revenue Expenditure and Debt and Remittance transactions.)</i>						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more — Receipts less than issues)	—3	+9	+49	+46	+66	+4
Forest Marine (Net as above)	—1	—5	—14	—44	+10	—9
Military Receipts	+3	+7	+42	+39	+69	+80
Military Issues	—1 52	—1 64	—10 11	—9 83	—18 38	—17 94
Public Works Department—						
Receipts						
Ordinary Branches	+11	+12	+1 99	+1 68		+3 75
State Railways	+1 54	+1 78	+12 31	+12 30	+31 03	+28 44
East Indian Railway	+42	+53	+3 37	+3 77		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+10	+7	+83	+93	+2 19	+1 04
Telegraph	+6	+7	+40	+45	+70	+82
<b>TOTAL</b>	+2 23	+2 57	+18 90	+19 19	+34 58	+34 15
Issues						
Ordinary Branches	—67	—62	—5 22	—4 78		—9 15
State Railways	—1 05	—1 17	—8 65	—8 07	—28 96	—16 86
East Indian Railway	—19	—21	—1 80	—1 75		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits etc			—12	—21	—22	—24
Telegraph	—6	—6	—44	—42	—86	—77
<b>TOTAL</b>	—1 97	—2 06	—16 43	—15 23	—30 04	—21 02
<b>TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS</b>	—1 77	—1 02	—6 07	—5 46	—12 39	—9 85
<b>Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions</b>						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more — Receipts less, than payments)		+3	+1 44	+99	+1 36	+86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—40	—42	—1 31	+78		+85
Currency Transfers for Gold in England			+6	+3		
Exchange on Remittance Accounts						
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	—1 29	—1 77	—12 25	—12 31	—25 25	—24 90
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—7	+27	—1 50	—1 34	+48	—4 02
<b>TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS</b>	—1 76	—1 89	—13 62	—12 35	—23 41	—27 81
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES</b>	—1 79	—1 73	—4 42	—1 45	—1 82	+1 71
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15 19	16 18	17 82	15 90	18 07	15 90
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13 40	14 45	13 40	14 45	16 25	17 67

I N BAKER,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Fort William, the 28th November, 1902*

### APPOINTMENTS

**No. 1046**—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India has been pleased to appoint General the *Right Honourable* Horatio Herbert *Viscount* Kitchener of Khartoum, G C B, O M, C C M G, Royal Engineers, to be Commander in Chief of the Forces in the East Indies in succession to General Sir A P Palmer, G C I F, K C B, Indian Staff Corps, vacated

General *Viscount* Kitchener, appointed to be Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, assumed command on the 28th November, 1902

Ordered that all returns of the Army be made in the usual manner to General *Viscount* Kitchener as Commander-in Chief in India

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**No. 1047**—Lieutenant-Colonel G D Bourke, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 10th November, 1902, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer Bombay and Nagpur Districts *vice* temporary Colonel W O Wolsley, Royal Army Medical Corps, proceeded home, tour expired

### STAFF CORPS

**No. 1048**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

#### Lieutenants—

Patrick Cornelius Saunders, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, double company officer 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry Dated 13th October, 1902

Charles Frederick Knaggs, 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, supernumerary for the Staff Corps, double company officer, 11th Rajput Infantry Dated 11th August, 1902

Leonard Arthur Bethell, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, double company officer, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry Dated 17th October, 1902

Hyde Ridgway Dyer, 3rd Dragoon Guards, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, double company officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry Dated 7th October, 1902

Francis Henry Humphrys, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, double company officer, 25th Punjab Infantry Dated 18th October 1902

John Aloysius Brett, Royal Garrison Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse) Dated 11th October, 1902

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

**No. 1049**—With reference to G G O No 3 of 1901 Veterinary Major W H Kemp reverted to the retired list, with effect from the 31st October, 1902

### NATIVE ARMY

#### *9th Bombay Infantry*

**No. 1050**—Jemadar Karimullah Khan appointed on probation in G G O No 937 dated 14th September, 1900, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from 26th October, 1900

## LONDON GAZETTE

**No. 1051**—The following extracts are published for general information —

*"London Gazette," dated the 31st October, 1902, pages 6897, 6907, 6909 and 6910*

*War Office, Pall Mall,*

*31st October, 1902*

\* \* \* \* \*

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (additional), and the Distinguished Service Order,

for the following promotions in the Army, and for the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Officers and soldiers, in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa, the whole to bear date 22nd August, 1902, except where otherwise stated

## STAFF

• • • • •

To be Companions of the Order of the Bath

• • • • •

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William James Richard Wickham, Indian Staff Corps

• • • • •

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order

Major Wyndham Charles Knight

To be Brevet Majors

Captain A W Andrew

Captain J S M Shea, D S O

Captain L C Jones

Captain F A Maxwell, V C, D S O

• • • • •

The following will be placed on the list of Officers considered qualified for Staff employment, in consequence of service on the Staff in the Field —

• • • • •

Captain I J M Macandrew, D S O, Indian Staff Corps

• • • • •

Captain J S M Shea D S O, Indian Staff Corps

• • • • •

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and for the following promotions in the Army to the undermentioned Officers and soldiers, in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa, elsewhere than in that country, the whole to bear date 22nd August, 1902

• • • • •

To be additional Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order —

• • • • •

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Crombie, M D, retired, late Indian Medical Service

• • • • •

## ERRATA

The names of the undermentioned Ladies, Officers, Warrant Officers Non Commissioned Officers and Men, having been mentioned in Despatches for services in South Africa, and published in the *London Gazette*, are as now and not as previously stated —

Conductor M Maher Indian Supply and Transport Corps (Mentioned in General Sir Redvers Buller's Despatches of 30th March, 1900, and 9th November 1900 *London Gazette*, 8th February 1901, pages 947 and 969, and mentioned in Earl Robert's Despatch of 4th September, 1901, *London Gazette*, 10th September 1901, page 5958)

• • • • •

"*London Gazette*," dated the 4th November, 1902, page 7015

War Office, Pall Mall,

4th November, 1902

• • • • •

## INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Flphinstone Waters Begbie, C B., D S O, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List Dated 21st December, 1902

*Indian Staff Corps*, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Breffney Ternan is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List Dated 16th October, 1902

• • • • •

## PENSIONS

## WARRANT OFFICERS

No 1052 — Conductor George Kent of the Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment

## PROMOTIONS

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No 1053 — Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental Commandants Indian Army —

Philip Mainwaring Carnegie, — 8th September, 1902

Harry Benn Borradaile, D S O, — 8th October, 1902

No 1054 — The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval —

*Captain to be Major*

22nd November, 1902

John Augustus Godfrey Rainsford

*Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants*

28th October, 1902

Arthur Kenneth Norris

Francis Faith Hodgson

Arthur Wilfred White

James Carnegie Hathornthwaite

Shafto Phillips

Percy Ashfield

William Arthur MacDonell Garstin

Alexander Daniel Reid

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

## HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

*Bombay Command*

No. 1055 — The date of promotion of No 169, 2nd grade Hospital Assistant Ram chandra Govind to the 1st grade has effect from the 24th February, 1900, and not as notified in G O C C No 456, dated the 15th July, 1900

## NATIVE ARMY

No. 1056 — In G G O No 729 of 1902, substitute '1st June, 1902,' for the words 'date of joining' under "2nd Madras Infantry"

No. 1057 — The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

*8th Bengal Lancers*

Risaldar Makbul Khan, *Bahadur*, to be Risaldar Major, Ressaidar and Woordie Major Ghulam Mustafa Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Akram Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie Major, and Dafadar Mir Yusuf Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Azam Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1902

*Bengal Sappers and Miners*

Havildar Nanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Madho Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

*43rd Gurkha Rifles*

Havildar Mangal Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhanbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th August, 1902

*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles*

Subadar Hanbir Thapa to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Rudrnarain Nagarkoti to be Subadar, and Havildar Jangbir Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Balwant Sing Mahat, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902

*10th Gurkha Rifles*

Jemadar Bhagtabir Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Chandrabir Thapa Havildar Major Ramjit Rami, Havildar Mal andhoje Raé and Havildar Pharsildhoje Suba to be Jemadars to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th May 1902

Jemadar Prasad Suba to be Subadar, and Havildar Rajbahadur Suba to be Jemadar *vice* Partiman Thapa, deceased, with effect from the 20th June, 1902

*24th Madras Infantry*

Jemadars Habib Shah and Shah Nawaz Khan (I) to be Subadars, and Havildar Bakar Khan to be Jemadar, to fill existing vacancies, the two former with effect from the 1st October and the latter from the 15th July, 1902

*16th Bombay Infantry*

Colour Havildar Gunpatrao Ghag to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramji Ambre transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1902

*22nd Bombay Infantry*

Jemadar Lalkarya to be Subadar, *vice* Ganpati Terodekar, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 16th October, 1902

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

*4th Punjab Infantry*

Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Wali Dad, transferred to the 24th Madras Infantry with effect from the 1st October, 1902

Havildar Lakhu to be Jemadar, *ice* Kali Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1902

## RETIREMENTS

No 1058—Major Arthur Malcolm Lloyd, Indian Staff Corps double company commander, 19th Madras Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st November 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

No. 1059—Honorary Captain Richard Dickson, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th October, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

No 1060—Honorary Captain Edwin Berry Deputy Commissary Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd October, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

## REWARDS

## GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS

No. 1061—On the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned officer, with effect from the date specified

From 5th July 1902, in the room of Colonel F W Leckie, Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance

## COLONEL ROBERT PATCH, C B, STAFF CORPS

*Dates of commissions*

Ensign	.	12th June, 1863
Lieutenant	:	27th July 1866
Captain	:	12th June, 1875
Major	.	12th June 1881
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel	.	7th December, 1888
Lieutenant Colonel	.	12th June, 1889
Colonel (substantive)	.	7th December 1891

*Appointments*

Regimental duty, with the 55th Foot, 1863-66

Regimental duty 34th Bengal Native Infantry, as Wing Subaltern, 1867

Commissariat Department as Sub-Assistant Commissary General Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Assistant Commissary General, and Commissary General (once officiating as Commissary General in Chief) 1867-95

*War services*

*Bhutan, 1865* — (India medal and clasp)

*Afghanistan 1879-80* — Operations of the Peshawar Valley Field Force (mentioned in despatches, medal)

*North West Frontier of India 1888* — Operations on the Black Mountain Hazara (mentioned in despatches Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel clasp to India medal)

*North West Frontier of India 1891* — As Chief Commissariat Officer during the operations on the Samana range (mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of the Government of India, clasp to India medal)

## VOLUNTEER CORPS

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

**No 1062** — *Bangalore Rifle Volunteers* —

Second Lieutenant John David O'Donnell to be Lieutenant with effect from 1st November, 1902, *vice* Oliver, resigned

Second Lieutenant Gerald Hume Wright to be Lieutenant with effect from 1st November, 1902, *vice* Boyne, resigned

Second Lieutenant Charles Stewart Rolland to be Lieutenant with effect from 1st November, 1902, *vice* King, resigned

**No. 1063** — *Agra Volunteer Rifles* —

Henry William Gill, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1902, *vice* Green, transferred to the supernumerary list

**No 1064** — *Sind Volunteer Rifles* —

Lieutenant John Christian Pringle resigns his commission

## MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

**No 1065** — His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force —

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*

Captain Edward Herbert Hart

**No 1066** — The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895 —

*Allahabad Light Horse*

Quartermaster-Sergeant W J Hemingway

*Surma Valley Light Horse*

Trooper J D Bunyan

Trooper A Lumsdaine



*Madras Artillery Volunteers*

Company Quartermaster Sergeant W P Dacosta

*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*

Gunner C M Pascal

*Moulmein Volunteer Artillery*

Bombardier J Johnstone

Gunner D O Sullivan

*Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*

Trooper E C Phillips

*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*

Sergeant P Fitzpatrick

Volunteer J O Brown

Volunteer M Vaz

*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*

Colour Sergeant F W Payne

Volunteer W E Uriage

*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*

Volunteer H H Hay

Volunteer W Kelly

Volunteer J Lennox

*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*

Sergeant R C Adolphus

Volunteer F Keuben

Volunteer A White

*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*

Captain S W Jewell

Sergeant G A Grief

Sergeant A S Jones

Lance Sergeant A W C Halpin

Corporal H Alexander

Corporal G King

Volunteer C K Davis

Volunteer G R McDowell

*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*

Lieutenant G W Murphy

*1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*

Band Sergeant J W Reilly

Sergeant H Daw

Sergeant W Pope

Corporal W G Morton

Volunteer J M Armstrong

Volunteer S Grubert

Volunteer A S Wallis

*2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*

Colour Sergeant T Smith

*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*

Volunteer M X D Souza

*1st Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*

Armourer Sergeant J Whitby

Volunteer C D'Souza

Volunteer J F Pereira.

Reservist V Fernandez

*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*

Honorary Captain and Paymaster A D Rollo

Colour Sergeant C W Martin

Corporal J Banks

Corporal F J D Cruze

Corporal J Germany

Corporal S Jah

Lance Corporal J F Fernandez

*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*

Lieutenant J H Willson

*Burma Railways Volunteer Corps*

Lance Sergeant A Lea

Corporal P A Maher

*Sind Volunteer Rifles*

Sergeant R D J Hodgson

*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*

Volunteer C W Brown

Volunteer A H Brown

*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*

Sergeant D Humphreys

Sergeant J F Vass

Corporal H Claudius

Volunteer R Atkinson

Volunteer J Davis

Volunteer J Phillips

*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*

Volunteer R G Hutson

*Southern Maharatta Railway Rifles*

Sergeant P Ryan

Corporal A Hesterlow

Lance Corporal F Hill

Volunteer C Wilson

*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*

Corporal C H McCann

*Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*

Volunteer H Thobold

*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*

Sergeant P Devlin

Corporal C F Sharpe

## ORGANISATION

**No. 1067**—In supersession of the orders contained in G G O No 343, dated the 18th April, 1902, it is hereby notified that the Electrical Engineer Volunteer Company at Bombay shall be attached to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery instead of to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers

## MARINE DEPARTMENT

## PROMOTIONS

• **No 63**—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 28th October, 1902 —

*To be Engineer*

Assistant Engineer R Vincent

E G BARROW, *Major General*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 28th November 1902*

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 22nd and 28th November 1902 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Death	Place of Death	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Royal Garrison Artillery	Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Frederick Allan Norton	24th November, 1902	Umballa		

## Statement of deposits on a count of estates between the 15th and 28th November 1902

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of death	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received
Bernard Nadel (a)	Assistant Surgeon	Indian Sub Medical Department	11th July, 1902	Intestate	R s p 1 076 6 9	27th January 1903
George Patrick Campbell (b)	Captain	25th Punjab Infantry	20th July, 1900	Ditto	61 0 0	Money remitted to the India Office London

(a) Widow — Mrs Alice Nadel  
Address — Villon Place, Hyculia Bombay

(b) Mother — Mrs Adelaide Campbell  
Address — 8 Bedford Grove, Southorne Sussex  
Brother — Major W A Campbell  
Address — Governor's House, His Majesty's Prison Warwick

F G BARROW, *Major-General*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
RAILWAYS**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 25th November, 1902*

**No. 438**—Mr E A S Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the 19th November, 1902, *vice* Mr E G Coutts, who is placed on deputation

**No 439**—Mr B Stapleton, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Kanaghat-Moorshedabad Section of Railway

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No 373 Railways, dated 18th October 1902

*The 27th November, 1902*

**No 441**—Mr C D D Wilson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways is on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways Madras, until further orders

**No 442**—Mr E G Coutts, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is placed on special duty, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November, 1902

**No. 443**—Mr J Izat, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces is transferred to State Railways, and posted to the Ranaghat Murshedabad Section of Railway

*The 28th November, 1902*

**No. 444**—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, who have been appointed, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, State Railways, are posted to the Railways noted opposite their names—

Mr Damodar Ganesh Dani, Ranaghat Murshedabad Section of Railway

Mr Spencer Pelham Flowerdew, Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway

Bawa Ramnik Singh, Agra Delhi Chord (State) Railway

**No 445**—Mr Richard Cecil Moss, who has been appointed, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, on nomination by the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is posted to the Ranaghat Murshedabad Section of Railway

C W HODSON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,  
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS**

**NOTIFICATION**

*Calcutta, the 26th November, 1902*

**No 440**—It is notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr James Kansome to be Consulting Architect to the Government of India

SIDNEY PRESION,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department of August 1901—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79 dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,

Publisher *Gazette of India*

11 A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 27th November 1902

NOTIFICATIONS

No 3863 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd November 1902 —

No 453 of 1902 —The Dolter Electric Traction, Limited, of 3 and 4, Great Winchester street, in the city of London, England *Improvements in connection with surface contact electric traction systems working with magnetically operated switches*

No 454 of 1902 —Wilhelm Connstein, doctor of medicine, 16 Salzufer, Charlottenburg, kingdom of Prussia, German empire *A process for the manufacture of fatty acids from their esters*

No 455 of 1902 —Niels Christian Schouboe, engineer, of 96, Østersogade, Copenhagen, Denmark *Improvements in railway sleepers of concrete or similar mouldable material*

No 456 of 1902 —Frederic Fowler Farlow, superintending engineer, Messrs Moolji Jaitha and Company, Jalgaon, Khandesh *An improved automatic wash away signalling apparatus for railway bridges culverts and blocked tunnels*

No 457 of 1902 —Henry Haddock Hains, commander, steamer "Mysore" *Improvements in aids to the navigation of rivers, canals, ports, coasts and such like waters and in appliances connected therewith*

No 458 of 1902 —The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen on Rhine, in the German empire *The production of indigo in an improved condition for transport storage and use*

No 3864 P —SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 490 of 1901 —K. K. Bernard, professor, Government College, Jubbulpur, Central Provinces *The effective and economical manufacture of ice cream without ice* (Specification filed 18 August 1902)

No 145 of 1902 —Cantwell and Company, consulting engineers and patent agents, 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta *An improved cork or plug for, kerosene and other cans* (Specification filed 19 November 1902)

No 308 of 1902 —Edward Daw Mashiter Cooper, conservator of forests, Chepauk Madras *Improvements relating to fastenings for doors windows and the like* (Specification filed 18 October 1902)

No 315 of 1902 —George John Victor Gold, traveller, of 15, Mentone road, Highburg park, in the county of London, England, and Laurence Schwabe, stationer, of "Rolph House," Hemel Hempstead, in the county of Hertford, England *A new or improved statement or invoice, form* (Specification filed 19 November 1902)

No 336 of 1902 —Basilus Tychonski, sergeant major, and Karl Dollinger, overseer both of Przemyśl, in the empire of Austria *Improvements in the method and apparatus for telegraphing and telephoning on non-insulated sub marine lines* (Specification filed 18 November 1902)

No 3865 P —THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

- No 180 of 1894 —Willans and Robinson, Limited *Improvements in metallic joints for boilers and other apparatus* (From 11 January 1903 to 11 January 1904 )
- No 161 of 1895 —Thomas Headly Stackhouse *Improvements in type writing machines* (From 26 November 1902 to 26 November 1903 )
- No 417 of 1896 —Bernhard Baron *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes* (From 23 January 1903 to 28 January 1904 )
- No 127 of 1898 —The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines* (From 25 November 1902 to 25 November 1903 )
- No 128 of 1898 —The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the adjustable moulds of linotype machines* (From 25 November 1902 to 25 November 1903 )
- No 138 of 1898 —John William Scarth *Improved apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas and the like purposes* (From 25 November 1902 to 25 November 1903 )
- No 169 of 1898 —Dr Walther Nernst *Electrical incandescent lamp* (From 12 December 1902 to 12 December 1903 )

No 3866 P —WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

- No 21 of 1898 —Peter Eadie, John Eadie Peter Eadie the younger and John Scott Eadie *Improvements in ring travellers for spinning and like machines* (Specification filed 16 August 1898 )
- No 24 of 1898 —Robert Cooke Sayer *Improvements in electric railways and their vehicles* (Specification filed 18 August 1898 )
- No 25 of 1898 —Alexander Wood William Ruxton and Jervis Coats junior *Improvements in sewing machines for doing honeycombing work* (Specification filed 15 August 1898 )
- No 27 of 1898 —Marcel Perreux Lloyd *Improvements in and connected with the electrodeposition of copper and other metals on rotary cathodes* (Specification filed 15 August 1898 )
- No 71 of 1898 —William Martin *A combined plough suitable for ryots in India* (Specification filed 19 August 1898 )
- No 109 of 1898 —Friedrich Wanz and Franz Wanz *An improved mask or inhaling apparatus for use in noxious atmospheres* (Specification filed 16 August 1898 )
- No 225 of 1898 —Alfred Geogre Wells *Improvements in grinding mills* (Specification filed 16 August 1898 )
- No 226 of 1898 —Alfred Andrew Lockwood *Improvements in amalgamating apparatus* (Specification filed 16 August 1898 )
- No 236 of 1898 —Pyary Lal Mukerjee *An improved standing plate or platform for native latrines and for improvements in native latrines* (Specification filed 19 August 1898 )

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

- No 81 of 1897 —Gavin Sibbald Jones *An improved sugarcane crushing mill* (Specification filed 17 August 1897 )
- No. 201 of 1897 —Frederick Augustus Knapp and George Goodwin *Improvements in marine vessels* (Specification filed 17 August 1897 )

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

---

No 86 of 1895 —William Duffy *Improvements relating to wood-block paving for roadways, streets and thoroughfares, applicable also to other purposes* (Specification filed 14 August 1895)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

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No 63 of 1893 —William Stronach Lockhart *An improved machine for sorting materials according to size* (Specification filed 17 August 1893)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (f) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention

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### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH) CALCUTTA"

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The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

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The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

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Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

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Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

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Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

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All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

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At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent there with to the Secretary

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C R WILSON  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act 1888



## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21

Date of Deposit	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount
				Rs. a p.
Prior to 1842	Collins — Sergeant		Two children	157 14 1
"	Lee E. Corporal		Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith Henry, Sergeant		Elizabeth	826 0 0
"	Smith D. Sergeant Major		Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story — Sergeant		Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant		John	77 15 3
"	Rutherford Sergeant		Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson William Gunner		John	47 5 7
"	Taylor John Private		John	214 11 11
"	Conry Peter, Corporal		Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum —, Conductor		John	354 6 10
"	Gordon James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey Jeremiah	57th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbally Thomas Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, — Corporal		John	61 3 9
"	Hyde Henry Conductor		Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson, E. Troop Sergeant	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Major			
"	Anderson William Corporal	H C 1st Bn Regt	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary	13 13 9
"	Minogue T Private	3rd Buffs	Anne	23 11 0
"	Sailor John Bombardier		Thomas	43 0 0
"	Neal James Private	59th Foot	Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Sherrock J Corporal		James	43 0 0
"	Moore Bombardier		Joseph	160 0 0
"	Lawson Henry, Laboratory Sergeant		Joseph	5 9 5
"	Cressington James Corporal	13th L Infy	George	11 8 2
"	McCoy — Sub Conductor		Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	Long R Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	John and George	95 3 2
"	Baker H Gunner	4th Co 3rd Bn Arty	Ann and Robert D	137 3 9
"	Hills — Gunner	1st Co 3rd Bn Arty	James	32 1 4
"	Burns James Gunner	Artillery	Sophia	30 1 1
"	McKenney R Bombardier	1st Co 4th Bn Arty	Hannah	10 5 9
"	Smith J Gunner	1st Co 2nd Bn Arty	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
"	Byrne F Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn Arty	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Blynn J Gunner	3rd Troop 1st Bde, H Arty	Charles	123 13 4
"	Fagan J Gunner	1st Co 3rd Bn Arty	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Johnson C Gunner	1st Co 5th Bn Arty	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Twoomey M, Gunner	4th Co 3rd Bn Arty	William	3 0 6
"	Ahern William Gunner	4th Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Michael William, and Margaret	21 2 11
"	McCormick J Gunner	4th Co 2nd Bn Arty	John	65 11 9
"	Gavin, J Gunner	2nd Co 3rd Bn Arty	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Bryan D, Sergeant		Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Reid — Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Mortimer	12 10 11
"	South John Sergeant		Eleanore and Eunice	68 6 5
"	Cunningham Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
"	Blyth, John, Conductor		Michael	37 14 6
"	Smith T Sergeant		Children (names not recorded)	12 12 3
"	Pierce Or Mr Sergeant	20th N I	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Driver, J Sergeant Major		Thomas	711 15 2
"	Davis, D, Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde, H Arty	Robert Charles and John	141 7 1
"	Canty, John Bombardier	3rd Co, 4th Bn Arty	Thomas	23 15 2
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)		John (died 11th May 1842)	2, 2 2 8
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)		Bryon Margaret, and William	53 8 3
Mar 24, 1843	Nowlon I, Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B H A	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Apl 3, 1843	Farrel, James Gunner	2nd Co 5th Bn Arty	Ellen	112 9 0
" 3, 1843	Roach Edward, Private	1st Bn Lt Infy	Charlotte	4 2 8
Mar 9, 1843	Sheeham, B, Gunner	3rd Co 3rd Bn Arty	David and Austel	7 13 3
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	John and Patrick	2 1 8
Sept 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Oct 30, 1887	Ward J Gunner	O Batty 3rd Bde, R A	George	200 0 0
Dec 31, 1887	Bunn, F, Gunner	G Batty, B Bde, R H A	Julia	77 11 11
			William Thomas	63 9 8

Date of Deposit	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount
Mar 29 1888	Oxford W, Private	2nd Royal Lanc Regt	A and L	Rs 13 9 8
Nov 16 1844	Gale — Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20 1844	Sullivan John Bombardier	1st Co 2nd Bn Arty	John	130 0 0
Jan 6, 1845	Monaghan Michael Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	James	156 12 5
" 15 1845	Godfrey — Sergeant Major		Harriett M and James	31 14 1
Feb 14 1845	Irvy — Bugle Major	6th Bn of Arty	James	12 6 9
" 3 1842	Wilson		Sophia Thomas and Elizabeth	204 7 8
" 1842	McCarthy Or Mr Sergeant		John	61 2 3
14, 1845	Hanno J Drummer	68th Regt. N Infy	Mary	28 8 3
July 7 1845	Hay A Sergeant Major		Thomas	101 5 4
" 9 1845	Mcnevy John Sergeant Major	2nd Bde II Arty	Henry and James	292 75 8
" 9 1845	Murphy Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop 3rd Bde H Arty	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9 1845	Fate, William Staff Sergeant	4th Co 15th Bn of Arty	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
9 1845	Palcy Owen Cunner	3rd Co 5th Bn of Arty	Owen	7 1 7
Sept 1 1845	Ryan — Sergeant		Julia B and George J	120 13 0
Aug 8, 1846	McInerney Thomas, Sub Conductor		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasgow John Corporal		Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley Henry Cunner		Henry	34 9 3
Oct 16 1846	Lewis Thomas Cunner	Arty	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6 1847	Doherty Francis Cunner		Maria	83 3 6
" 19 1847	Lunn Adam Farrier		Adam F and John	79 14 0
" 19 1847	Clarke William Bombardier	1st Troop 3rd Bde H Arty	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19 1847	Prince W, Sergeant	1st Troop 1st Bde H Arty	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan 11 1848	Barnes — Corporal		Maria	59 0 0
July 6 1848	Frithwaite W Staff Sergeant		C William and William H	148 3 5
Oct 16 1848	Lutcher H, Sergeant Major	Sumoor Bn	John and Frederick and David Edwin	99 6 1
May 0 1849	Sheehy D Private	2nd Fm Regt	James	36 5 6
June 2 1849	Moore Benjamin Private	1st Fm B F	Sarah C	9 8 4
" 2 1849	Crowley Charles Private	1st Fm B F	John	7 6 1
Oct 12 1849	Deary W Conductor		Emeline	50 0 0
Nov 21 1849	Meget — Sergeant Major		George	69 14 4
Feb 18 1850	Leete Daniel Cunner	1st Co 4th Bn of Arty	James and another	6 3 5
June 29 1850	Lynch Patrick Sergeant	1st Co 3rd Bn of Arty	John and another	29 15 0
Aug 19 1850	Sheehan J Cunner	Arty	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct 29 1850	Lees James Corporal	2nd Fm Regt	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov 4 1852	Hedgim Adam Cunner	2nd Co 5th Bn of Arty	William	9 11 11
Feb 1 1853	Edwards Michael Sergeant	2nd Co 5th Bn of Arty	John and Bridget	36 5 9
Apr 21 1853	Staple Edward Sergeant	Suppers and Miners	E W H	97 2 6
Sept 13 1853	Erwin Michael Sergeant	Artificer Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan 21 1854	Culwin Robert Bombardier	1st Co 3rd Bn of Arty	William	206 1 2
" 18 1854	Mumford George Sub Conductor	Ordnance Dept	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept 21 1855	Franklin C Buzza Sergeant		Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct 15 1857	Farle Edward Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec 4 1860	MacDonald John Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June 1862	Kedde J Private	2nd Lm B F	James and James	86 0 0
July 22 1863	Lavien William Color Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan 25 1864	Jones John Gunner	G Battery 22nd Bde, Royal Arty	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar 10 1864	Anderon William Gunner	5th Bn 25th Bde	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19 1864	Rowland J Private	Royal Arty		
July 18 1865		2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M and Elizabeth Ann	8 0 0
June 25 1866	Mead William Bombardier	4 25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct 9 1871	Nick R Sergeant	Arty	Henry J	21 1 4
May 8 1884	Clydon Daniel Color Sergeant	2nd Lanc Fus	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6 1887				
June 2 1888	Simons J Lance Corporal	2nd Bn, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	Annie Isabella and John Thomas	353 14 0
Sept 7 1888				
Apr 11, 1889	Hyland M Drummer	2nd Pn The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	Patrick and Emily Matilda	372 6 5
Oct 29 1883	Iow C Corporal	O Battery, 3rd Bde R A	William Herbert	189 6 0

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta

C N BAKER, Captain,  
Pay Examiner Bengal Command, and Ex officio  
Secretary Military Orphan Schools

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE BENGAL COMMAND,  
Calcutta the 7th November 1902

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA**

**NOTIFICATION**

Abu, the 13th November, 1902

**No. 1462—401-A** —The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara on or after the 15th December, 1902

- 2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner

**DRAFT NOTIFICATION**

In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the granting of licenses to possess and to transport petroleum in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara

**Possession of Petroleum**

I For the purposes of these rules, "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards.

II (1) The District Magistrate may grant licenses—

(a) in Form A for the possession of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons and

(b) in Form B for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 500 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons

(2) The District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may grant licenses in Form C for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 50,000 gallons

(3) The Chief Commissioner may grant licenses for the possession—

(a) of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons, and

(b) of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk, to be stored in accordance with such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him and in places of which the plans and specifications have his previous approval

III (1) Petroleum, of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form A or B, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire

(2) Petroleum of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form C, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof and the doorways or other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than three feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than three feet below the level of the road or street so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire, and there shall be a clear open space of at least twenty feet round the building

IV The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum and dangerous petroleum under these rules —

**Petroleum**

	<i>R</i>
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 1 000 gallons	6
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 1,000 gallons but does not exceed 5 000 gallons	1
	Extra for each 1 000 gallons or part of 1 000 gallons in excess of 1 000 gallons
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 5 000 gallons	2
	For every (additional) 1 000 gallons or part of 1 000 gallons in excess of 5 000 gallons

### Dangerous Petroleum

When the quantity possessed is equal to or less than 40 gallons	R 3
When the quantity possessed exceeds 40 gallons for every 40 gallons or fraction of 40 gallons	5

V Every license for the possession of petroleum in any place shall specify the maximum quantity of petroleum which may be stored in that place

VI Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in Rule XV, every license for the possession of petroleum shall be in force until the 31st of December next following the grant of the license

### Transport of Petroleum

VII (1) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 500 gallons, may be either general or special. Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum shall be special only

(2) Petroleum to be transported shall be packed in airtight tins or other vessels not easily broken, or be contained in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage

(3) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk by rail may be granted if the petroleum is contained in wagons approved by the railway administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it

(4) Licenses may be granted by the Chief Commissioner for the transport of dangerous petroleum exceeding 40 gallons and not being in bulk according to such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him

VIII General licenses in Form F for a period of twelve months shall be issued for transport by cart only. Such licenses shall authorize the holders to transport by cart petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, being their own property, without restriction as to destination or quantity

IX The holder of a general license shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue a pass in Form G appended to these rules, specifying the places from and to which respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and the quantity of petroleum covered by it. Each pass shall be numbered, and the number of the general license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart. The person or persons in charge of the carts shall not permit them to be moved after sunset or before sunrise or to carry any light

X Special licenses in Forms D and L for the transport of petroleum shall be in force for such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified in the license

XI Every special license for the transport of petroleum shall specify the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, the quantity of petroleum covered by the license, and the time for which the license is in force

XII Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by cart or by both these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained, or in the case of petroleum to be transported in bulk by rail, shall state that the wagon in which it is to be carried has been approved as required by Rule VII (3)

XIII When a license has been granted under these rules for the transport of petroleum, the District Magistrate or any subordinate Magistrate or police officer of, or above, the rank of Head Constable empowered by him in writing for this purpose, may at any time after sunrise and before sunset, and on or before the arrival of the petroleum at its place of destination, detain any cart used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license and seeing whether its provisions are being complied with

XIV The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum under these rules —

### Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum

When the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported exceeds 40 gallons for every 40 gallons or fraction of 40 gallons	R 4
When the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported does not exceed 40 gallons	2

### Special license for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum

When the quantity to be transported exceeds 500 but does not exceed 5,000 gallons	R 1
For every additional 5,000 gallons or part of 5,000 gallons	1
General license for the transport of petroleum by cart for twelve months	100

## General

XV Licenses granted under these rules shall be in the forms, and shall have endorsed on them the rules and conditions, respectively, prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed. Every such license shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other good and sufficient reason to be recorded in writing by the licensing officer, or where the license is granted by the Chief Commissioner, by an Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

XVI Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license. Every such application shall be made not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license will expire. The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

XVII The licensing officer may for special reasons to be reported to the Chief Commissioner, refuse a license in any case. The reason for refusing a license shall be communicated to the applicant, if a request to that effect is preferred by him.

XVIII (1) An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner against every order of the District Magistrate refusing or cancelling a license.

Provided that the appeal be filed within one month after the communication of such order to the appellant.

(2) The order of the Commissioner, in appeal or otherwise, shall be subject only to revision by the Chief Commissioner.

## FORM A

License to possess dangerous petroleum, to be granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

When the amount exceeds forty } gallons	Assistant of the Chief Commissioner
When the amount does not exceed } forty gallons	District Magistrate

## ENDORSMENT ON FORM A

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) All petroleum in the licensed place shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act.
- (2) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place.
- (3) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.
- (4) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building.
- (5) The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding 3 gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

**FORM B**

License to possess petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section 11 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899

(VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing not more than \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

The

190

District Magistrate

**ENDORSEMENT ON FORM****RULES**

[ Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

**CONDITIONS**

- (1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place
- (2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored
- (3) No smoking light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building

**FORM C**

License to possess petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section 11 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No.

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

The

190

District Magistrate

Countersigned

Commissioner

**ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C****RULES**

[ Here enter Rules III (2), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the rules under section 9 of the Act ]

**CONDITIONS**

- (1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place
- (2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored
- (3) No smoking light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building

## FORM D

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum, granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ to transport \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing in all \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license and by the following route, namely —

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below —

The license shall continue in force till the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

When the amount exceeds forty }  
gallons

Assistant to the Chief Commissioner

When the amount does not ex }  
ceed forty gallons

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules VII and X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) The petroleum shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act
- (2) The petroleum shall be carried (*here describe mode or modes of conveyance*)
- (3) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed
- (4) When the petroleum is carried by cart the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light
- (5) The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of petroleum, except in accordance with the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained

## FORM E

Special license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ [ \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing ]\* \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

\*Omit these words when petroleum is to be transported in bulk

This license shall continue in force only till the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 190\_\_\_\_\_

The

190 }

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E

## RULES

[ Here enter Rule VII, sub rules (1) to (3) and Rules X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the Regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed

- (2) When the petroleum is carried by cart, the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light

### FORM F

General license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee Rs 100

A general license is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport petroleum by cart within the districts of Ajmer and Merwara subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

This license shall continue in force till the

The

190

}

District Magistrate

### ENDORSEMENT ON FORM F

#### RULES

[ Here enter Rules VII, sub rules (1) and (2), VIII, IX, XIII to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

#### CONDITIONS

- (1) The cart containing the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise or carry any light  
 (2) The number of this license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart

### FORM G

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No \_\_\_\_\_ for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart

No

This pass covers \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum being the property of \_\_\_\_\_, while in transport from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

The

190

}

Holder of General License No \_\_\_\_\_

### ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G

#### RULES

[ Here enter Rule IX of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

By order,

A B MINCHIN, Captain,  
 First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent Rajputana,  
 and Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara

### BOARD OF EXAMINERS

#### NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs 6 Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane





**ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.**

**Notices of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II  
of 1874**

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Mr W T Sutton late Assistant Loco Foreman Kabul River Bank	Nowshera	3rd October 1902	District Judge Pesha war, 5th November 1902	No Will known to exist No application
Mr C F Taylor late of Tundia.	Tundia	16th June, 1902	Judge of Agra 4th October 1902	No Will The widow has been instructed to apply for Letters of Administration
Colonel R H Crew DSO RAMC (Retired list) late of Srinagar	Srinagar, Kashmir	24th September 1902	Assistant Resident and District Judge in Kashmir 1st October 1902	Will left Probate granted to Mrs J E Crew
Mr Stanley Norie Lloyd late a Tea Planter	Pathicherra Tea Estate in the District of Cachar	16th October 1902	Deputy Commissioner Silchar 4th November 1902	A minor not legally competent to make a Will
Captain John Sleigh late of Naini Tal	Naini Tal	29th July 1902	Commissioner Ku maun Division Naini Tal 6th October 1902	No Will No application

**HENRY T HYDE,**  
**Administrator General of Bengal**

**COUNCIL HOUSE STREET**  
**Calcutta 20th November 1902**

**BANK OF BENGAL**

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th November, 1902**

[illegible]

**BANK OF HUNGAL**  
**Calcutta, the 27th November, 1902**

**E J BIRCH,**  
**Chief Accountant**

By order of the Directors,  
W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent  
Percentage 46.51

### REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Secunderabad, this 22nd day of November, 1902 —

Number Rank and Name, — 5297, Private George William Broome	Parish and County in which born — Bradford Yorkshire
Age — 23 years	Date of desertion or absence — 10th November 1902
Height, — 5 feet 9 inches	Place of desertion or absence — Secunderabad
Colour of — Complexion, dark hair brown eyes brown	Marks, — Nil
Trade — Labourer	Absent of pass to Bangalore
Date of enlistment — 9th March, 1899	Under four years service
Place of enlistment — Beverley	

G A IVATT Major,  
Commanding 1st Lincolnshire Regiment

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Kukee, this 24th day of November 1902

Number Rank and Name — 2167 Gunner Mumford, William	Place of Enlistment — Walworth
Age — 24 years 3 months	Parish and County in which born — Walworth London Surrey
Height — 5 feet 7 inches	Date of Desertion or absence — 17th November 1902
Colour of — Complexion fresh hair light brown eyes grey	Place of Desertion or absence — Kukee
Trade — Postman	Marks — Scar lower back
Date of Enlistment — 10th August 1897	Under five years three months service

H SPINLER, Captain, R F A,  
Commanding 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, dated at Poona, this 24th day of November, 1902

Number Rank and Name — 5963 Private Henry Cecil West	Date of desertion or absence, — 15th November 1902
Age — 26 years	Place of desertion or absence — Poona
Height — 5 feet 8 inches	Marks — Eyebrows meet Saddle Arch right forearm A I Ship left forearm Star base of left thumb
Colour of — Complexion dark hair black eyes brown	This man is believed to be in Bombay about 20th instant
Trade — Seaman	Under 4 years service
Date of enlistment — 6th February 1897	
Place of enlistment — London	
Parish and county in which born — Broughty Ferry Dundee	

G CUNNINGHAM, Lt Col,  
Commanding 2nd Bn The Royal Scots

### BANK OF BENGAL

#### NOTICE

Calcutta the 26th November, 1902

Mr A M Lindsay has returned from leave and resumes the office of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer

The Directors have also ordered the following changes in the Bank's Establishment —

Mr N H Y Warren to act as Agent, Calcutta, *vice* Mr Treble, granted furlough  
 Mr E Y Barnard to act as Agent, Lahore, *vice* Mr Warren  
 Mr S A H Sitwell to act as Agent, Serajunge *vice* Mr Mitchell, granted furlough  
 Mr J M Atkinson on return from leave to act as Agent, Patna, *vice* Mr Sitwell

By order of the Directors,

W D CRUICKSHANK

Secretary and Treasurer

H C

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA

### NOTIFICATION

Central India Agency, Indore, the 21st November 1902

**No. 13627**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 3 (1) of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act (II of 1902), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow Nimach and Nowgong (excluding the Civil Lines of Nowgong) by the Notification, of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 40/51 B dated the 21st October 1902 the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to declare that the said Act shall on and after the 1st December, 1902 be operative in the Cantonments of Mhow Nimach, and Nowgong (excluding the Civil Lines of Nowgong)

The 22nd November 1902

**No 13620**—Captain C B Thornhill made over charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate Nimach to Captain A J Stephen Station Staff Officer Nimach on the afternoon of the 16th November 1902

By order,

C J WINDHAM Captain  
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor  
General in Central India

## THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

### NOTIFICATION

Bangalore, the 21st November, 1902

**No 6589**—The list of text books approved by the Resident in Mysore for use in aided schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is the same as that for the Madras Presidency published in pages 4-4—48a of part I of the *Fort St George Gazette* dated the 22nd July 1902

Heads and Managers of schools are informed that where more books than one are approved for any form or class they are at liberty to select whichever book they prefer

No books not authorized by the Resident shall be used in any aided school

By order,

R M KING  
First Assistant Resident

### NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of medical stores and surgical instruments etc., to the Medical Store Department Bengal Command, Calcutta from 1st April 1903, to 31st March 1904

Schedule of stores in duplicate with tender forms can be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned up to the 12th December, 1902

Tenders will be received up to 15th December 1902, and will be opened on the 15th noon. Parties tendering are invited to attend. All tenders to be superscribed "*Tenders for Medical Supplies*"

Tenders must be accompanied by treasury receipt or Government promissory notes for the earnest money at 2 per cent on the total value of the tender

The medical store keeper does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender

F I H DOBSON, Lieutenant Colonel, I M S  
Medical Storekeeper to Government Bengal Command

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT  
BENGAL COMMAND  
Calcutta, the 2nd November 1902

**DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.**

**Calcutta, the 26th November, 1902**

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd November, 1922**

[illegible]

A F CON

Head Commissioner of Imperial Currency

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER  
MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Mount Abu the 19th November 1902

**No. 4929 S**—Whereas land is required in the Aymer District for a public purpose, and for providing a permanent crossing station at Hatundi this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894

District	Parganah	Mouza	AMOUNT REQUIRED			Part for which required	REMARKS
			Permanent	Temporary	Total		
			A sq feet		A sq feet		
Ajmer	Ajmer	Hatundi Khajpura	6 13100 0 14450		6 41100 0 14450	Contingent station at Hatundi	The plan can be put at the office of the District Am

The Collector of Ajmer is authorized to take steps for the acquisition of the land notified

G G WHITE MICF,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara

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**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**

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**NOTIFICATION****ESTABLISHMENT**

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1902

**No 6**—Mr W F Milne Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani on the 6th October, 1902

R N BURN,  
Accountant General

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**EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY**

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**NOTIFICATIONS**

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1902

**No 13**—Mr F A Hadow Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank is appointed Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway. He joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 18th November, 1902

The 25th November, 1902

**No 14**—Mr R H Asappa, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November, 1902

W V CONSIABLE Lt-Col R I  
Manager

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**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

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**NOTIFICATION**

Agra, the 17th November, 1902

**No 228**—Sayad Muhammad Kazim Husain, Inspector of the Central Punjab in the Upper Division of the Internal Branch is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *viz* Mr F D Reid, officiating as Superintendent, *viz* Mr C R Hunter, or until further orders

R M DANE,  
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

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**HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE**

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**NOTIFICATION**

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1902

The Honble the Chief Justice of Bengal has, under Article 725(7) of the Civil Service Regulations granted extension of leave to Mr F Peacock, Receiver High Court, from 1st February to 24th April, 1903, in continuation of the leave already granted to him

W R FINK,  
Registrar

## THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER MERWARA

### NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 27th November, 1902

**No. 330 A**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara is pleased to appoint Captain A DeS Burton, I S C, 25th Bombay Rifles, while holding charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the district of Ajmer-Merwara

• **No 330-B**—Under the authority vested in him by section 11 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara is pleased to invest Captain A DeS Burton, I S C, 25th Bombay Rifles, while holding charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes to be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Nasirabad

By order,

A B MINCHIN Captain,  
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General Rujputana  
and Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara

## SURVEY OF INDIA

### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 28th November, 1902

**No 230**—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade with effect from the dates specified against their names—

Nikunjo Ronjin Mazumdar  
Kaphael Edward Saubolle  
Ernest Michael Kenny  
Frank Cecil Glass  
Bertie Clifford Newland

} from 1st November, 1902  
from 14th November 1902  
from 15th November 1902

ST G GORL, Colonel, R E  
Surveyor General of India

## POST OFFICE

### NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1902

**No 2588 Ap**—Mr M C Byrne, Superintendent of post offices 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days, with effect from the 27th October 1902

**No 2596 Ap**—Mr H Smith Superintendent of post offices 1st grade is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

The 27th November, 1902

**No 2618-Ap**—Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, Superintendent of post offices officiating in the 3rd grade is granted an extension of privilege leave for eleven days, with effect from the 20th November, 1902

**No 2636-Ap**—Mr K Vithalingam Pillai, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 5th October, 1902

Mr G Ramasawmy Chetty is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr K Vithalingam Pillai, or until further orders

H M KISCH,  
Offg Director General of the Post Office of India

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

The 19th November, 1902

**No. 44**—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Kabul River Bank station at Nowshera

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894 and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

## Specification of Land

DISTRICT	Tahsil	Mauza	Area	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plan may be inspected
Peshawar	Nowshera	Nowshera Kalan	26 44	South	North Grand Trunk Road South River (Kabul West Railway Line)	In the office of Engineer in Chief N W Railway Lahore
		TOTAL	20 44			

The correct area by careful measurement by Revenue subordinates is shown to be 211 katalas 4 mailans or, 26 acres, 1 rood 31 pole

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, C. I. E. R. F.

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province

The 25th November 1902

**No. 45**—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, land required permanently by Government for cutting pound in mile 110 N. W. 1 Road

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

## Specification of Land

District	Talqanah	Mauzah	Area in acre	Direction	Location	Place where the plans may be inspected
Bannu	Bannu	Fatma Khel (Kalan)	0 097	South east of Pura thali	73 x 58 Whole site at north east of Pura thali and N W 1 Road	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer Kohat and Kurram sub district

NOTE—(1) Yes, as to the land being provided for in a sanctioned estimate

(2) Endeavours to obtain the land by private negotiations have been unsuccessful

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6 Act I of 1894 and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

A. S. HOLME, Lieut. R. E.,

for Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner N. W. F. Province



## REVENUE COMMISSIONER NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

## NOTIFICATION

Peshawar, the 21st November, 1902

**No 1017 A** —Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that Kothri is required by Government for a public purpose namely, extension of building of Anglo Vernacular Middle School, Haripur

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose

• This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

## Specification of Land

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DISTRICT	Tahsil	Muzah	Area	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plot may be inspected
Hazara	Haripur	Haripur	5 a 06 1/2	North South East West	North school compound South school building East school compound West ten of Mott Ram	Deputy Commissioner's office, Hazara

M I ODWYER

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner N W F Province

## THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

## NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar the 19th November, 1902

**No 257** — Lieutenant Colonel J W Rodgers, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical Office of the Kohat District on the afternoon of the 11th of November 1902 relieving Captain H M Cruddas I M S

**No 258** — Captain H M Cruddas I M S made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Lieutenant-Colonel J W Rodgers I M S, on the afternoon of the 11th November, 1902

**No 262** Under section 5 (1) of Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the rules for the manufacture possession and sale of explosives in the Punjab published with the Punjab Government Notification No 575, dated 9th April 1887 as amended by subsequent notifications in so far as these rules are in force in the North West Frontier Province —

## Amendment

(a) Prefix the words 'save as hereinafter provided' to rule 91, and add the following proviso to this rule, viz —

'Provided that the holder of a license duly granted in Form VI B or in Form VII B under rule 11 of the rules made under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), may on production of such license before the District Magistrate, be granted a license under rule 8 without payment of fees'

(b) After the words "a like license" in rule 36 insert the words "granted by the like authority"

The 20th November, 1902

**No. 264**—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that in consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of the village of Masho Khel in the Badaber police station, of the Peshawar district, shall be charged for a period of one year with the cost of maintaining additional police, as follows—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No	Rank	Grade	Pay of grade	Monthly pay	Annual cost.
			Rs	Rs	Rs a p
1	Sergeant	2nd	16	16	192 0 0
1	Ditto	3rd	12	12	144 0 0
1	Mounted constable		22	22	264 0 0
6	Foot constables	1st	7	42	504 0 0
TOTAL					1,104 0 0
Clothing					45 0 0
Contingencies					114 14 4
Pensionary charges					92 0 0
Equipment charges					7 0 0
Hutting					30 0 0
					1,392 14 4

Contingent allowances

By order,

R I R GLANCY,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province

### APPOINTMENTS

The 19th November, 1902

**No 255**—Subedar Major Nur Muhammad Khan, of the Border Military Police, Bannu, performed the duties of Commandant of that force, in addition to his own duties, from the 17th April to 29th May, 1902, both days inclusive

**No 256**—Sirdar Sultan Asad Jan, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner performed the duties of Commandant Border Military Police, Bannu, in addition to his own duties from the 30th May to 6th June, 1902, both days inclusive

**No. 259**—Ressal'dai Kashi Nand, Rai Bahadur Inspector of Dir Levies, is appointed Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and assumed charge of his duties at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 7th November, 1902

**No 260**—Khan Bahadur Arbab Abdul Rauf Khan, on relinquishing the post of Subedar Major Border Military Police, Peshawar, is transferred to the Malakand and appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner *sub pro tem*, and Inspector of Dir Levies, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 4th November, 1902

### POWERS

The 19th November, 1902

**No 261**—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act on M Abdul Karim officiating settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer or Colonization Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving

The 21st November, 1902

**No. 266**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub sections (1) and (2) of section 27 of Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner North West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr R T Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, for the period from 9th May, 1902, to 20th October, 1902, all the powers of a

Collector under the said Act (with the exception of Chapter VI thereof) such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Mardan sub division of the Peshawar district, and subject to the control of the Collector of Peshawar

**No. 267** — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub sections (1) and (2) of section 105 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr R F Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, for the period from 9th May, 1902 to 20th October, 1902, all the powers of a Collector under the said Act such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Mardan sub division of the Peshawar district, and subject to the control of the Collector of Peshawar

**No. 268** — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub sections (1) and (2) of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, all the powers of a Collector under the said Act (with the exception of Chapter VI thereof) such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Mardan sub-division of the Peshawar district, and subject to the control of the Collector of Peshawar

**No. 269** — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 105 of the Punjab Tenancy Act 1887 the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers upon Mr P J G Pison, Assistant Commissioner, all the powers of a Collector under the said Act such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Mardan sub division of the Peshawar district, and subject to the control of the Collector of Peshawar

By order,

R I R GIANCY, Asst Secy,  
for Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W I Province

### EXAMINATION

The 19th November, 1902

**No. 263** — The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashu by the Higher Standard at the Examinations held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan Quetta, and Mian Mir on the 27th and 28th October 1902 —

- 1 Lieutenant G S Bull, Royal Garrison Artillery
- 2 Assistant Surgeon W D Salt, Indian Subordinate Medical Department
- 3 Lieutenant C H Villers Stuart, 2nd Punjab Infantry
- 4 Lieutenant V G Menzies, 6th Bombay Cavalry, attached 15th Hussars
- 5 Major J I Parker, No 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery
- 6 Assistant Surgeon D Barrett, Indian Subordinate Medical Department
- 7 Lieutenant H Lewis 7th Bombay Lancers
- 8 Lieutenant F Skipwith, 24th Punjab Infantry
- 9 Mr D de S Bray, Assistant Commissioner Thal
- 10 Lieutenant C H Tyrell, 26th Punjab Infantry
- 11 Captain R C Smith, 17th Bengal Lancers
- 12 Lieutenant W M F Turner, Royal Garrison Artillery
- 13 Private S Ash, 1st Cameronians
- 14 Lieutenant H S Tyndall, 40th Punjab Infantry
- 15 Captain W R Battye, I M S, 19th Punjab Infantry
- 16 Mr M F O'Dwyer, C S, Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province
- 17 Lieutenant L B H Haworth, 3rd Assistant to Agent Governor General Baluchistan
- 18 Captain C E D Davidson Houston, 5th Punjab Infantry
- 19 Lieutenant C J White, North West Militia
- 20 Mr L B Howell, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar
- 21 Corporal H J Elliot, 1st Wiltshire Regiment
- 22 Sergeant Narricott, Royal Garrison Artillery, Head Clerk, District Staff Office Dera Ismail Khan

- 
- 23 Captain H C Beadon, Assistant Settlement Officer, Hazara
  - 24 Lieutenant C J B Hay, Queen's Own ' Corps of Guides
  - 25 Lieutenant S F Muspratt, Adjutant, Khyber Rifles
  - 26 Mr F D Reid, Salt Department
  - 27 Lieutenant F S J Murray, 2nd Punjab Cavalry
  - 28 Mr F W Tomkins, District Superintendent of Police, Bannu
  - 29 Lieutenant H C S Ward, 2nd Bengal Lancers
  - 30 Mr E G Gregson Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar
  - 31 Captain A M Addison, South Wales borderers
  - 32 Quarter Master Sergeant T H Quilter, 1st Wiltshire Regiment
  - 33 Sergeant R Head, Supply and Transport Corps Peshawar

By order,

R I R GLANCY

Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W F Province

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### LEAVE

The 20th November, 1902

**No 265**—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant E H S James I S C Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan in this office notification No 147 dated the 11th July 1902, has been extended by a period of four days

By order,

A H GANI

Secretary to Chief Commissioner  
N W F Province

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 25th October, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS			DEATHS			CAUSE OF DEATH							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE					Ratio of deaths per 1 000 of population	Number	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Small pox	Cholera	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Typhoid	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of births per 1 000 of population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	~ 680		1	1	2	1	1			1					1					7	14	1
2		Rawalakot	4 114	3	2	5	3	2	1				1		1			1		1	1	63	38	2
3		Butt	7 020	3	1	4	7	4	3												3	30	52	3
4		Haripur	5 578	3	3	6	2	2					1				1					75	19	4
5	Peshawar		91 070	26	11	37	41	13	26	5		23		2					0	5	11	21	23	5
6	Kohat		30 090	8	6	14	8	7	3		1	0					1					24	14	6
7	Bannu	Baran	14 111	7	3	10	9	6	3					1			3	3	2	5		37	33	7
8		Faisalabad	3 218	3	1	4	3	4	1									5	3	3	3		40	50
9	Punjab	Dehra Dun	31 575	7	15	22	13	8	3			0		1			4	3	3	6		41	21	9
10		Kashmir		9 123	4	2	6	4	3	1			1	1	1			1	1	1	1	34	23	10
TOTAL				60	40	100	94	30	44	0		40		5	7	1	23	18	12	30		29	24	

Mark by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday the 25th October 1902

By the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday the 25th October 1902

W A SYKES, Lt Col, I MS,

Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

1902

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 1st November, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901		BIRTHS		DEATHS		CAUSE OF DEATH										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		Ratio of births per 1,000 of popula- tion	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of popula- tion	Number
			Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Rever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females	Total				
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad	6	3	9	5	4	1				4	1				1		1	61	34	1	
2		Nawashahr	3	5	8	4	1	3								4	1	2	3	101	50	2	
3		Butta	2	2	4	3	1	2				3						1	1	30	22	3	
4		Haripur		1	1	1	1					1								9	9	4	
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	32	24	56	44	18	26		3		22	1	7		11	5	6	11	32	25	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	7	4	11	13	8	5		2		10				1	4	1	5	19	22	6	
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu	3	2	5	10	6	4				4				6	2	2	4	18	37	7	
8		Lakki	2		2	1	1					1								20	10	8	
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	9	12	21	14	6	8		1		7	1	1		4		4	4	35	23	9	
10		Kulachi	3	1	4	2	2					1					1			23	11	10	
TOTAL			67	54	121	97	48	49		6		53	3	8		27	13	16	29	31		25	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 1st November 1902  
Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 121 births were registered (67 males and 54 females) giving a birth rate of 31 per mille of population  
giving a death rate of 25 per mille of population

Peshawar, the 24th November, 1902  
W A SYKES, Lt-Col I M S,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- 1 Engineers
- 2 Overseers
- 3 Sub-Overseers
- 4 Draftsmen

- 5 Press workers
- 6 Photo Mechanical workers
- 7 Mechanical apprentices
- 8 Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis* —

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free,	R17 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8-8,	" R8 14
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4 4,	" R4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur near Calcutta

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The Fauna of British India Rhynchota, Vol I (Heteroptera) by W I Distant, Esq Super-Royal 8vo Cloth Rs 15 or 22s 6d (6a)

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List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September, 1902  
Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a (1a)  
Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System f cap Limp cover Rs 1 or 1s 6d (5a)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

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Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super Royal 4to Board Rs 3 or 4s 6d (12a)  
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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

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The Government Promissory Note No 023478 of the 3 per cent loan of 1896 97 for Rs 2 000 originally standing in the name of the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras, and last endorsed to G Narrain Chetty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, an application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement

Name of the Proprietor,—G NARRAIN CHETTY  
Residence Bellary





SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

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No 48 } CALCUTTA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1902

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a m on Thursday,  
the 27th November 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports  
of the period**

Rain has again been practically confined to the extreme south of the Indian region, and even in this region has been less heavy and less extensive than in preceding weeks. Along the West Coast light showers occurred at several stations on the 21st, after which date the fall practically ceased. In South India there were moderate and general showers on the 21st and 22nd, and light showers on the 27th. The heaviest fall in 24 hours in this division was 2 inches at Trichinopoly on the 21st. Rain fell over the East Coast (South) on the 21st and 22nd and again on the 27th, the fall having practically ceased on the intervening days. The rainfall in this area was heavier than in any other part of India, falls of 2 inches in 24 hours having been reported at Negapatam on the 21st and of 2.5 inches at Madras and of 3.5 inches at Negapatam on the 27th, outside these three divisions any rain fall was exceedingly light, but showers were reported over the West Satpuras and the Deccan on the 21st, and on the Burma Coast on the 22nd. The weather has been very unsettled during the week in the Persian area, and this unsettled weather extended eastward into Baluchistan on the 21st and into Kashmir and the extreme north-west of India on the 24th, occasioning light showers in these regions. The remainder of India has been rainless.

The table below shows that light rain was received during the week in the following divisions and sub-divisions, viz — Burma Coast, the Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya West, the North West Dry Area, Baluchistan, Waltair, the West Coast, the West Satpuras, Bijapur, Madura and the East Coast (South). The average actual rainfall of the week varied from a few cents in most divisions to over 4 inches in the East Coast (South). The week's rainfall was in considerable to large excess in the East Coast (South) division and the Madura sub-division of South India, and in trifling excess in the Bijapur and Bombay sub-divisions and the Baluchistan division.

The seasonal percentage variations show a moderate excess of rain in the Madura sub-division and the East Coast (South) division, and a moderate deficiency of rain in the Burdwan, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur and Indore sub-divisions, and a slight deficiency on the West Satpuras division and the Hyderabad sub-division.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 27TH NOVEMBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND MAY TO 27TH NOVEMBER 1902			SEASONAL PER CENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narayanganj Calcutta	0 05	0 46	-0 41	139 74	151 80	-12 06	- 8	- 8
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0	0 17	-0 17	57 17	60 93	- 3 76	- 6	- 6
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0 05	-0 05	27 98	31 83	- 3 85	-12	-12
4 Delta of Bengal		0	0 12	-0 12	92 19	78 85	+13 34	+17	+17
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0	0 05	-0 05	59 94	58 78	+ 1 16	+ 2	+ 2
		0	0 12	-0 12	94 73	81 31	+13 42	+17	+17
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya East	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Barrack Burdwan	0	0 02	-0 02	103 50	90 55	+12 95	+14	+14
		0	0 02	-0 02	47 75	49 29	- 1 54	- 3	- 3
		0	0 9	-0 09	42 17	45 30	- 3 13	- 7	- 7
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain, East		0	0 06	-0 06	39 18	52 48	-13 30	-25	-25
	{ Patna	0	0 09	-0 09	37 09	43 36	- 6 27	-14	-14
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West.	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0 13	0 20	-0 07	42 22	48 74	- 6 52	-13	-13
		0 01	0 05	-0 04	30 86	36 85	- 5 99	-16	-16
9 Indo Gangetic Plain, West		0	0 05	-0 05	28 81	32 47	- 3 66	-11	-11
		0	0 03	-0 03	18 88	20 75	- 1 87	- 9	- 9
10 N-W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0 01	0 06	-0 05	7 29	8 16	- 0 87	- 11	-10
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 27	0 14	+0 13	1 35	1 50	- 0 24	-15	-26
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur	0 02	0 86	-0 84	37 91	40 30	- 2 48	- 6	- 4
		0	0 22	-0 22	50 44	58 86	- 8 42	-14	-14
13 East Satpuras		0	0 10	-0 10	46 54	53 66	- 7 12	-13	-13
		0	0 17	-0 17	28 16	50 80	-22 64	-45	-44
	{ Jubbulpore	0	0 15	-0 15	37 28	58 52	-21 24	-30	-36
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0	0 08	-0 08	35 97	42 41	- 6 44	-15	-15
		0	0 09	- 0 09	16 25	21 56	- 5 31	-25	-24
		0	0 12	-0 12	28 84	40 93	-12 09	-30	-29
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	0 20	0 75	-0 55	104 67	94 76	+ 9 91	+10	+11
		0 11	0 06	+0 05	114 88	99 00	+15 88	+16	+16
16 Gujarat		0	0 12	-0 12	40 85	38 48	+ 2 37	+ 6	+ 6
		0	0 12	-0 12	17 29	20 71	- 3 42	-17	-16
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0 03	0 09	-0 06	26 69	33 24	- 6 55	-20	-20
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore	0	0 48	-0 48	21 96	25 22	- 3 26	-13	-11
		0 13	0 11	+0 02	26 64	29 64	- 3 00	-10	-10
		0	0 18	0 18	23 74	29 69	- 5 95	-20	-20
19. South India		0	0 31	-0 31	27 72	27 65	+ 0 07	0	+ 1
20 East Coast, South (Madras)	{ Madura	1 47	0 96	+0 51	34 85	26 86	+ 7 99	+30	+29
		4 22	2 81	+1 41	46 08	36 40	+ 9 68	+27	+25

W L DALLAS,  
for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA,  
The 27th November, 1902

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday,  
the 22nd November, 1902

**Madras**—The rainfall of the week was good in the Carnatic, in the Central and Southern districts and in the hills, fair in Cuddapah and on the West Coast, and light or nil elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. The harvest of early crops continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen generally.

**Bombay**—There was moderate rain during the week in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, and slight falls in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Carnatic and Kanara. More rain is needed in parts of Satara. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Rajkot and Baroda, and by insects in parts of Ahmedabad and Bijapur. They are also suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmedabad and Belgaum, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Hyderabad, is almost over in Karachi, Thana, Ratnagiri and Colaba, and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in parts of Sindh, Thana, Colaba, Nasik and Satara. Spring sowings are nearly completed in Karachi and Satara, and are in progress in parts of other districts of Sindh and in parts of Gujarat, Thana, Colaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Dharwar, Wadhwan and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar, but is poor in parts of Nasik and Poona. Licking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar and Khandesh. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Bijapur. The water supply is deficient in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier and Satara. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at headquarters were as follows:—Ahmedabad, 38, Sholapur, 50, Ahmednagar, 43, Poona, 34, Bijapur, 57, Kathiawar and Palanpur, 33, Mudhol, 48. Prices have fallen in six districts, risen in one district and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1901 remains substantially unaltered.

The daily average number of persons on relief during the week was:—British Districts—on relief works, 1,141, dependants 63, total on works 1,304. In poor houses 2,053, on village relief, 17,744, total on gratuitous relief, 19,797. Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 1,030, dependants 33, total on works, 1,063. In poor houses, 1,238, on village relief, 74, total on gratuitous relief, 1,312. Figures for Palanpur and Sangli are incomplete. Grand total 23,576.

**Bengal**—No rain fell during the week except a slight shower at Kurseong. Rain is needed for the winter rice and spring crops in Nadia, Jessore, Saran, Singhbhum, and in Orissa. Prospects are otherwise good. The harvesting of winter rice is in progress. Sowing of spring crops and poppy still continues. Sugarcane is being pressed in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has increased in five districts, decreased in thirteen and remains unchanged in the rest.

**United Provinces**—The weather has been clear during the week. The irrigation of spring crops has commenced. Sowing of poppy continues and sugarcane is being pressed. Slight injury to crops from insects is reported in two tahsils of Banda. Prices are practically stationary.

**Punjab**—Very slight rain has fallen in parts of Rawalpindi. Sowings of spring crops are completed in Hissar and Ferozepore, and are in progress in other districts on irrigated lands. In Hissar only one sixth of the spring crops on irrigated areas have been sown for want of rain. Autumn harvesting is over except cotton and sugarcane. The former is being picked and the latter pressed. The outturn of autumn crops in Amritsar is reported to be good, in Sirikote it is average on irrigated and below average on unirrigated areas. Rice is reported good on irrigated and below average on unirrigated lands. The standing crops are reported to be good. Rain is urgently wanted. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of the Mooltan and Amritsar districts. The price of wheat has risen slightly in Amritsar, fallen in Jullundur, Ferozepore and Rawalpindi, and is unchanged elsewhere. The price of gram is falling in Hissar, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar and Shahpur, and is unchanged in other districts. The cheapest food grain in Hissar is bijhar (mixed barley and gram) which is sold at 21½ seers per rupee. Gratuitous relief operations have been closed in Hissar.

**North West Frontier Province**—The rainfall of the week was 3 cents at Peshawar only. The reaping of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops are nearly finished. Grain is being housed and the prospects of crops are generally average. Fodder is procurable, but is not sufficient. Water in canals is sufficient, but rivers are running low in Peshawar. The price of wheat is stationary.

**Burma**—Rainfall nil except showers in Tavoy, Mergui and the Southern Shan States. The reaping of early paddy has commenced in Tharrawady, Thaton, Lower Chandwin and Kyaukse. Reaping of hillside paddy and sowing of miscellaneous crops on alluvial land are approaching completion in parts. Plucking of cotton has commenced in the Kama township of Thayetmyo. Seed beds for dry weather paddy have been prepared in Mandalay. In the Arakan division much of the paddy crop has withered. In Prome about two fifths of the crop has been destroyed by drought, and the outturn on the remainder is estimated at less than half the normal. In Thaton and Myaungmya and the Kyaukse township of Bassein and on high ground in Lounzoo and Pegu the paddy crop is suffering from drought, elsewhere in Lower Burma the paddy crop is promising. In Upper Burma in irrigated tracts the crops promise well, but the want of water is felt in the Songaing township of Kyaukse and the Salin tract of Minbu. In Shwegu and Bhamo one-fifth of the paddy crop has been destroyed. In Mandalay sesamum and unirrigated paddy have felt the effects of drought. In parts of Shwabo wet weather crops have failed for want of rain. The standing crops in most parts of Upper Burma are withering for want of rain. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and three other districts, in Amherst Magwe, Kyaukse, Yamethin the rise has been very rapid. In Myaungmya and Minbu the price has fallen. The price of rice has also risen very rapidly in Kyaukse, Yamethin, Tharrawady and Thaton.

**Central Provinces**—The week has again been rainless. The harvesting of autumn crops and the picking of cotton continues. The condition of the autumn crops is much the same as that previously reported, but the prolonged break has caused some deterioration everywhere. The winter sowings have generally been completed and the late rain in the northern districts tended to extend these sowings. The germination of winter crops has been very good in the northern districts and fair to good elsewhere except in Bhandara, Balaghat and in parts of Wardha and Raipur, where germination is on the whole unsatisfactory owing to insufficiency of moisture. The wheat and linseed crops are showing signs of withering in these districts for want of moisture, but the present prospects of the winter crops are good elsewhere. Some damage by insects is reported from Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and Raipur and by caterpillars from Bilaspur. Grasshoppers have disappeared except in parts of the Khandwa taluk of that district. Fodder and water are generally ample, but some scarcity of water is beginning to be felt in some districts. Prices show a tendency to fall. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 17, gram 22, rice 16½, and *juar* 28. The highest prices are—wheat 11, gram 12½, rice 10 and *juar* 18. In Raipur the numbers on gratuitous relief are—adults 219, children 145, total 364. 365 persons are also employed on tank works in the Katangi pargana of the Balaghat District.

**Assam**—There has been no rain during the week. The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of early rice is finished except in Darrang, the outturn is poor in Kamrup and fair in Darrang. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of pulse, ploughing for and sowing of mustard, and harvesting of late rice are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Cachar and Lakhimpur. Outturn of tea is fair. Prospects of winter rice and sugarcane are fair except in Nowgong and in parts of Kamrup. Fodder is scarce in places. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16, Sylhet 14, Itanagar and Sibsagar 13, Gauhati 12, Dibrugarh 11½, Nowgong 11, and Dhubri 10 seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—Rainfall 24 cents in the Civil and Military Station and good rain in parts of the State. Prices are steady. General prospects are good. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Coorg**—Picking of cardamom and coffee continues. The rice crop is maturing. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—The rainfall of the week was 66 cents. The weather is cool. The standing crops are in good condition except in the Basim district, where they have suffered owing to recent rains. The cutting of *juar* continues in Akola, and picking of cotton has commenced in three districts. Locusts have appeared in parts of the Akola, Amraoti and Ellichpur districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall of the week was 53 cents. The autumn harvest continues. The early rice harvest has begun generally. Spring sowings are nearly completed and the winter rice sowings have commenced. The week's rainfall was injurious to the standing autumn and spring crops in parts. Prices—wheat 6½, rice 8½, and *juar* 23 seers per half rupee.

**Rajputana**—Agricultural operations are in progress. The standing crops are fair to good. The harvest is very good in Kherwara and is estimated at 12½ annas in Ajmer-Merwara. Locusts are causing damage throughout the Jaisalmer State. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grains was 36 seers in Kotah and the highest 13 seers per rupee in Sirohi. The number of persons on relief was—Native States—on gratuitous relief 711. Relief works have been closed in Kishengarh.

**Central India**—There were light showers during the week in parts of Dhar, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress and have been completed in parts of Gwalior. Crops are generally in good condition. *Fear* has been slightly injured by locusts and insects in Dhar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, falling in Bhopal, normal in Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. The average prices in seers per rupee were—18 to 30-13 in Gwalior, 21 to 28 in Bundelkhand, 33 in Malwa, 36 to 44 in Bhopal, and 8 to 30 in Indore. Opium operations have been started in Bhopal and in parts of Gwalior. Locusts visited the Khargone district in Indore on the night of 21st October, they covered an area of about 1½ square miles.

**Baroda**—The numbers on relief have slightly increased in Kad and Navsari divisions. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. The import of grain is adequate. Prices of food grains are slightly falling except in the Navsari division, where they are steady. The number of persons on relief was—on works—Baroda 1,144, on gratuitous relief 3,885, total 5,029.

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and cooler except for the last three days of the week when it was cloudy and rainy. Snow has also fallen on the surrounding hills. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU**—There was little rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 13 to 19, and maize 21 to 35 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. The spring sowings are in progress in some parts and have been completed in others. The autumn crops have been harvested.

**Nepal**—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is frosty and cold. The harvesting of rice is finished and the outturn is good. The price of rice is 9½ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table—

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Bombay and Sindh	3 567	27 966	31 533	1 304	19 797	21 101	— 10 432
Punjab		899	899				— 899
Central Provinces	277	39	516	365	364	7 9	+ 213
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	3,844	29 104	32 948	1 669	20 161	21 830	— 11 118
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States		793	793		711	711	— 82
Baroda	1,096	3 869	4 965	1 144	3,885	5 0 9	+ 64
Bombay Native States	1 267	1,496	2 763	1,063	1 312	2 375	— 388
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	2 363	6 158	8 5 1	2,207	5 908	8 115	— 406
GRAND TOTAL	6 207	35 262	41,469	3 876	26,069	29 945	— 11,524

**J O MILLER,**  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1902, and from 1st January to 30th September 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	10	147	535							10	147	535
Bengal	1 386	2 432	1 7 3							1 386	2 432	1 7 3
U P of Agra & Oudh	3 778	27 165	6,229	3 926	7 915	1 645			6	3 704	35 083	8,580
Panjab	425	3 37	912		743	692		281	58	425	4 411	1,662
Sind								3 955	55		3 955	55
Raj. & C India		2 024	1 133	264	9 766	1 585				264	11,790	2 718
Bombay				18 770	52 433	10 399				18 570	52 433	16 389
Cent Provs	1 563	2,012		1 073	2 7 5	4,141				2 630	4 797	4 141
Berar	3 557	425		8 504	12 300	3 407				12 121	12 531	3,407
Nizam's Territory				4,216	2 025	455				4,216	2 0 5	455
Madras				1,832	370	18				1 832	370	18
Mysore						301						301
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 779</b>	<b>37 395</b>	<b>11 282</b>	<b>38,445</b>	<b>88 943</b>	<b>29 633</b>		<b>4 236</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>49 224</b>	<b>130 574</b>	<b>40 034</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	791	820	912			214				791	820	1 126
Bombay	620				10	213	35			620	10	213
Sind				162	1 978	1 662			1	102	1,978	1,670
Madras			4,071		905	2 507					905	6,038
Burma	1 258	2 373	315			250				1 258	2 373	365
Non-Br Ports in India				5 834	16,271	4 041				5 834	16 271	4 041
Foreign countries			49	18 402	6 964	9,679				18 402	6 964	9 728
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 671</b>	<b>3 193</b>	<b>5,347</b>	<b>24 398</b>	<b>26 188</b>	<b>18 633</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>27 104</b>	<b>29 381</b>	<b>23 981</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>13,450</b>	<b>40 588</b>	<b>16 629</b>	<b>62 843</b>	<b>115 131</b>	<b>47 266</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>76 3 8</b>	<b>159 955</b>	<b>64,015</b>
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	11 928	17 781	19 393							11 928	17 781	19,393
Bengal	88 553	84 412	74 903							88 553	84 412	74 903
U P of Agra & Oudh	43 524	154 90	293 440	257 903	278 705	691 855			167	301 727	462 895	985,288
Panjab	38 673	30 107	3,221	139 774	115 747	231 007	194,131	264 820	242 510	37 570	410 676	512,058
Sind	4				303		62 712	167 375	310 921	62 716	167 698	310,921
Raj. & C India	11 931	10 564	30 768	301 864	319 607	380 034		35	2,009	313 795	330,306	419 411
Bombay	38	31		481 564	2 0 2 340	1 2 343				481 024	2 022 371	1,922,323
Cent Provs	5 4 4	51,344	15 933	2 1 290	630 94	555 456				200 700	689,038	571,391
Berar	8 666	20 202		151 994	1 320 04	1 319 753				159 900	1,840 206	1,319,753
Nizam's Territory				45 920	129 406	307 1 7				45 920	129 406	377 117
Madras			16	57 501	17 060	52 310				57 505	17,060	52,326
Mysore				717	47	4,836				717	47	4,838
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209,425</b>	<b>410 653</b>	<b>473,760</b>	<b>1 637 851</b>	<b>5,401,599</b>	<b>5,470 695</b>	<b>256 843</b>	<b>432 250</b>	<b>562 207</b>	<b>2,104,119</b>	<b>6 244,502</b>	<b>6,506,662</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	18 909	21 829	14 071	1 519	1,232	1 063				20 428	23,061	15 134
Bombay	4 041	3 636	4,284	2 4 9	2 095	3 840	2,266		4	9 3 6	5 751	8,126
Sind				66 610	57 601	180 332			1	66 610	57 801	180,333
Madras	10 693	288	14 987	11 773	36 1	7 131				22,460	3 889	22,118
Burma	6 534	8 921	10 792	14 645	579	900				23 109	9,570	17 692
Non Br Ports in India				265 59	298 070	418 229				215 259	298 670	418,229
Foreign countries	5,720	1,546	424	250,493	63,910	64 807	148	201		250,301	65 657	65,231
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48 297</b>	<b>36 310</b>	<b>50,558</b>	<b>612 908</b>	<b>427 888</b>	<b>676 302</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>663 619</b>	<b>464,399</b>	<b>726,865</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>257 722</b>	<b>446 963</b>	<b>524 318</b>	<b>2,250 759</b>	<b>5 829,487</b>	<b>6 146 997</b>	<b>259 257</b>	<b>432 451</b>	<b>562,212</b>	<b>2 767 738</b>	<b>6 708,901</b>	<b>7,233,527</b>

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1902, and from 1st January to 30th September 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam												
Bengal	99 361	40 941	49 823	6 013	602	1 966				99 361	40 941	49 823
U P of Agra & Oudh	87 506	60 655	238 705							87 506	60 655	238 705
Panjab	221	47 135	3 769	33 114	24,747	15 067	239 766	659 205	808 1 7	264 101	731 087	887,603
Sind							26 091	29 773	50 574	26 091	29,773	50 574
Raj & C India				284	1 460	(5)				284	1,460	659
Bombay				801	2 057	443				801	2 057	443
Cent. Provs				866	1 122	6 515				866	1 122	6 515
Berar				4	7					4	7	
Nizam's Territory				2						2		
Madras												
Mysore												
TOTAL	187 088	148,714	292 297	41 084	30 595	25 152	256 857	688 978	990 858	485 029	868 237	1 298 307
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal				388		413				388		413
Bombay					156	1					156	1
Sind				126 916		99 630				126 916		99 630
Madras					103,198						103 189	
Burma				3 985		1 588				3 985		1 588
Non Br Ports in India					5 036						5 036	
Foreign countries	49 546			28 233			791			78 570		
TOTAL	49 546			159 522	108 180	101 632	791			209 859	108,380	101 632
TOTAL IMPORTS	236 634	148 714	292 297	200,606	138 975	120 784	257 148	688 978	980 858	694 888	976 667	1,399 939
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	513					5 561				513		
Bengal	641,247	310 046	238 075	2 070	10	2 7 922				643 317	310 056	533 636
U P of Agra & Oudh	563 890	985 914	1,707 049	166 049	80 901	329 260				729 939	1,070 081	2 019 348
Panjab	232	178 022	50 870	81 734	320 124		1 210 610	5 523 039	7 376 406	1 920 6	6,021 235	7 256 602
Sind							554 220	7,6 825	973 417	554 2 6	796 825	973 417
Raj & C India			988	18 721	17 700	11 945		1 741		18 721	19 441	12 933
Bombay				35 743	131 47	19 053				35 743	131,247	19 953
Cent. Provs		5 639	4,307	15 584	20,739	417 684				15 584	20 378	421 991
Berar		984		125	50	25				125	1 034	25
Nizam's Territory				7	75	212				7	75	212
Madras				272						72		
Mysore												
TOTAL	1 205 882	1 480,605	2 291 275	320,308	570 746	1 012 562	1 764 586	6 325 021	8 454 280	3 991 076	8 376 372	11,758 117
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal				15 577	79	19 169				15 577	79	19,169
Bombay				1 703	18 599	10 447				1 703	18,599	10 448
Sind				1 093 634	902 804	1 140 690				1,093 634	903 019	1,140,718
Madras				61	104,040	961		151	22	61	104,040	961
Burma				37,685	848	11 240				37,685	848	11 240
Non-Br Ports in India				6 332	235 691	32 901		8 852		6 332	244,543	32 901
Foreign countries	245 120	20 693		324,335	277,625	293	7 778	7 851		577,233	306,109	263
TOTAL	245 127	20,693		1 479 387	1,539 750	1 215 707	7 780	16 854	23	1 73 294	1,577,297	1,215,730
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,451,009	1 501,298	2,291,275	1,799,695	2,110,496	2,228 269	1,772 666	6 341,875	8 454 303	5 023 370	9 953 669	12 973 847

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI in September 1902, and from 1st January to 30th September 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	369	185								369	188	
Bengal	96 217	136 716	214 221	21						96 238	136 716	214 221
U P of Agra & Oudh	19 682	5 193	101 018	7 034	7 542	5 135				26 716	64 035	106 153
Punjab				1 835	4 230	5 044	14 198	6 134	12 96	16 033	10 354	17,340
Sind												
Raj & C India		501		376	2 657	446				376	3 158	446
Bombay				908	844	3 190				908	844	3,180
Cent Provs		503		2 205	2 401	7 441				2,205	2 964	7 441
Berar				43	8 779	2,3				43	8 779	233
Nizam's Territory				716	1 002	422				716	1,062	422
Madras				73	053	153				73	653	153
Mysore				133	16	7				133	16	7
TOTAL	116 268	194 101	315 239	13 344	28 544	22 081	14 198	6,134	12,296	143,810	228 779	349 616
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal		49	69		853						302	69
Bombay												
Sind				1 480	1,469	7 301				1 480	1,469	7 301
Madras												
Burma				274	878	196				274	878	196
Non Br Ports in India				795	787	2,222				795	787	2 222
Foreign countries												
TOTAL		49	69	2 549	3 387	9 719				2 549	3 436	9 788
TOTAL IMPORTS	116 268	194 150	315 308	15 893	31,931	31 800	14 198	6 134	12 296	146 359	232 215	359,404
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	42 248	40 410	46 526							42 248	40,410	46 526
Bengal	2 860 033	1 667 579	1 765 042	10 921	2 565	137				2 870 034	1 970 144	1 765 179
U P of Agra & Oudh	1 074,522	1,634 596	1,275 511	490 607	406 907	464,755				1 571 129	2,042 014	1,744 549
Punjab		2 059	995	7 964	19,720	28,030	30,924	511	4,284	38 913	56,143	68 088
Sind							15	187	39 063	15	137	
Raj & C India		58 732	1 111	41 827	299 944	138 858				41,827	358 670	139 969
Bombay				18 565	169 010	249 699				18 565	169 010	249,699
Cent Provs	248	18 691	14 422	52,745	299 118	474,485				52 993	317 809	483 007
Berar		197		6 757	151,862	90,752				6,757	152 059	90 752
Nizam's Territory				14,774	227,377	377 978				14 774	227,377	377 978
Madras			3 535	1 446	19 697	20 586				1 446	19 697	24,121
Mysore				791	391	1 949				791	391	1,949
TOTAL	3,977 051	3,722, 64	3,107,141	652,422	1 596,591	1,847,229	30,939	35,812	43,347	4,660,412	5,354 667	4,997,717
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	814	428	1,270		253					814	681	1,270
Bombay				8	1 715					8	1 715	34
Sind				5 309	19,730	24 466				5 309	19 730	24,466
Madras												
Burma				2,208	19 207	33 803				2 208	19 207	33,803
Non Br Ports in India				2 696	4,001	4,385	9			2,705	4,001	4,385
Foreign countries												
TOTAL	814	428	1 270	10,221	44,906	62 651	9			11,044	45 334	63 958
TOTAL IMPORTS	3 977 865	3 722,692	3,118,411	662,643	1,641,497	1,909,917	30,948	35,812	43,347	4,671,456	5,400 001	5,061,675

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1902, and from 1st January to 30th September 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam												
Bengal	37	7								37	7	
U P of Agra & Oudh			43			2						45
Punjab							602	309	135	602	309	135
Sind							118	170	79	118	170	79
Raj & C India												
Bombay				1	1					1	1	
Cent. Provs												
Berar												
Nizam's Territory				162	123	63				162	123	63
Madras					121	19					121	17
Mysore												
TOTAL	37	7	43	163	245	84	720	479	214	920	731	341
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal												
Bombay	1							4		1	4	
Sind				298	354	166				298	354	166
Madras					73						73	
Burma												
Non Br Ports in India	1		26			64				1		97
Foreign countries												
TOTAL	2		26	298	427	30		4		300	431	256
TOTAL IMPORTS	39	7	69	461	672	314	720	483	214	1 220	1 162	597
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam												
Bengal	7 959	9 308	18 895							7 959	9 308	18 895
U P of Agra & Oudh	1 472	4 574	2,081	34	37	7				1 506	4,611	2 088
Punjab		50			18		4,361	3,517	1 668	4,361	3 517	1,668
Sind						26	3 012	2,481	1 158	3 012	2 481	1 184
Raj & C India		4		44	3	18				44	7	18
Bombay				103	23	62				163	23	62
Cent. Provs	1				1					1	1	
Berar	4					2				4		2
Nizam's Territory				741	159	485				741	359	485
Madras				133	209	211				133	209	211
Mysore												
TOTAL	9 436	13 936	20 976	1 115	710	811	7 373	5,998	2,826	17 924	20 644	24,613
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal		8	18	10	104	71				10	202	91
Bombay	4									4	30	5
Sind				4 452	3,213	2,247	30	5		4,452	3 214	2,247
Madras			16	1	82	43				1	82	39
Burma			10									10
Non Br Ports in India	1		341	3	24	465				4	24	806
Foreign countries												
TOTAL	5	8	385	4 466	3 513	2 828	31	5		4 471	3 552	3 213
TOTAL IMPORTS	9 441	13 944	21 361	5 581	4 223	3,639	7 373	6 029	2 831	22,395	24,196	27 826

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in September 1902, and from 1st January to 30th September 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
<b>Imports in September</b>									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	2 109	168	803	135 160	155,318	180 483	6 848	443	2 854
Bengal	3 288,733	2 689 297	2 923 743	75 519	60 776	68 259	587 584	5 0942	439,035
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	—	147	—	1	469	477	249	210	12
Panjab	—	—	—	313	—	262	17	—	284
Rajputana and Central India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10 624	5
Berar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nizam's Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 290 842</b>	<b>2 689 615</b>	<b>2 924 548</b>	<b>210 903</b>	<b>216 563</b>	<b>249 481</b>	<b>594 690</b>	<b>532 219</b>	<b>442,190</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	—	—	102	1 283	1,049	1 449	1,072	3 878	6 133
Bombay	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	70
Madras	—	—	—	80	—	117	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 747	175 896	29 602
Non-British Ports in India	—	—	—	140	41	61	11	—	29
Foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>10 830</b>	<b>179 774</b>	<b>35 834</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>3 290 842</b>	<b>2 689 615</b>	<b>2 924 650</b>	<b>212 406</b>	<b>217 700</b>	<b>251 110</b>	<b>605 529</b>	<b>711 993</b>	<b>478 024</b>
<b>Imports to end of September</b>									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	36 216	56 190	92 858	509 267	640 168	633 172	230 793	3 560	94,054
Bengal	8 379 827	9 887 756	12 553 301	249 127	229 854	243 101	9 634 029	6 200 266	5 749,391
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	170	700	4 871	1 398	2,023	1 991	1 204	1 691	915
Panjab	—	—	—	978	621	393	94	91	492
Rajputana and Central India	—	13	19	2	1	—	—	—	—
Bombay	—	—	—	15	9	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces	1,038	723	44	—	1	—	—	17,980	20,447
Berar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nizam's Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31	11,122
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 417 251</b>	<b>9 945 388</b>	<b>12,651 093</b>	<b>760 787</b>	<b>872 677</b>	<b>878,718</b>	<b>9 866 121</b>	<b>6 223,619</b>	<b>5,877 321</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	1 684	20 126	38 828	5,020	3,443	5 241	191,300	188,182	125 336
Bombay	—	—	—	1	47	7	—	—	70
Madras	234	30	—	205	202	550	34	—	—
Burma	—	1,540	—	6	2	2	382 017	778,160	611,214
Non-British Ports in India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign countries	—	67	36	795	929	1,080	90	122	146
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>21 763</b>	<b>38 864</b>	<b>6 027</b>	<b>4 623</b>	<b>6 886</b>	<b>573 450</b>	<b>966 464</b>	<b>735,766</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>8,419 169</b>	<b>9 967,151</b>	<b>12 689 957</b>	<b>766,814</b>	<b>877 300</b>	<b>885,604</b>	<b>10 439 571</b>	<b>7,190,083</b>	<b>6,614,087</b>

J A ROBERTSON  
Offg Director General of Statistics

J O MILLER  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF  
OCTOBER 1902 OF

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	BHUSA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	TOBACCO	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER

DISTRICTS	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Burma—(a)</b>												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui			29 91	29 68								
Tavoy			27 59	28 22								
Moulmein and Amherst				28 82	5 65	55 65						
Pegu (deltate)—												
Bangoon			21 92	23 88	32	32 92						
Thongwa			23 40	32 99								
Bassein			27 95	30 92								
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada			25 1	24 71								
Toungoo			34 97	48 1								
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay			29 77	34 22	31 07	38 1					12 96	13 17
Bamo												
Pakokku			28 19	30 77								
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyn			36 36	40								
Akyab												
<b>Assam—</b>												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 25		30		"							
Gauhati			30									
<b>Bengal—(a)</b>												
Eastern—												
Chittagong			30	33 75					22 5	25		
Dacca			33 5	42 5	27 5	30						
Deltate—												
Midnapur			33 12	81 87 and 36 12								
Calcutta			37 5	42 5	32 5	35			23 75	23 75	25	30
Central—												
Bardwan			33 12	30								
Pabna			33 12	30	25 31	26 20						
Northern—												
Rangpur			40	40	32 5	37 5						
Orissa—												
Cuttack			25 62	29 69	32 5	33 5						
Bihar, south—												
Patna			30	31 87	26 76	27 5			20	21 87	24 37	20 62
Bihar north—												
Bhagalpur			36 56	35	28 70	31 20			19 37	19 37		
Muzaffarpur			31 87	34 84	27 66	31 57			21 98	18 12		
<b>United Provinces</b>												
Eastern—												
Benares	19 37	20 99	33 23	30 62	26 51	29 27	31 93	31 27	19 48	23 59		
Central—												
Cawnpore	16 67	19 01	31 98	34 06	20	30 21	29 63	34 79	18 18	21 04		
Jhansi	17 4	21 87	38 02	44 43	20 59	31 00			20	23 48	19 58	24 06
Western—												
Meerut			36 30	36 37	22 86	26 67	29 06	30 78	18 59	19 22		
Agra	19 06	25	30	33 83	20	29 74	30 78	35 21	19 58	21 61	17 81	22 85
Submontane west—												
Shahjahanpur	15 36	15 36	33 33	31 98	23 54	26 25			16 67	17 45	20	
<b>Oudh—</b>												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18 65	16 67	33 33	31 98	25	29 63	30 78	36 35	16 67	20	20	24 22
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19 06	19 37	40	43 28	26 87	30			18 12	20 47		

(a) The figures under 'Rice husked' represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		AHUAR DİL		GHI		DISTRICTS	
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901		
												Burma—	
						40 76	40 76	50	50			Tenasserim—	
						25 6	26 02	30 77	29 36			Mergui	
						28 1	53 33					Tavoy	
												Moulmein and Amherst	
						38 1	38 1	49 23	49 23			Pegu (deltaic)—	
												Rangoon	
												Thongwa	
												Bassein	
						14 85	11 37	24 24	34 78	47 76	55 17	Pegu (inland)—	
												Honzada	
												Toungoo	
												Upper Burma—	
												Mandalay	
												Bamo	
						18 5	28 7	12 05	67 37			Pakokku	
												Arakan—	
						40	42 11	57 14	61 54			Kyaukpyn	
												Akyah	
												Assam—	
												Brahmaputra—	
												Goalpara	
												Gauhati	
												Bengal—	
						33 75	35	42 5	52 5	300	420	Eastern—	
						30	35	30	40	400	450	Chittagong	
												Dacca	
						25	31 25	37 5	40	280	390	Deltic—	
								40	45 25	370	425	Midnapur	
25	35			20	21 25	25	30	40	40			Calcutta	
						25	28 75	31 87	38 75	280	420	Central—	
						26 56	33 12	48 1	49 37	530	520	Bardwan	
												Pabna	
				22 5	32 5	27 5	32 5	40	50	360	420	Northern—	
												Rangpur	
						22 5	27 19	23 44	27 19	337 5	431 25	Orissa—	
												Cuttack	
		19 37	21 87	15 47	20 62	20	24 22	15 75	26 20	260	350	Bihar south—	
												Patna	
		15 73		15	21 09	26 87	26 25	31 25	38 75	320	400	Bihar north—	
				18 80	20 47	20	23 44	21 5	29 58	266 56	320	Bhagalpur	
												Muzaffarpur	
												United Provinces—	
						16 40	19 63	17 19	22 92	27 13	266 98	355 42	Eastern—
												Benares	
						15 05	16 67	19 01	20	266 67	355 57	Central—	
20	18 59				21 61	19 06	23 18			235	320	Cawnpore	
	23 12											Jhansi	
						1 04	20 52	26 67	25	266 67	400	Western—	
17 81	22 86			17 81	19 53	20 54	22 86	31 98	36 35	237 03	337 5	Meerut	
												Agra	
20				18 26		20	18 59			280	380	Submontane, west—	
												Shahjahanpur	
												Oudh—	
20	18 18			14 27	15 99	18 12	20			260	390	Southern—	
												Lucknow	
					16 04	16 87	20			300	400	Northern—	
												Kyzabad	

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—continued

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Burma—</b>												
<b>Tenasserim—</b>												
Mergui			16 45	17 38								
Tavoy		—	22 54	22 54								
Moulmein and Amherst			18 77	18 77								
<b>Pegu (delta)—</b>												
Rangoon			19 05	20	—							
Thongwa			20 19	20 38								
Bassein			22 61	22 61								
<b>Pegu (inland)—</b>												
Henzada			24 71	24 71								
Toungoo			24 81	24 81								
<b>Upper Burma—</b>												
Mandalay			22 86	24 81								
Bamo			24 71	25 19								
Pakokku												
<b>Arakan—</b>												
Kyaukpyn			44 44	25								—
Akyab												
<b>Assam—</b>												
<b>Frahmaputra—</b>												
Goalpara	55	60		—								—
Gauhati												—
<b>Bengal—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Chittagong	55	45	33 75	40	65	110						—
Dacca	50	55	37 5	38 75	70	80			3 12	1 87		—
<b>Deltaic—</b>												
Midnapur	{ 36 25 to 41 25 42 5 }	{ 35 to 40 40 }	34 37	36 25	{ 57 5 and 75 85 }	{ 55 and 72 5 90 }					2 66	2 19
Calcutta			38 75	35					10	9 22	7 5	10
<b>Central—</b>												
Bardwan	40	40	31 87	35							6 07	6 87
Pabna	40	37 5	36 56	38 12	70	82 5					10	10
<b>Northern—</b>												
Rangpur	40	62 5	37 5	40	100	90			1 56	1 56	4 37	4 37
<b>Orissa—</b>												
Outback	46 87	45	30	31 25	42 5	42 5			4 37	5 31	4 69	5
<b>Bihar south—</b>												
Patna	35	30	36 87	37 5	40	30			2 5	2 5		
<b>Bihar north—</b>												
Bhagalpur	40 64	52 5	36 25	37 19	80							
Muzaffarpur	26 56	36 25	40	40	80	80						—
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Benares	35 47	41 98										—
<b>Central—</b>												
Cawnpore	34 79	44 48			65	65	62 5	100			—	—
Jhansi	40	6 2	—				50					
<b>Western—</b>												
Meerut											—	—
Agra	38 07	38 91			123 07	138 33	114 27	180	2 5	3 38	4 01	5
<b>Submontane, west—</b>												
Shahjahanpur	50		—				{ 55 and 60 }	{ 100 and 120 }			—	—
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Lucknow	35	44 48			70	70	—		3 33	3 33	—	1 87
<b>Northern—</b>												
Fyzabad	30 88	35	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)**

[illegible]

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i> Ajmer	12 5	12 5			30	34 69			21 87	26 56	20	28 59
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i> Ferozpur	16 72	20	44 37	48 44	23 59	23 44	28 59	30 78	16 72	18 75	19 06	16 72
<i>Central—</i> Lahore	20 52	19 49	40	48 28	28 91	22 24	28 38	26 41	16 85	14 06	16 25	16 87
<i>South-eastern—</i> Delhi	20	21 09	38 07	38 07	25	27 6	32 08	33 23	19 06	18 59	18 12	19 06
<i>Submontane—</i> Amritsar	23 24	20	37 19	40	22 55	22 55	25	25 78				
<i>Northern—</i> Rawalpindi	22 19	20	38 65	51 32	26 67	22 5	27 6	25	19 58	18 28	14 27	16 51
<i>Western—</i> Multan	17 4	15 99	30 73	25	27 6	25	34 74	30 18	20 52	17 08	15 99	15 99
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi			34 37	33 75	29 37	28 59			25 62	23 28	20 31	17 5
Shikarpur					26 50	24 37			21 25	19 22	14 37	12 81
Quetta					83 75 to 85 62	25 31 to 28 44	57 5	58 12	29 53	20 to 21 25	19 37 to 21 87	17 5 to 20
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<i>Deccan—</i> Dharwar Sholapur Poona												25 99
<i>Khandesh—</i> Ahmednagar Dhulia						36 77						
<i>Gujarat—</i> Surat Ahmadabad												26 3
<b>Central Provinces— (1)</b>												
<i>Western—</i> Nagpur			38	35	31	36	40	44			21	22
<i>Central—</i> Jubbulpore			36 37	36 25	26 62	28 5	32	34 25				
<i>Eastern—</i> Raipur			3	32	26 75	30	34	40				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Basim					42 86	44 6					1 39	20 21
Akola			75	75	47 92	50	50	50			18 75	18 83
Ellichpur			66 67	80	50	50	57 14	57 14			22 22	22 86
Amravati			15	37 5	40	40	45	44			17 5	15 62
<b>Madras—</b>												
<i>South central—</i> Coimbatore Salem											16 8	25 8
<i>Central—</i> Bellary Cuddapah Karnul	23 9	31 8 4									19 2 21 1	32 6 27 9
<i>East Coast, central—</i> Nellore												
<i>East Coast south—</i> Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly	22 8 20 9	27 7 25 8	39 1 32 1	48 3 36 6								
<i>Southern—</i> Madura											19 4	27 8
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	21 98	23 69	39 37	44 72	48 75	62 01	48	48 98			15	22 86
Bangalore	20 44	31 34	42 09	47 7	41 19	48 33	56 95	62 78			34 29	

(1) The figures under 'Rice husked' represent the prices of cleaned rice or channul

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ANAR DAL		GHJ		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Rajputana -
19 06	25 59			20	26 56	22 81	26 56			240	426 56	Eastern - Ajmer
												Panjab -
19 06	18 12			18 75	18 12	18 12	20	40	40	20 1/2	41 1/2	Southern - Ferozpur
19 48	20 52			16 35	17 76	18 91	17 81	37 66	41 04	29 5 02	418 12	Central - Lahore
20	22 24			14 79	18 18	22 19	21 77	32 03	31 98	280 94	4 0	South-eastern - Delhi
						19 01	17 4			320		Submontane - Amritsar
18 18	17 34			17 4	17 84	21 3 1/2	19 06	36 9	38 12	266 67	355 6 1/2	Northern - Rawalpindi
20	19 06			19 01	17 4	23 18	22 03			27 1/2	400	Western - Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan -
20 31	20					26 2 1/2	23 33 1/2	39 37	36 25	305 295	400 492 5	Karachi Shikarpur
				24 69	21 2 1/2			37 5	46 87	3 0 1/2	4 1/2	Quetta
										440	450	Bombay -
												Deccan - Dharwar Sholapur Poona
21 04	23 46					23 12	32 13					Khandesh - Ahmadnagar Dhule
	25 94											Gujarat - Sarat Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces -
						28	28	34	44	267	917	Western - Nagpur
						21	2 1/2	30 7 1/2	33 2 1/2	23 1/2	300	Central - Jubbulpore
						28	28	36	40	260	300	Eastern - Raipur
												Berar -
22 92 30 77 22 5	22 92 25 81 18 7 1/2					31 25 34 7 1/2 2 1/2	33 33 40 32 5	37 1/2 4 1/2 35	50 33 33 13 1/2	135 19 20 11 260	29 1/2 35 6 1/2 3 1/2	Basim Akola Lillohpur Amraoti
												Madras -
14 4	21	16 1	39 2			49	39 2			326 3 1/2	131 1/2 4 5 1/2	South central - Cannabato Salem
14 6	22 4					38 6	43 1/2	22 9	3 1/2	340 2 2 1/2	186 8 32 1/2	Central - Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
		17 1	26 8					38	36 6			East Coast central - Nellore
						30 4	35 9			362 1	395	East Coast south - Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
19 1	29							29 9	29 9			Southern - Madura
		16 29 16 46	26 47 27 89			10 97 14 91	29 16 25 81	62 06 48 4	82 78 68 3	313 377 14	457 452 7 1/2	Mysore - Mysore Bangalore

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	44 06	57 34							4 22	5	3 33	5
<b>Panjab—</b>												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	50			80	80	100	133 28	3 28	3 28	5	4 37
Central—												
Lahore	43 28	51 6			58 23	61 56	72 71	123 12	10	8 91	6 46	4 48
South eastern—												
Delhi	38 12	50			80	80	85	130	6 67	5	6 67	5
Submontane—												
Amritsar	40	50									6 15	4 48
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	40			40	40	76 2	114 27	5	4 01	6 25	4 01
Western—												
Multan	47 08	45 68			80	80	80	133 38	4 43	3 33	5 68	3 65
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi												
Shikarpur		49 37							4 01			
Quetta												
<b>Bombay—</b>												
Deccan—												
Dharwar												
Sholapur												
Poona												
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar		80			60 83							
Dhulia												
Gujarat—												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—</b>												
Western—												
Nagpur												
Central—												
Jubbulpore			39	39	72 75	66 62	53 25	112				
Eastern—												
Raipur			36	37 5	130	140	60	100				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Bain												
Akola	114 28	114 28			120	145	76 19	114 28	2 08	2 08		
Ellichpur	88 89	88 89			200	200	100	177 78				
Amratoti	51	80			116	120	66	125	8 28	6 17		
<b>Madras—</b>												
South central—												
Coimbatore	44 8	48			137	137	37 7	75 4			1 9	1 9
Salem											6 9	9
Central—												
Bellary	39 7	63 5					24 6	70 7			3 8	
Cuddapah					49 4	49 4	25 1	74 8				
Karnul												
East Coast, central—												
Nellore											4 4	4 4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	41 1	51 8			123 4	123 4	32 9	72 4				
Tanjore					118 1	118 1						
Trichinopoly												
Southern—					106 8	106 8					4 3	4 3
Madura												
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	44 89	60			274 28	313 79	68 57	100 61	4 5	10 7	4	8 25
Bangalore	42 86	51 37			308 57	342 5	51 48	146 75	9 1	7 61	7 51	7 8



(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP PER SCORE		GOATS PER SCORE		FLOUR SULLOCKS, PER FAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
3 23	5			140	140			80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
3 28	4 06			50	50			75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
	—			100	100			112 5	112 5	Central— Lahore
6 67	5			70	65			100	100	South-eastern— Delhi
										Submontane— Amritsar
3 33	4 43			70	60			80	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
10	5			50	50			70	70	Western— Multan
	10 78									Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
		15 62	6 09	40 to 140	40 to 140					Quetta
										Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Puna
										Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
										Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
				60	60			100	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
				50	55			80	45	Central— Jubbulpore
										Eastern— Raipur
5 5	2 75			60 40 70 •	60 40 80	—	—	90 150 70	80 150 100	Berar— Basim Akola Ferozpur Amratoli
				75	80	75	80	50	50	Madras— South central— Coimbatore Salem
				80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
					—					East Coast, central— Nellore
				57 5 80	55 80	57 5 80	55 80			East Coast south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
	—			—	—	—	—	40	40	Southern— Madura
3 5	5	—		100	100	—		70	70	Mysore— Mysore
4 29		—		120	140			120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J A ROBERTSON

Offg Director-General of Statistics

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1902 (*The figure*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR OUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhodesum</i> )	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
					Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month				
<b>Burma—</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui					13 7	13 7	12 7	12 7				
Tavoy					12 6	12 6	14 1	14 1				
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13					13 4	13 4				...
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
Pegu					10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14				
Bangoon	11 4	11 4			15 —	15 —	17 —	17 4				
Thongwa					11 4	11 4	14 10	11 10				
Bassein					11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi					11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —				
Henzada					10 6	10 6	13 3	13 3				
Frome					9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4				
Toungoo					9 1	13 3	10 10	14 9				
Thayetmyo					11 3	11 3	13 13	13 13	19 9	24 8		
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	12 9	12 4			11 9	11 13	11 13	13 2	29 —	29 —		
Bamo					11 8	11 8	14 8	14 3				
Pakokku					9 2	9 13	12 12	14 3				
Meiktila					9 6	10 8	11 6	12 1	31 —	31 —		
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway					16 12	16 12	22 1	22 1				
Kyaukpyu					14 —	14 5	14 5	15 5				
Akyab					9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Burma—</i>												
Sylhet	8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	11 8	11 —				
Cachar					9 8	9 —	13 8	13 4				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 8			5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —				
Garo Hills					4 —	4 —	10 —	8 —				
Manipur					22 —	20 —	28 —	26 —				
Naga Hills					12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —				
<i>Brahmaputra —</i>												
Goalpara	15 —	15 —			5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8				
Kamrup	8 8	8 8			8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —				
Darrang	8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —				
Nowgong					6 10	6 2	9 7	8 14				
Sibsagar					6 —	8 —	13 —	11 —				
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —				
<b>Bengal—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj							11 — and 12 —	11 8 and 12 8				
Noakhali							12 6	12 —				
Chittagong							12 12	12 10				
Tippura							14 —	14 —				
Dacca	15 —	12 —	16 —	14 8			12 —	12 —				
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —			12 —	12 —				
<i>Delhi—</i>												
Khulna							11 10	11 —				
24 Parganas							10 8	11 —				
Midnapur	10 —	10 —					12 4 and 14 —	12 4				
Howrah							11 —	11 —				
Calcutta	11 6	10 10	16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	13 5
Hooghly	10 8	10 8					9 4	9 4				
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	17 4	15 8					11 13	11 10				
Jessore	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8			12 —	12 —				
Faridpur	17 12	17 —	16 —	22 —			13 4	12 14				

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Sesaria italica</i> )		GRAM, CHENNA, KADAIAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Oxer aristinum</i> )		MAIZEN ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PNA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	
				9 5	9 5			7 9	7 9	16 2 15 1 16 4	16 2 15 1 16 4	Burma— Tenasserim— Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst
				9 10 15 2	9 10 15 2			7 — 12 —	7 — 12 —	16 10 15 10 14 4 15 1	16 10 15 12 14 4 15 1	Pegu (delta)— Pegu Rangoon Thongwa Bassein
				8 8 13 8 9 12 8 —	8 8 13 8 9 12 8 —	32 8	28 3	7 2 7 — 8 6	7 2 7 — 8 6	14 4 14 3 14 3 10 10 14 8	14 4 14 3 11 5 10 10 14 8	Pegu (inland)— Tharawadi Henzada Prome Toungoo Thayetmyo
				16 — 5 5 20 — 16 6	16 — 5 5 17 2 18 6	26 —	25 9	8 — 7 1 7 14 5 13	8 — 7 1 7 14 5 13	14 9 10 10 14 3 10 9	14 9 10 10 14 3 10 9	Upper Burma— Mandalay Bam Pakokku Meiktila
				9 —	9 —			6 8	6 8	10 13 18 — 8 —	11 3 18 — 9 —	Arakan— Sandoway Kyaukpada Akyab
				12 4 11 —	12 4 12 —			10 — 9 8	10 — 9 8	10 14 10 —	10 12 10 —	Assam— Surma— Sylhet Cachar
				5 — 8 — 6 —	8 — 8 — 6 —	13 —	13 —	7 — 4 12 5 — 6 —	6 8 4 12 5 — 6 —	8 — 6 8 5 3 6 —	8 — 6 8 5 3 6 —	Hill tracts— Khasi and Jaintia Hills Garo Hills Manipur Naga Hills
				11 — 11 — 10 — 10 — 5 — 10 8	10 — 11 — 10 — 8 14 8 — 10 —			9 — 10 — 10 — 8 14 9 — 10 —	8 8 10 — 10 — 8 14 9 — 10 —	10 — 10 — 11 — 10 — 9 — 5 —	10 — 10 — 11 — 9 6 9 — 5 —	Brahmaputra— Gualpara Kamrup Darrang Niwong Silhasar Lakhimpur
				12 — 12 — 10 4	12 — 9 8 10 4			8 12	8 12	10 — 10 — 10 —	10 — 9 — 10 —	Bengal— Eastern— Bachkorganj Noakhali Chittagong Tippera
				13 — 12 8	11 8 12 8			13 — 8 8	11 8 8 8	10 8 10 —	16 8 10 —	Dacca Mamonsingh
				10 10 14 4 14 8 14 —	13 — 14 — 14 8 14 —			8 2 12 — 11 8	10 12 12 — 11 8	10 — 11 — 10 8	10 — 10 10 10 8	Deltac— Khulna 24-Parganas Midnapur Howrah
				14 — 12 — 21 9 16 — 17 8	13 5 12 — 20 — 16 — 18 8	18 —	20 —	9 8 8 — 11 6 17 — 13 —	9 — 8 — 11 8 17 — 13 —	11 — 10 8 12 8 10 — 10 14	11 — 10 8 12 8 10 — 10 10	Calcutta Hooghly Nadia (Kriahnagar) Jessore Faridpur

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR OUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
					Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month				
<b>Bengal—continued</b>												
Central—												
Bankura	12 8	13 8					13 2	{13— and 15—}				
Bardwan	11 10	12 12					11 —	12 —				
Birbhum	12 —	13 4					13 —	12 12				
Murshidabad	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —			13 8	14 4				
Santhal Parganas	11 12	11 8	15 —	15 —			14 —	13 —				
Pabna	15 12	15 12	26 —	26 —			12 —	12 6				
Bogra	10 8	10 8					13 8	12 —				
Rajahmahi	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —			{12— and 15—}	{12— and 15—}				
Malda	16 —	16 8					13 —	12 —				
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	10 8					9 8	9 8				
Dinajpur	14 6	14 6					14 6	12 —				
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 —					11 —	11 —				
Hills—												
Darjeeling							10 —	10 —				
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8					13 14	14 7				
Cuttack	11 13	11 9					5 6	15 1				
Balasore							14 —	14 —				
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —					15 —	14 —				
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —			13 8	14 —	22 —			
Ráncm	{8— to 10—}	{8— to 10—}	11 —	10 —			14 —	14 8				
Paláman	11 14	11 4	13 8	13 8			14 14	15 12				
Hasáribágh	10 8	11 —	14 8	14 8			{12— and 14 8}	13 8				
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	15 8	15 —	17 —	23 8			11 —	10 4				
Gaya	14 —	13 12	18 —	18 —			13 4	12 —				
Patna	14 12	14 —	19 12	20 —			13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —		
Shahabad	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —			13 —	12 —				
Bihár north—												
Purnea	18 —	15 —					10 —	{10— and 14—}				
Bhágálpur	13 14	13 14	20 —	19 —			12 10	12 10				
Darbhanga	14 4	14 1	18 11	17 9			13 3	15 6				
Muzaffarpur	14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —			12 —	11 8				
Sáran	14 12	15 —	20 —	23 —			13 —	16 —				20 —
Champáran	{13 8 to 16 —}	{13 8 to 16 —}	21 —	23 —			17 8	17 12				
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	13 8	18 8	17 —
Benares	14 1	14 11	19 12	19 12	8 15	8 15	11 2	10 14	20 1	20 1	17 14	17 14
Ghazipur	13 —	13 —	17 12	17 14	6 4	6 —	11 —	11 —	20 10	20 10	21 4	21 4
Jannpur	15 —	14 8	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —				
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	17 4	17 4	6 8	6 —	8 12	8 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Central—												
Bánda	14 4	14 —	16 8	10 8	5 4	5 4	12 —	11 —	21 —	20 —	21 —	16 8
Báthpur	14 —	14 —	19 —	15 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	12 —			21 —	
Hamirpur	14 —	14 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	9 6	9 8	22 —	21 —	22 —	20 —
Jalaun	14 4	12 12	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	18 —
Cawnpore	15 —	15 —	21 8	21 8			11 —	11 —				
Jhánsi	14 —	14 8	20 —	20 4	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 12	21 —	20 —	20 8	20 —
Itáwáh	15 12	15 12	18 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	20 8	20 8	19 8	20 8
Barukhabad	17 1	17 1	23 8	23 8	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15			21 13	21 13
Mainpuri	16 2	16 4	19 12	19 12	—	—	11 —	11 —			21 4	20 8
Etah	16 —	16 8	18 8	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —			22 —	22 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 5	20 8	19 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	20 —
Agra	15 —	15 —	20 —	19 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Muttra	15 6	15 8	23 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Aligarh	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 8	—	—	24 8	—	24 —	25 —
Bulandshahr	16 12	16 12	21 8	21 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	25 —	23 —	23 —	20 —
<b>Submontane, east—</b>												
Balla	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	18 8	13 8
Asansgarh	14 3	14 3	19 —	18 10	6 11	6 9	10 1	9 15				
Gorakhpur	15 4	14 14	21 10	19 18	9 7	9 7	14 13	14 6	18 —	18 —	18 14	—
Easti	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	7 12	7 12	12 6	12 12	19 —	19 —		

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANKONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM, ORHUNA OROI A KADALAY, OR SUNAGA ( <i>Oryza aristinum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
				14 —	15 8	..		13 —	13 4	11 —	11 10	Bengal—continued
				15 12	15 8			12 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	Central—
				16 —	16 —			15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Baukura
				20 —	20 —			12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	Bardwan
				15 —	15 —	28 —	28 —	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
				15 —	15 —			9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad
				15 —	15 —			18 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
				21 12	21 1-			12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Pabna
				21 —	21 —			13 —	14 —	{ 9 8 and 10 — }	10 —	Bogra
				14 8	16 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Rajshahi
				17 1	15 9			12 —	10 12	10 8	11 —	Malda
				14 —	13 —					10 —	10 —	N rthern—
												Rangpur
												Dinajpur
												Jalpaiguri
13 —	13 4			11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 8	8 9	8 8	Hills—
												Darjeeling
				16 8	16 7			10 8	9 3	13 —	12 7	Orissa—
				17 1(a)	16 11(a)			15 12	15 12	13 —	19 —	Puri
				14 —	14 —			10 —	10 —	11 4	11 —	Cuttack
												Balasore
				12 —	12 —			10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chota Nagpur—
				15 8	15 —	26 —	26 —	11 —	11 8	10 12	10 8	Singbhum
				14 —	{ 13 — to 14 }	25 —	26 —	6 8	6 8	9 12	9 12	Manbhum
28 —	32 —			15 3	15 1-	27 —	27 —	11 14	11 13	10 2	0 6	Ranchi
27 —	27 —			14 —	14 —	22 —	25 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 8	Palamau
23 —	27 —											Hazaribagh
				24 —	20 —	28 8	30 —	18 —	16 —	10 8	10 —	Bihar south—
				19 8	18 8	28 8	24 8	1 —	15 —	11 —	11 4	Monghyr
				19 1-	20 —	25 8	25 9	21 —	21 8	11 —	10 12	Gaya
20 —	20 —	14 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
												Shahabad
				{ 14 — and 16 — }	{ 14 — and 16 — }			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bihar north—
				18 —	17 1-	20 —	26 8	14 10	14 10	10 12	10 12	Purnea
				17 9	18 11	20 14	4 4	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Bhagalpur
27 8	24 4			20 —	19 —	26 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga
25 —	24 —			21 8	21 —	27 8	30 —	15 —	1 —	11 —	11 4	Muzaffarpur
25 —	25 —	13 —	17 —	{ 21 — to 22 — }	21 8	30 —	31 —	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	Sarain
31 —	31 —											Champaran
				18 —	18 —	23 —	20 —	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 —	10 —	United Provinces—
				16 8	16 8	21 15	21 8	14 —(b)	14 14(b)	10 4	10 4	East—
				17 8	17 8	23 —	23 —	14 8	14 8	9 1	9 1	Mirzapur
				21 —	21 —			15 —	15 —(b)	10 8	11 —	Banars
				20 12	20 8			13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Ghazipur
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —									Jaunpur
												Allahabad
				22 —	20 8			13 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Central—
				20 8	20 —			15 —(b)	15 —(b)	10 8	10 8	Banda
				23 —	22 —			12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4	Fatehpur
				24 —	21 5			11 —(b)	12 8(b)	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur
				20 8	20 8	26 —	25 8	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Jalaun
				21 2	21 —			14 12	14 4	11 —	11 —	Cawnpore
				19 4	19 4	25 8	26 —	15 5	14 8	11 10	11 6	Jhansi
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	20 7	21 1	30 —	31 6	12 4	10 15	11 4	11 4	Etawah
24 8	25 8	27 4	27 4	18 8	18 12	21 8	25 8	13 8(b)	13 8(b)	11 —	11 —	Farukhabad
				18 —	19 —	28 —	30 —	13 —	14 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut
												Etah
				17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	15 —(b)	15 —(b)	11 8	11 8	Western—
				19 —	18 8	22 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Moorat
				19 4	19 8	23 —	23 —	15 8(b)	15 —(b)	12 —	12 —	Agra
				15 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	13 5	13 8	11 8	11 8	Muttra
				20 —	17 12	26 8	27 —	13 —(b)	12 8(b)	11 —	11 4	Aligarh
												Bulandshahr
				12 —	21 —	24 8	24 8	14 —(b)	14 —(b)	10 —	10 —	Submontane east—
				17 10	17 14	21 12	21 12	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Balla
25 8	21 10	21 10	21 10	20 4	20 4	27 —	25 3	15 8	15 8	10 6	10 6	Azamgarh
21 —	21 —	18 8	18 8	18 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	14 4	14 4	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur
												Basti

(a) Kalai

(b) Husked

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidesum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
<b>United Provinces—continued</b>												
<i>Submontane west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	17 —	17 4	24 4	25 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	16 —
Budaun	17 —	17 4	23 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	—	14 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Pilibit	16 8	16 8	—	26 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	14 6	—	—	—	—
Bareilly	15 15	16 14	23 2	23 2	6 4	6 4	10 10	11 1	25 —	25 —	23 8	23 8
Moradabad	16 11	16 11	22 4	22 4	—	—	11 12	11 12	19 14	19 14	20 4	14 14
Bijnor	15 12	15 12	22 8	22 8	4 8	4 8	12 6	11 4	—	—	23 1	—
Muzaffarnagar	17 4	17 10	14 4	24 4	—	—	12 11	13 —	—	—	—	—
Saharanpur	17 3	17 3	20 15	22 —	4 13	4 13	10 12	10 12	21 8	21 8	21 8	17 8
Dehra Dun	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	12 —	12 —
Almora	11 8	11 8	13 8	14 —	4 8	4 8	10 8	10 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partalgarh	15 —	14 12	20 —	20 —	8 4	8 —	14 —	13 4	—	—	18 —	—
Sultanpur	16 8	16 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	—	—	—	—
Rao-Bareilly	16 4	16 4	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	18 —
Unao	15 —	15 4	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	15 8	15 8	24 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Hardoi	17 —	16 8	24 —	23 8	—	—	13 —	11 —	—	—	20 —	20 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 —	23 —	23 —	—	—
Barabanki	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	20 —	16 —
Gonda	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	—	—	10 4	10 4	26 —	26 —	26 —	23 —
Bahraich	17 —	17 —	28 —	28 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	32 —	30 —	28 —	23 —
Sitapur	16 6	16 8	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	21 —
Ahmed	16 12	16 8	25 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	32 —	24 —	22 —	18 —
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partalgarh	11 14	11 14	10 13	—	4 8	4 4	10 3	9 13	26 —	—	—	—
Banswara	9 8	10 —	8 —	—	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 10	12 10	17 3	16 14	7 3	7 15	7 10	8 7	20 14	15 15	8 2	8 14
Hilly tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	10 12	10 8	10 8	11 —	4 8	4 —	6 12	6 8	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	12 4	12 8	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	13 5	13 12	18 7	18 12	6 2	6 2	10 4	10 4	18 13	19 4	15 15	16 4
Ajmer	13 5	14 2	18 5	18 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	20 —
Abu	11 15 and 15 5	11 15 and 12 6	15 7	14 15	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 6	14 9
Kishangarh	14 —	13 12	19 —	18 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	10 —	20 —
Bundi	10 12	11 4	20 8	19 11	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 12	25 5	13 8	14 —
Kota	10 —	10 12	13 —	13 4	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	—	20 8	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	10 10	10 6	14 —	14 —	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	20 5	13 9	11 9	9 13
Tonk	8 9	8 6	13 4	13 3	4 14	4 15	6 —	6 —	30 7	24 10	27 9	24 13
Jaipur	13 —	13 2	18 3	18 6	6 8	6 9	7 7	7 9	25 15	25 9	22 —	21 —
Karauli	13 2	13 2	19 6	19 6	9 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	23 2	23 2	23 12	23 2
Dholpur	14 10	14 14	20 8	19 8	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	20 6	19 8	25 6	23 14
Bharatpur	15 1	14 10	21 10	20 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	27 2	24 8	26 4	24 13
Alwar	13 13	14 9	19 9	20 9	6 12	6 12	7 13	7 13	23 10	21 8	24 2	23 8
Deoli	12 3	12 12	15 4	15 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	27 12	16 —	23 —	20 —
Nasirabad	14 5	14 8	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	18 —	20 —
Balmer	13 2	14 4	—	—	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 —	15 10	16 —
Anand	15 4	12 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and	13 4	13 3	—	—	5 8	5 4	8 8	8 8	—	—	14 7	12 8
Shahpura	9 4	9 4	14 8	14 4	7 12	7 12	9 —	8 12	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	10 15 and 11 11	10 14 and 12 10	16 4	17 5	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 3	17 5	14 —	12 13
Jaisalmer	13 —	12 4	—	—	7 6	7 12	10 3	10 15	17 12	19 5	16 5	17 11
Bikaner	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 8	—	—	14 15	14 15
<b>Central India—</b>												
Indore	11 12	13 —	14 2	13 8	10 —	9 8	11 9	10 —	24 10	23 9	19 15	20 10
Nimach	13 4	13 4	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	20 —	15 —	14 —
Gwalior	12 15	13 12	16 8	16 7	7 —	6 15	8 8	8 8	20 —	19 11	20 3	18 14
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	16 8	16 8	24 —	23 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	19 —
Meerut	16 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	18 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	15 12	16 8	23 8	23 4	—	—	9 4	9 4	23 12	24 4	19 8	19 8
Gujranwala	16 8	17 8	23 8	23 8	—	—	10 4	10 4	24 8	24 8	20 —	20 —
Gujrat	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 8	—	—	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	24 —
Jhelam	15 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	24 —

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI ( <i>Elaeagnus</i> <i>coriaria</i> )		KAWHI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA CHOLA KADALAY, OR SUNAGA ( <i>Ocra</i> <i>arabum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ANBAR OR THUR GADJAN PNA ( <i>Oryza</i> <i>indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
26 —	25 —	26 —	25 —	20 8	21 —	26 —	25 —	13 8 (a)	13 8 (a)	10 12	10 12	United Provinces continued
30 —	30 —	30 —	30 —	20 —	20 8	30 —	29 —	14 — (a)	14 8 (a)	11 —	11 —	
26 —	26 —	27 8	27 8	21 —	22 —	30 —	35 —	14 4	14 4	10 8	10 8	Shahjahanpur
•	•	20 10	20 10	21 4	21 4	31 2	31 2	15 —	15 —	11 9	11 9	Budann
29 —	29 —	•	•	17 12	17 12	22 8	22 8	13 6	13 6	11 —	11 —	Pilibit
24 —	24 —	•	•	16 14	16 14	22 8	22 8	11 4 (a)	10 2 (a)	11 —	11 —	Baroli
•	•	•	•	18 —	17 10	2 4	25 5	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	Moradabad
•	•	•	•	18 4	18 4	26 14	26 14	10 12 (a)	11 13	11 8	11 8	Bijnor
•	•	•	•	17 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	11 —	11 — (a)	10 8	10 8	Muzaffarnagar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Saharanpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Dehra Dun
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hills—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Naini Tal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Almora
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Garhwal
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Oudh—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Southern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Partabgarh
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sultanpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rae Bareilly
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Unao
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jhansi
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hardoi
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Northern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kyabab
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Barabanki
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gonda
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bahraich
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sitapur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kheri
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rajputana—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eastern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Partabgarh
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Banswara
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mewar (Udaipur)
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hilly Tracts of Mewar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(Dungarpur)
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sirohi
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Brinapura
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ajmer
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Abu
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kishangarh
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bundi
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kotah
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jhalawar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lonk
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jaipur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Karauli
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Dholpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bharatpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Alwar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Deoli
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nasirabad
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Balmer
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Anadra
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Shahpura
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Western—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jodhpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jaisalmer
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bikaner
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Central India—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Indore
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Nimach
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gwalior
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Panjab—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Southern—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Hissar
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ferozpur
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Central—
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lahore
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gujranwala
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gujrat
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Jhelam

(a) Husked

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR OUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month
<b>Panjab—continued</b>												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	14 12	15 4	19 8	20 8			8 —	8 —	24 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Delhi	15 12	15 12	20 —	20 —			10 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Rohatak	16 —	16 8	20 —	19 —			10 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Karnal	16 8	16 8	0 —	23 —			10 —	9 —	25 8	25 —	19 —	20 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amhala	17 —	17 8	20 —	20 —			11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	18 —
Ludhiana	17 8	18 4	21 8	24 8			9 4	10 4	24 —	26 8	16 —	18 —
Jalandhar	18 8	19 4	22 —	24 —			8 —	8 —	26 —	28 —	16 —	20 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	18 8	20 —	24 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	13 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	19 —	22 —	—			11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	—	—
Amritsar	17 —	18 —	20 —	21 —			10 —	10 —	25 —	26 —	19 —	19 —
Sialkot	15 4	15 12	22 —	21 —			12 —	12 —	27 —	27 —	—	—
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	12 11	12 7	12 8	12 8			8 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —			10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	14 12	14 10	20 —	19 12			8 8	8 8	27 8	27 8	21 8	22 8
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	18 4	17 12	25 —	24 —			8 8	8 9	26 —	26 —	22 8	21 —
Jhang	17 8	17 —	20 —	20 4			11 —	10 —	26 —	24 —	19 —	18 —
Multan	14 4	14 4	19 —	19 —			12 8	12 8	24 —	24 —	19 —	18 8
Montgomery	17 2	17 1	23 —	—			7 8	8 —	—	—	—	—
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 —	21 —	20 —			14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 13	15 —	21 4	21 4			11 15	10 15	21 8	20 —	21 12	20 —
<b>N W Frontier Province—</b>												
Hasara	18 4	18 4	17 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	29 —	29 —	19 —	18 —
Kohat	13 7	13 9	17 14	17 14	5 10	5 2	10 6	10 8	5 8	25 8	22 15	24 4
Bannu	15 15	15 14	23 2	23 —	11 14	10 10	13 2	11 4	20 —	18 8	20 —	21 4
Dera Ismael Khan	13 5	13 2	18 4	18 6	5 6	5 4	7 11	7 4	19 7	17 9	18 11	17 11
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi	13 —	13 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12	—	—	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	—	—	15 8	16 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	10 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Upper Sind frontier	12 8	12 6	—	—	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	23 14	23 14	25 —	24 4
Quetta	11 4	11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
to	11 13	11 13	12 4	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 —	16 —	16 —
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	—	—	12 2	12 2	12 10	—	11 6	11 6	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	9 15	8 12	—	—	10 2	9 7	11 6	10 11	—	—	11 15	11 4
Alibag	7 6	7 6	—	—	10 13	9 14	11 11	10 2	—	—	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 13	7 13	—	—	6 6	6 11	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4
Tanna	9 2	9 2	—	—	10 3	9 4	11 2	10 3	—	—	12 10	12 10
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar	9 6	8 14	—	—	10 9	11 1	11 9	11 9	41 4	18 —	15 10	14 11
Belgaum	9 10	9 4	—	—	12 10	12 1	13 2	12 10	19 10	17 2	14 10	13 10
Nasik	9 7	8 11	—	—	9 8	9 8	10 14	10 14	17 10	16 4	18 1	15 4
Sholapur	9 6	9 5	—	—	8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	20 9	19 11	18 12	17 14
Bijapur	9 1	7 4	—	—	11 11	9 13	12 3	10 5	20 9	17 7	19 11	17 14
Poona	8 5	8 5	—	—	7 8	7 8	8 9	8 9	18 4	16 4	15 4	15 4
<i>Maharashtra—</i>												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	8 11	—	—	9 9	8 14	11 5	11 5	17 14	19 4	17 9	19 —
Nasik	11 3	10 6	—	—	7 5	7 5	10 8	10 8	17 14	17 14	16 13	16 13
Dhule	11 —	9 8	—	—	7 8	7 8	11 6	11 6	17 8	15 14	18 2	16 4
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	12 —	11 6	—	—	8 9	8 5	12 —	11 2	16 6	15 9	17 6	16 7
Broach	10 —	10 —	—	—	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Kaira	12 —	13 —	—	—	9 8	10 —	11 —	12 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Baroda	11 8	11 8	—	—	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 8	—	—	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —
Godhra	11 —	11 —	—	—	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	—	—	16 —	16 —
Dasa	13 —	12 8	—	—	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 8
<i>Kathiawar—</i>												
Rajkot	10 8	10 8	—	—	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 8	12 8	12 4
<b>Central Provinces—</b>												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	11 8	10 15	—	—	5 13	5 13	11 10	11 10	18 6	18 6	—	—
Khandwa	10 —	10 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	17 —	17 —	—	—
Hoshangabad	14 12	13 8	—	—	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 10	18 5	18 5	—	—
Betul	12 8	11 8	—	—	7 11	6 5	9 10	9 10	21 15	18 8	—	—
Ohhindwara	12 10	11 11	—	—	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
Nagpur	12 8	13 1	—	—	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	18 6	18 6	—	—
Wardha	11 6	11 —	—	—	5 —	5 —	8 15	10 15	22 13	22 13	—	—



state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee,

MARUA OR NAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GHAM OR GHENNA OROLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Oler aristinum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAN OR THUN OAJAN PRA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
22 —	25 —	18 —	13 —	18 12	9 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued South eastern— Gurgaon Delhi Rohtak Karnal
		10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	26 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	
		20 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	24 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	
—	—	16 —	17 —	20 —	19 8	27 8	30 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Submontane— Ambala Ludhiana Jalandhar Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
		18 —	20 —	20 —	22 8	25 —	32 —	8 —	8 8	13 —	13 4	
		13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	29 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	
14 —	14 —	23 —	25 —	20 —	21 —	26 —	24 —	10 —	11 —	12 12	12 13	Hills— Simla Kangra
		20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	
		20 —	19 —	20 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	11 —	13 12	13 12	
20 —	20 —	12 —	11 —	14 12	14 1	22 8	20 10	8 —	8 —	8 15	8 8	Northern— Bawalpindi
		14 12	14 12	6 —	14 —	20 —	15 —	10 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	
		14 12	14 12	18 4	17 12	22 8	23 8	10 12	10 12	13 8	13 1	
32 —	32 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	22 8	22 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Western— Shahpur Jhang Multan Montgomery Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
		32 —	32 —	17 —	16 8	24 —	28 —	11 —	10 —	11 8	11 12	
		22 —	22 —	17 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	7 —	12 4	12 4	
—	—	20 8	19 8	20 8	19 8	17 8	16 —	8 —	7 —	1 8	12 8	N-W Frontier Province— Hazara Peshawar Kohat Bannu Dera Ismael Khan
		17 8	16 —	15 14	15 10	17 8	17 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	
		16 —	16 —	14 12	14 12	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	
14 6	14 6	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Fhar and Parkar (Umarkot) Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
		6 4	6 4	17 3	16 4	21 11	22 5	10 —	8 12	17 14	17 14	
		18 6	18 7	17 6	16 74	25 —	21 4	10 8	10 8	2 4	20 10	
14 2	12 15	15 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Bombay— Konkan— Karwar Ratnagiri Alibag Bombay Panua
		8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	
		18 —	17 10	18 14	13 6	14 4	14 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	
16 14	16 14	11 7	11 7	11 1	11 9	11 1	11 9	10 —	10 —	10 10	11 9	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Bijapur Poona
		11 8	1 —	12 6	11 —	12 6	11 —	10 2	8 2	12 6	11 11	
		11 10	11 10	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	
21 —	21 —	18 9	13 9	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Nasik Dhulia
		11 12	10 7	13 5	12 7	13 5	12 7	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	
		14 6	14 6	11 7	11 7	11 8	1 —	9 8	9 8	13 9	12 13	
11 —	11 —	11 8	1 —	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	10 —	10 —	10 3	10 3	Guarat— Surat Broach Kaira Baroda Ahmadabad Godhra Dasa
		11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	14 11	13 5	11 10	11 10	
		11 12	10 7	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	11 6	11 6	11 12	11 12	
20 —	16 —	12 2	11 5	11 12	10 7	12 2	11 5	12 2	11 5	12 4	11 13	Kathiswar— Rajkot
		9 11	9 11	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	9 11	9 11	11 2	11 2	
		11 14	10 8	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9	11 14	10 8	11 11	11 6	
20 —	20 —	9 4	10 7	18 11	13 11	18 11	13 11	9 4	10 7	10 9	12 9	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khairwa Hoshangabad Betul Ohhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		10 7	10 7	18 8	13 8	18 8	13 8	10 7	10 7	9 7	9 7	
		12 5	12 —	12 5	12 —	12 5	12 —	10 3	9 4	12 —	12 —	
20 —	20 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khairwa Hoshangabad Betul Ohhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		14 —	13 8	14 —	13 8	14 —	13 8	10 8	12 —	12 8	12 8	
		12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	11 8	13 8	13 8	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khairwa Hoshangabad Betul Ohhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		18 —	15 —	18 —	15 —	18 —	15 —	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	
		15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	9 12	13 —	13 —	
—	—	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	100 —	100 —	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khairwa Hoshangabad Betul Ohhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	18 5	13 5	18 5	13 5	18 5	13 5	10 12	10 12	9 13	10 5	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khairwa Hoshangabad Betul Ohhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		17 6	16 —	17 6	16 —	17 6	16 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	
		18 11	14 10	18 11	14 10	18 11	14 10	12 11	8 15	10 10	10 10	
—	—	16 15	12 11	16 15	12 11	16 15	12 11	9 10	9 10	8 —	8 —	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khairwa Hoshangabad Betul Ohhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		18 12	14 6	18 12	14 6	18 12	14 6	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	
		18 1	13 1	18 1	13 1	18 1	13 1	11 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1	13 1	10 10	10 10	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khairwa Hoshangabad Betul Ohhindwara Nagpur Wardha
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1902 — included (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR OUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
					Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month				
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13			7 1	7 1	9 2	9 2				
Bangor	12 12	13 —					11 —	11 —				
Damoh	14 1	12 4			8 15	8 15	9 3	9 3	15 —	15 —		
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8			6 —	7 —	10 8	11 —				
Mandla	16 —	16 —			11 —	9 —	15 —	13 —				
Seoni	16 —	15 —			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —				
Balaghāt	12 8	12 8			7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —				
Bhandāra	11 4	10 —			6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —				
Chānda	11 7	11 —			9 1	9 12	10 9	10 9	16 5	17 9		
Eastern—												
Bilāspur	14 8	14 8			9 2	9 2	12 13	14 3				
Raipur	14 8	14 8			7 8	9 —	12 —	13 8				
Sambalpur	13 —	12 8			9 —	9 —	13 —	13 8				
Berar—												
Buldāna	8 8	8 8			6 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	16 —	13 —
Bāsim	9 5	9 5			5 10	5 10	9 3	9 3	26 —	26 14	16 —	13 —
Ākola	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	21 —	21 5	17 7	12 12
Ellahpur	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	12 —
Amrāoti	11 11	11 11			6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	24 —	26 —	17 —	17 —
Wun	10 8	10 8			6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 8	6 8	10 15	11 8	5 12	5 13	9 13	9 13	17 3	16 6	19 8	15 11
Bolāram	6 9	6 9			5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	17 4	16 4	19 8	15 11
Chadarghāt	6 9	6 9			5 7½	5 8	8 3½	8 10	16 6½	16 8	21 14	19 11
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar							10 14	10 8				
S Canara							12 —	12 2				
South, central—												
Coumbatore							9 14	9 14	24 13	24 13	23 13	23 13
Nilgiris							9 —	9 —				
Salem							9 14	9 14	22 13	22 13	21 14	21 3
Central—												
Bellary							11 14	11 11	19 14	19 14		
Anantapur							10 13	10 5	22 6	20 6		
Cuddapah							9 14	9 14	18 13	18 13	26 13	26 13
Karnul							10 —	9 10	21 5	19 10		
East Coast north—												
Ganjam							9 11	9 11				
Visagapatam							9 —	8 6			22 5	22 5
Godāvari							13 —	13 —	26 8	22 6		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna							12 2	12 2	18 11	18 11		
Nellore							14 13	14 3	20 —	20 —	20 14	17 2
East Coast south—												
Madras							9 5	9 4				
Chingleput							10 14	10 14				
N Arcot							12 —	13 —				
S Arcot							12 3	12 3			19 10	19 13
Tanjore							14 6	14 —			28 11	24 11
Trichinopoly							11 4	11 8	24 5	22 13	21 14	21 14
Southern—												
Tinnevely							12 11	12 11	21 5	21 5	16 13	16 8
Madura							12 3	12 3	20 14	22 8	19 8	16 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 6	6 9			8 2	8 2	10 2	10 2	30 6	29 4		
Bangalore	9 8	9 8	8 3	8 3	8 5	8 5	9 3	9 3	22 13	22 13		
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Lunkur	7 —	6 8	8 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —		
Hassan	6 10	7 7	7 7	7 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —				
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	25 —	25 —		
Shimoga	7 1	7 1	9 7	9 7	9 7	8 6	14 3	13 10	25 3	25 3		
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 3	14 8	13 8				
Aden	8 —	8 —			6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 13	12 7	12 7

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA, CHOLA KADALAY, OR SUNAGA ( <i>Oryza aristinum</i> )		MAISE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PNA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS	
Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month	Half month of report	Pre vious half month		
				16 —	16 —			10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Central Provinces—continued Central— Narsinghpur Sangor Damoh Jubbulpore Mandla Seoni Gulabghat Bhandara Chanda	
				7 8	17 —			11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —		
				2 13	17 2			9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2		
				18 8	17 8			12 8	11 8	10 8	10 —		
				21 —	20 —			11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —		
				14 —	14 —			10 —	10 —	9 4	9 —		
				12 8	12 8			8 12	8 12	8 —	8 —		
				13 8	13 8			10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4		
				16 13	14 13			12 1	12 1	9 —	9 —		
				14 3	14 3			10 10	10 10	9 —	9 —	Eastern— Bilaspur Raipur Sambhalpur	
				14 8	15 —			10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —		
				13 —	13 —			8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —		
												Berar— Buldana Basim Akola Billeshpur Amaroti Wan	
				13 —	13 —			9 4	9 4	10 —	10 —		
				16 —	14 8			11 9	11 9	10 —	10 —		
				11 10	11 10			10 10	11 4	10 —	12 —		
				11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	9 —		
				15 —	15 —			12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —		
				12 8	12 8			12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —		
18 14	15 4			12 2	12 7			10 7	15 13	8 13	8 13	Nizam's Territories Secunderabad Belaram Chadarghat	
				12 1	12 1					8 12	8 1		
				12 9 1/2	13 2			11 —	11 6	8 14	8 14		
												Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar S. Canara	
										12 —	12 —		
										11 14	11 14		
25 14	25 14											South central— Coimbatore Nilgiris Salem	
24 —	24 —									11	11 2		
										10 10	10 10		
										11 13	11 13	Central— Bellary Anantapur Chidambaram Karnul	
21 5	20 6									12 10	12 10		
25 3	20 6									12 2	12 2		
25 3	20 10									12 3	12 3		
	16 3									10 8	10 —		
21 14	19 —									11 —	11 —	East Coast north— Gaujam Vizagapatam Godavari	
18 11	18 11									13 3	13 3		
25 3	28 5									13 3	13 3		
21 13	21 13									13 3	13 3	East Coast central— Kistna Nellore	
2 13	21 13									12 10	12 13		
17 13	17 8									13 5	13 5	East Coast south— Madras Chingleput N. Arcot S. Arcot Tanjore Trichinopoly	
16 —	16 —									13 5	13 5		
26 2	28 13									12 2	11 10		
19 10	18 13									10 3	13 5		
28 2	26 10									13 5	13 5		
25 3	25 3									13 5	13 5		
23 5	23 5									14 5	14 5	Southern— Tinnevely Madura	
24 3	24 3									12 11	12 11		
												Mysore— Mysore Bangalore Kolar Tumkur Hassan Kadur Shimoga Chitaldrug	
24 2	23 —			9 7	9 7			6 6	6 6	11 4	11 4		
24 —	21 —			10 8	10 8			8 4	8 4	12 1	12 1		
22 —				10 —	10 —			6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —		
20 —	20 —			9 8	9 8			8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —		
30 —	30 —			11 —	11 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —		
30 —	30 —			7 —	8 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —		
35 11	38 10			10 —	10 8			9 7	9 7	10 8	8 6		
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —			5 —	9 —	8 —	8 —		
30 8	28 —			26 8	24 8			8 —	7 8	11 —	10 6		Coorg— Coorg
				11 8	11 8			9 5	9 5	32 —	3 —		Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT.**

**SANITARY  
PLAGUE**

*Calcutta, the 27th November 1902*

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 22nd November 1902 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P.	141	129
		Dhollera Port		12	14
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B G J P		
		Ahmedabad District		50	46
		Broach District	B B & C I		
		Kaira	,	344	243
		Mahikantha State	"		
		Palanpur	"		
		Panch Mahals District	,	180	116
		Rewakantha State	,	14	8
		Surat Town and Port	,	62	62
		Bulsar Port	,	6	5
		Surat District	"	16	10
		Bandra Port	,	3	1
		Utan			
		Kelva			
		Mahim	B B & C I		
		Bhiwandi		5	3
		Bassein	B B & C I	2	2
		Kalyan	G I P	16	11
		Lhana		5	4
		Umbergaon Port		1	1
		Thana District	, & B B & C I	10	8
	Central	Ahmednagar	Dhond and Manmad (G I P	68	47
		Khandesh	B B & C I & G I P	741	655
		Nasik	G I P & N G	719*	566*
		Poona City	S M & G I P	24	22
		Poona District	,	180	144
		Satara	S M	1 264	883
		Sholapur Town	G I P	1†	
		Sholapur District	, S M & Barai	321	224
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	Southern	Alibag Port			
		Panvel		4	3
		Fshoi			
		Revdanda		1	
		Kolaba District	G I P	5	3
		Ratnagiri Port			
		Dabhal			
		Jaigad		2	2
		Ratnagiri District	.	1	1
		Belgaum	S M	1,903*	1 517*
		Hubli Town	"	111	111
		Dharwar District	"	1,459	1,028
		Akola Port			
		Kumta Port			
		Kanara District	S M	53	40
		Savantvadi State			
		Bijapur District	S M & G I P	242	101

\* Figures for 2 weeks  
† Incorrect.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind—contd	Sind.	Karachi District	N W	1	1
		Karachi City and Port	"	17	15
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B	"	"
		Hyderabad District	" "	34	26
		Thar and Parkar District	J B	"	"
		Khairpur State	N W	"	"
		Akalkot	"	"	1
		Aundh State	"	12	8
		Cutch State	"	"	"
		Savannur "	"	67	64
	Political charges,	Mongrol Port	"	"	"
		Kathawar State	B, B & C I, Morvi & B G J P	234	160
		Kolhapur Town	S M	15	15
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	937	630
		Sachin State	B B & C I	"	"
		Srivardhan Port	"	"	"
		Murud Port	"	"	"
		Janjira	"	"	"
		Janjira State	"	"	"
		Kodinar Port	"	"	"
		Billimora "	B B & C I	"	"
		Baroda Town	" "	3	2
		Baroda State	"	228	135
		Dharampur	"	"	"
		Jath "	"	"	"
		Cambay "	B B & C I	23	28
			Total	9 422	7 081
Madras Presidency		Salem Town	Madras	"	"
		Salem District	"	105*	72*
		Bellary Town	S M	"	"
		Bellary Cantonment	"	"	"
		Bellary District	" & Madras	306†	253†
		Coimbatore District	Madras S I & Nilgiri	11‡	10
		North Arcot "	S I & Madras	3¶	3¶
		South Arcot "	"	15	15
		Tinnevely "	S I	"	"
		Malabar "	Madras	"	"
		Cuddapah "	S I & Madras	"	"
		Kurnool "	S M	"	"
		Mangalore Port	"	1	1
		Ermala "	"	"	"
		South Canara District	Madras & S I	"	15
		Madras City	S I Madras & S M	15	"
		Anantapur District	"	"	"
			Total	428	341

\* Including 17 imported seizures and 8 imported deaths  
† " 10 " seizures 7 " "  
‡ " 1 " seizure  
¶ " 1 " seizure and 1 imported death  
§ Imported

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta Howrah Town	E I E B S and R N E I B \ H A & H S	9 1	9 1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town Monghyr District Sonthal Parganas District	" E I	56	41
	Patna	Chapra Town	B and N W	413*	299
		Saran District	B and N W	13	13
		Patna City	E I	6	6
		Patna	B and N W	19	18
		Muzaffarpur District	E I	48	36
		Darbhanga		48	43
		Shahabad "			
	Total			613	466
U P of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	30†	24†
		Allahabad District	E I O and R, B B and C I and G I P	115	105
		Cawnpur City	(I M sec)	315	257
		Cawnpur District	E I	296	244
		Fatehpur	G I P	2(a)	2(a)
	Benares	Jhansi City		8,	62
		Jhansi District			
		Benares Cantonment	B and N W and O and R		
		Benares District	B and N W and E I		
		Ballia	B & N W	198‡	182‡
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur City	O & R	1(1)	
		Jaunpur District	"	74	74
		Ghazipur	E I & B & N W		
		Mirzapur City	E I		
	Gorakhpur	Partabgarh District	O & R	4	3
		Fyzabad			
		Azamgarh	B & N W & O & R	24‡	24‡
	Meerut	Gorakhpur City	B & N W		
		Gorakhpur District	"	72(d)	57(d)
		Basti			
	Lucknow	Meerut City (including Cantonment)	N W	19	11
		Hardwar	N W	10(c)	10(c)
		Muzaffarnagar District	O & R & N W	7	7
	Agra	Saharanpur District	O & R	24	15
		Unao District			
	Rawalpindi	Hardoi			
		Farrukhabad District	B B & C I	6	1
	Total			1 285	1,078
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur Cantonment	"		
		Jullundur District		369	143
		Hoshiarpur "		318	186
		Ferozepur "	N W & B, B & C I	79	65
	Lahore	Gujranwala	N W	273	129
		Amritsar City	"		
		Amritsar District		369	204
		Gurdaspur "		60	40
		Lahore "		170	62
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	Gujrat "		40	25
		Sialkot		128	65
		Shahpur "			
Jhang	Jhang	Jhang			

\* Including 9 imported seizures.  
† Including 1 seizure and 1 death of previous week  
‡ Including 23 seizures and 17 deaths of previous week  
§ Including 68 seizures and 60 deaths of previous week  
|| Including 26 seizures and 20 deaths of previous week

(a) For weeks ending 8th and 15th November 1902.  
(b) Occurred in week ending 15th November 1902.  
(c) Occurred since 25th October 1902.  
(d) Including 7 seizures and 5 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Punjab— contd	Delhi	Karnal District	E I	44	27
		Umballa Cantonment	N W and E I		
		Umballa City	,		
		Umballa District	„ and E I	103(d)	54(d)
		Ludhiana „	„	92	60
		Kasauli Cantonment			
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)		
		Patiala State	N W E I B B & C I & J B	49	36
		Kapurthala State	N W	24	14
		Malerkotla „	N W	73	69
Central Provinces	Narbada Nagpur	Jhind	N W & B B & C I	8	3
			Total	2 219	1 181
		Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G I P	31	2
		Nagpur City	B N & G I P		
		Kamptee Cantonment	B N		
			Total	3	2
		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	109	90
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	„ „	266	213
		Bangalore District	„ „	290	220
		Mysore City	„	183	143
Mysore State		Mysore District	„	305	209
		Kolar „	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields	,	85	63
		Tumkur District	S M	30	15
		Shimoga „	„	163	69
		Chitaldrug „	,	8	3
		Kadur „	,	47	37
		Hassan „	,	111	65
			Total	1 597	1 127
		Lingsagur District	S M		
Hyderabad State		Aurangabad „	N C S	472†	393†
		Oosmanabad „	G I P & Bara	98†	85†
Berar			Total	570	478
		Akola District	G I P	171	122
		Buldana „	,	166	132
			Total	337	254
Rajputana		Abu Road	B B & C I	1(b)	1(b)
		Jaipur State	„	2(c)	2(c)
		Bandikui	„	3	3
			Total	3	3
Central India		Indore City	B B & C I		1†
		Indore State	,		1(a)
		Rutlam City	,		
			Total		2
Kashmir		Poonch District		3†	2†
		Poonch Town		17†	13†
		Hamirpur Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		1†	
			Total	21	15
Baluchis- tan		Sonmiani			
Total					
GRAND TOTAL				16 498	12 028

† From 11th to 17th November 1902  
 ‡ „ 15th to 22nd „  
 § Occurred on 16th  
 ¶ From 7th to 12th November 1902  
 (a) From 13th to 15th November 1902  
 (b) Imported and suspicious  
 (c) Imported  
 (d) For week ending 15th November 1902  
 || Including 2 of previous week

H H RISLEY,  
 Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

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*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING, INDIA *No 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 49.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT

#### NOTIFICATIONS

#### ESTABLISHMENTS

*Calcutta, the 2nd December 1902*

No. 707.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G C B, G C M G, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the office of Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India

*The 5th December 1902*

No. 721.—The services of Mr L W King, CSI, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 10th November 1902

#### MEDICAL

*The 1st December 1902*

No. 2226.—The Home Department Notification No 2239, dated the 17th October 1902, placing the services of Captain G E Stewart, M B, I M S., temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, is hereby cancelled

*The 3rd December 1902*

**No. 1430** — The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates noted against their names —

Captain S B Smith, I M S (Bengal), afternoon of 22nd September 1902  
 Captain P B Haig, M B, I M S (Bengal), forenoon of 23rd September 1902  
 Captain R G Turner, I M S (Bengal), forenoon of 23rd September 1902  
 Captain S A Harriss, M B, I M S (Bengal), forenoon of 23rd September 1902  
 Captain W E Scott Moncrieff, M B, I M S (Bengal), forenoon of 23rd September 1902

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**SANITARY  
— PLAGUE —**

*The 5th December 1902*

**No. 2503** — Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Tai New-Moon* and *Brahmotsavam* festival

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnai, Sevvapet Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Chinnammāpet on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 26th to the 29th January 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the *Tai New-Moon* and *Brahmotsavam* festival at Tiruvallur

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**JUDICIAL**

*The 2nd December 1902*

**No. 1735** — Lieutenant Colonel C J Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate Kasauli, is granted privilege leave for three months with leave out of India for one year and six months in continuation, with effect from the 3rd December 1902

*The 5th December 1902*

**No. 1750** — The period for which Mr G C Ray, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bengal was placed on special duty in the Office of the Administrator General, Bengal, by the Home Department Notification No. 1209, dated the 5th August 1902, is extended by six months, with effect from the 28th November 1902, or until further orders

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**ECCLESIASTICAL**

*The 5th December 1902*

**No. 513** — The Reverend G M Davies, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of his duties there

**No. 516** — The services of the Reverend J H H McNeill, a Chaplain on probation of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department

H H RISLEY,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## NOTIFICATIONS

## LAND SURVEYS.

*Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1902*

No. 1805—1512—(i) Major J M Fleming, I S C, Officiating Assistant Surveyor General, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 2nd September, 1902, *vice* Mr A E Spring, deceased

(ii) Captain J M Burn, R E, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General, with effect from the 24th November, 1902, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel F B Longe R E, on leave

(iii) Captain E A Tandy, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, officiated as Assistant Surveyor General from the 12th to the 23rd November, 1902, both dates inclusive

## GENERAL

*The 3rd December, 1902*

No 4023—16446—Mr S Fardley Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma was on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in addition to his ordinary duties from the 7th November to the 30th November, 1902

J O MILLER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India**The 5th December, 1902*

No 4046—100-18—Mr J O Miller, C S I, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th October, 1902

R E V ARBUTHNOT,

*Under Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Fort William, the 2nd December, 1902*

No. 1967 G—The undermentioned officer, who has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India, is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties—

Lieutenant R Garratt, Indian Staff Corps

*The 3rd December, 1902*

No. 1981 G—With reference to Notification No 820 G, dated the 12th May, 1902, Mr John Ailwyn Manson, acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 31st October, 1902

No. 1984-G—With reference to Notifications Nos 81-G and 720-G, dated respectively the 16th January and 28th April, 1902, Mr A Scholl resumed charge of the Austro Hungarian Consulate at Madras on the 16th November, 1902

*The 5th December, 1902*

**No 1988-G**—With reference to Notification No 365-G, dated the 6th March, 1902, Mr F W Bickel, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 21st November, 1902

**L W DANE,**

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

*The 5th December, 1902*

**No 1992-G**—Mr L W Dane, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class, and on special duty in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st December, 1902, *vice* Mr H S Barnes, CSI, ICS, until further orders

**H DAIRY,**

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 28th November, 1902*

**No 6317-P**—Mr I G J Hamilton, Officiating Deputy Post Master General, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th of November, 1902

*The 3rd December, 1902*

**No 6414-P**—Mr W G Clague, Officiating Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month, with effect from the 24th of November, 1902

Babu N C Saikar, Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on leave of Mr Clague or until further orders

*The 5th December, 1902.*

**No. 6452-P**—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of September, 1902, are notified —

With effect from the 24th of September, 1902, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr J E O Connor,

Mr J A Robertson to officiate in class I,

Mr K B Wagle to officiate in class II,

Mr W H F Mellor to officiate in class III, and

Mr C F Cowie to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 26th of September, 1902, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr W D F Cowley,

Mr M A Hydar to officiate in class II, and

Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class III, of the Enrolled List

### SEPARATE REVENUE

#### STAMP

*The 1st December, 1902*

**No. 6350 S R**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 10 and 75 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council directs that as a temporary measure the following shall be added to clause (a) of rule 8 of the rules published in the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 786-S. R., dated the 17th February, 1899 —

"Also the City Deputy Collector, Karachi"

**COMMERCE AND TRADE.**  
**NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS**

*The 2nd December, 1902*

**No. 6386-S.R.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officer to whom masters of ships should notify, as required by that section, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on a voyage

*In the Madras Presidency*

Name of port  
Mandapam

Officer appointed  
Port Officer, Pamban

**STATISTICS AND COMMERCE**  
**CUSTOMS**

*The 5th December, 1902*

**No. 6460-S R**—In exercise of the power conferred by sub section (2) of section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts III of 1896, XIV of 1899 and VIII of 1902), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar exported from Holland, mentioned in the Notification in this Department, No 817-S R, dated the 7th February, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 6th December, 1902 —

*For*

Kinds of sugar	Bounties bestowed	Additional duties to be levied
		Per cwt
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet roots	138 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined *	R   a   p 0   14   0
Sugar refined from beet root raw sugar produced in Holland	157 florins per 100 kilograms	0   15   11
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar	19 florin per 100 kilograms in addition to bounty if any allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production	0   1   11 in addition to countervailing duty if any on the raw sugar

\* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining

*Read*

Kinds of sugar	Bounties bestowed	Additional duties to be levied
		Per cwt
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet roots	116 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined *	R   a   p 0   11   9
Sugar refined from beet root raw sugar produced in Holland	131 florins per 100 kilograms	0   13   3
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar	15 florin per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production	0   1   6 in addition to countervailing duty if any, on the raw sugar

\* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

### MINT

*The 5th December, 1902*

**No 6447-A**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 and section 28, clause (2), of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870 (XXIII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows—

- (1) All silver coins coined under the said Act on and after 1st January, 1903, shall bear on the obverse the likeness of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription "Edward VII King & Emperor" and on the reverse the word "India" with the designation of the coins in English above and in Urdu below and with the year of coinage underneath. The embellishments on the reverse shall be a lotus wreath on either side surmounted by the Imperial Crown.
- (2) All copper coins coined under the said Act on and after 1st January, 1903, shall bear on the obverse the likeness of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription "Edward VII King & Emperor."

E N BAKER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Fort William, the 5th December 1902*

### APPOINTMENTS

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**No 1068**—Lieutenant Colonel H Allison, M D, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 25th November, 1902 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Furma District, *vice* Colonel A F Dobson, M B, Indian Medical Service, on leave.

**No. 1069**—Lieutenant J G G Swan, M B, Indian Medical Service to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel A R W Sedgfield Indian Medical Service, deceased. Dated 1st September, 1902.

#### STAFF CORPS

**No 1070**—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India the undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps on appointment to the Political Department, with effect from the date specified—

Captain (temporary Major) Percy Molesworth Sykes, C M G, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Consul at Kerman, Persia. Dated 22nd November, 1902.

#### NATIVE ARMY

**No. 1071**—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining—

*22nd Bombay Infantry*

Sujan Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy

## COMMANDS

### DISTRICT

**No 1072**—Major General F W Kitchener, C B, British Service, to command a first class district in India, *vice* Lieutenant General Sir A Hunter, K C B, D S O., vacated. Dated 14th November, 1902.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 1073 — Major-General W T Shone, C B, D S O, Royal Engineers, Director General of Military Works, is granted leave out of India (p a) for eight months under Article 724, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I

No. 1074 — The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Colonel H Mansfield, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Director General of Transport, Supply and Transport Corps, for one year Pension Service—28th year commenced 20th November, 1902

## JUDICIAL

## INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR

No. 1075 — In exercise of the powers conferred by Part II, Article 1, clauses (1) and (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by Act XII of 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions be made to G G O No 568 of 1895, namely —

(1) In the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested*, after the entry "Lascars of the Corps of Sub marine Mining Lascars" the following shall be added, namely —

"Men of the Army Bearer Corps"

(2) To the forms of attestation the following shall be added, namely —

## ATTESTATION DOCUMENT FOR MEN OF THE ARMY BEARER CORPS

Attestation document of \_\_\_\_\_ a recruit for the Army Bearer Corps

I \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_  
(name and caste in full) (name of father)  
 inhabitant of \_\_\_\_\_, and now aged \_\_\_\_\_  
(village, tahsil and district)  
 years, do\*  
 that I will serve in the Army Bearer Corps of His Majesty's Indian Forces until I am lawfully released from the service, provided that in time of peace, war not being imminent and no emergency existing, I shall be entitled to my discharge after having served for three years  
 I further\* \_\_\_\_\_ that I will be faithful to His Majesty The King, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will go wherever I am ordered, by land or by sea, and will obey all commands of the officers set over me, even to the peril of my life

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature, seal, or mark of the recruit*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signatures or seal of two witnesses*

Station \_\_\_\_\_ }  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ 190 \_\_\_\_\_ }

Attested before me this, \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
 one thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

*Attesting Officer*

\* Solemnly affirm—if a Sikh, wear

## LONDON GAZETTE

No. 1076 — The following extracts are published for general information —

"Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, the 7th November, 1902," dated the 9th November, 1902, pages 7161 and 7162

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER,  
St James's Palace, November 9, 1902

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Royal Victorian Order —

*To be Knights Grand Cross*

Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police)

*To be Members of the Fourth Class*

Brevet Major Arthur Charles Malleson Waterfield, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers

"London Gazette," dated the 11th November, 1902, pages 7165, 7167, and 7168

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,  
St James's Palace, November 1, 1902

The King is pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper the Captain to appoint Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., C.I.E., late of the Indian Staff Corps, to be one of His Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Captain John G. Malcolm, M.V.O., V.C., deceased

WAR OFFICE,  
Pall Mall, 11th November, 1902

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA)

28th Battalion — Temporary Major W. B. James, Captain, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes the appointment of Second in Command. Dated 21st October, 1902

Indian Staff Corps — The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army —

H. N. Taylor, D.S.O. Dated 10th July, 1901  
A. P. D. Harris Dated 17th March, 1902  
G. F. Rowcroft, D.S.O. Dated 27th April, 1902  
E. Vansittart Dated 16th May, 1902  
R. T. Crowther Dated 16th May, 1902  
E. A. Kettlewell Dated 26th May, 1902  
W. Thuillier Dated 1st June, 1902  
R. M. Rainey Robinson Dated 1st June, 1902  
J. W. Cowley Dated 5th June, 1902  
A. Beale Dated 6th July, 1902



The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List —

Major General George Robert James Shakespear Dated 25th October, 1902

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Crichton Maltby Dated 26th October, 1902

• • • • •

#### BREVET

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur A Barrett, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel Dated 11th October, 1902

• • • • •

#### ORGANISATION

##### NATIVE ARMY

No. 1077 — With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of G G O 828 of 1902, the class constitution of the 9th Madras Infantry will consist temporarily of 6 companies of Punjabi Mahomedans and 2 companies of Sikhs other than Jats and Mazhis

To complete the Punjabi Mahomedan companies, Yusufzais, Tanaolis and Khattaks will be transferred from the Hong Kong Regiment and included in these companies. The class constitution laid down in G G O 828 of 1902 will, however, be gradually worked up to as vacancies occur

No. 1078 — G G O 1005, dated 14th November, 1902, is amended as follows —

Paragraph VI (1) Cancel first three lines up to the words "9th Madras Infantry" and substitute the following — "Punjabi Musalmans, Yusufzais, Tanaolis and Khattaks up to the establishment of 6 companies will be permitted to volunteer in the ranks they held in the Hong Kong Regiment for the 9th Madras Infantry"

Paragraph VI (2) After "other Pathans" in line 1 add — "not disposed of by transfer to the 9th Madras Infantry as laid down in paragraph VI (1)"

#### PROMOTIONS

No. 1079 — The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

##### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

##### *Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels*

29th November, 1902

William Richard Yeilding, C I E, D S O

William Henry Lowry

30th November, 1902

Wensley James Hodson Bond, C B

##### *Lieutenant to be Captain*

3rd December, 1902

Lionel Berkeley-Holt Haworth

##### *Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants*

28th October, 1902

Alexander Forrest Harper

11th November, 1902

William Johnston

##### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

##### BOMBAY

##### *To be Colonel*

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Cole Dane, M.D., vice Colonel W McConaghy, M.D., promoted to Surgeon-General Dated 30th October, 1902

Colonel Dane's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 2nd November, 1902

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT

## MADRAS.

No. 1080 — Deputy Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants Edward Marchant and George Drew, Barrack Masters, 1st Class, Military Works Services, are promoted to the grade of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 1st June, 1902

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

No. 1081 — Sergeant A Cane is promoted to the rank of Sub Conductor, with effect from the 1st September, 1902

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

*Northern Circle*

No. 1082 — Store Sergeant William Patrick Courtenay Kelly to be Sub Conductor, with effect from the 19th October, 1902, *vice* Sub-Conductor Frederick Donlan, reduced to the rank of Corporal by sentence of a Court-Martial

## NATIVE ARMY

No. 1083 — The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

*19th Punjab Infantry*

Havildar Allah Dad to be Jemadar, *vice* Shakir Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

Jemadar Utam Singh to be Subadar, and

Havildar Isar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

*2nd Punjab Cavalry*

Dafadar Santa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, 1, deceased, with effect from the 28th August, 1902

*(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry*

Jemadar Jwala Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kote-Duffadar Wazir Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Tirath Ram, promoted, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

Jemadar Sultan Jan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Nur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramzan Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

## RETIREMENTS

No. 1084 — Lieutenant Colonel Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter, Indian Medical Service, (Madras), 11th Coorg Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th November, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval

## REWARDS

No. 1085 — The following promotion is made in the native army —

*28th Bombay Pioneers*

Jemadar Kisson Singh to be Subadar supernumerary to the establishment, with effect from the 2nd June, 1901, in recognition of his services in Ashanti

## ORDER OF MERIT

No. 1086 — The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of Naick Hira Singh, 12th Burma Infantry — For conspicuous gallantry near Kumassi in Ashanti on the 6th August, 1900, when he, though hit three times and severely wounded during the attack on a stockade, continued to advance, and joined in the charge on the position and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy

## SPECIAL.

No. 1087 - With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India Volume I Part I the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the date specified —

Captain H M Halliday Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Assam Dated 7th December, 1902

## VOLUNTEER CORPS

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 1088 — *Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Second Lieutenant Arthur Buckwald Edgar Gibson resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th November, 1902

No. 1089 — *Calcutta Light Horse*—

The Ven'ble Arthur Edward Stone, Honorary Chaplain, resigns his commission, with effect from the 9th October, 1902

No. 1090 — *Ghasipur Light Horse*—

Lieutenant John Stalkartt resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st August, 1902, and is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of his corps on retirement

No. 1091 — *Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Ward Lyle resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

No. 1092 — *Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Robert Henry Peal, V D , is granted the rank of Honorary Major

No. 1093 — *Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Henry George Norman White to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1902, *vice* Williams, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers

Second Lieutenant Keith Melville Balfour to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November, 1902, *vice* Anderson, promoted

No. 1094 — *Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Knightley Sitwell to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th April, 1902, *vice* Hyde, transferred to the supernumerary list

No. 1095 — *Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

George Eustace Riou Grant Brown, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Allan promoted

No. 1096 — *Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Hackett-Wilkins, Indian Medical Service, resigns his appointment as Medical Officer, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

No. 1097 — *Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Reginald Willoughby Bryan, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1902, to fill an existing vacancy

## MARINE DEPARTMENT

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 64 —The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Assistant Engineer B R M Brebner, Royal Indian Marine, for two months (*m c*)

E G BARROW, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 5th December, 1902*

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 29th November and 5th December, 1902 —

Corps	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Indian Subordinate Medical Department	Assistant Surgeon Samuel George Dingave	13th November, 1902	Darjeeling		"
1st Battalion, the South Wales Borderers	Lieutenant Basil George Bagot Paton	29th November, 1902	Ju lunder	"	

E G BARROW, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
RAILWAYS

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Calcutta the 1st December, 1902*

No. 446 — Captain E Barnardiston, K E, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the North Western Railway

*The 2nd December, 1902*

No. 447 — CORRIGENDUM — In Public Works Department Notification No 399 (Railways), dated 30th October, 1902, commuting the special leave granted to Mr R N Hodges, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, into furlough on private affairs, for "5th January, 1904" read "4th January, 1904"

No. 448 — Mr S A J Keatinge, Storekeeper in class II grade 1 (sub *pro tem*), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State, one week's extraordinary leave without pay in continuation of the special leave up to 27th November, 1902, granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No 262 (Railways), dated 31st July, 1902

*The 4th December, 1902*

No. 450 — It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company, for a line of railway from Khurja Station of the East Indian Railway to Hapur Station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a length of about 37 miles

No. 451 — With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 285 dated the 18th August, 1902, Mr R Wright, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department was re-transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September, 1902

No. 452 — Mr A W U Pope, Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to 27th December, 1902, in extension of that referred to in Public Works Department Notification No 364 Railways, dated 9th October, 1902

No. 453.—Mr C Hitchcock, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 24th December, 1902

C W HODSON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Calcutta the 4th December, 1902*

No. 454 —Mr C E V Goument, Executive Engineer, 1st grade Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Sanitary Engineer to that Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th October, 1902, during the absence of Mr E du Cane Smithe on leave, or until further orders

*The 5th December, 1902*

No. 455 —Mr J Benton CIE, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is on return from leave transferred to the Punjab and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch

**TELEGRAPHS**

*The 3rd December, 1902*

No. 440 —The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October, 1902, and until further orders —

Name	From	To
Mr S H C Hutchinson	Chief Superintendent and Officiating Director	Director
Mr J J R Overton	Assistant Superintendent class VI and grade and Officiating Superintendent and grade	Superintendent and grade

SIDNEY PRESTON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*



**No. 453.**—Mr C Hitchcock, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 24th December, 1902

C W HODSON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.**

**NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Calcutta the 4th December, 1902*

**No. 454**—Mr C E V Goument, Executive Engineer, 1st grade Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Sanitary Engineer to that Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th October, 1902, during the absence of Mr E du Cane Smithe on leave, or until further orders

*The 5th December, 1902*

**No. 455**—Mr J Benton, CIE, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is on return from leave transferred to the Punjab and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch

**TELEGRAPHS**

*The 3rd December, 1902*

**No. 440**—The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October 1902, and until further orders —

Name	From	To
Mr S H C Hutchinson	Chief Superintendent and Officiating Director	Director
Mr J J R Overton	Assistant Superintendent class VI and grade and Officiating Superintendent and grade	Superintendent, and grade

SIDNEY PRESTON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY DECEMBER 6 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,

Publisher *Gazette of India*.

II A

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 4th December 1902

### NOTIFICATIONS

No 4004 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 29th November 1902 —

No 459 of 1902 —Horace Gabriel Heimann, assistant in the Great Eastern Hotel Company Limited, residing at 67, Wellesley street, in Calcutta, British India *Improvements in punkah pulling machines*

No 460 of 1902 —Francis McFarland Harvey, bank manager, and Harold Charles Harvey, artist, both of 5, Trewartha Terrace, Penzance, Cornwall, England *An improved automatic coupler*

No 461 of 1902 —Charles John Veale, Survey of India, 2, Staveley road, Poona *An areametre*

No 462 of 1902 —Frederick Augustus Knapp, barrister-at-law, of the town of Prescott in the county of Grenville, province of Ontario, Canada *Improvements in marine vessels*

No 463 of 1902 —The Hoardite Company, Limited, of 48, Victoria Buildings, St Mary's Gate, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in discs or centres for the wheels of railway and other carriages and waggon*

No 464 of 1902 —Gerald Edward Holland, C I E, D S O, commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer, Burma, and Henry Johnston chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, engineer and shipwright surveyor, Rangoon *Improvements in elevators for loading and unloading boxes bales or other similar packages*

No 465 of 1902 —Gerald Edward Holland, C I F, D S O, commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer, Burma, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, engineer and shipwright surveyor, Rangoon *An apparatus for rapidly, cheaply and efficiently distributing cargoes in a vessel's hold or other places to enable those stowing such cargoes to keep pace with rapid loading systems*

No 466 of 1902 —Fawcett Preston and Company, Limited, engineers, of 17, York street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in hydraulic pumps*

No 467 of 1902 —George Edward Campbell Wakefield, superintendent, Revenue Administration, Ionk state, Rajputana, British India *A new or improved spear or lance*

No 468 of 1902 —John Henry Rose Harley, merchant, of No 87, Old China Bazar street, Calcutta *A light portable tent for military and other purposes*

No 4005 P —SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place west, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 43 of 1902 —Donald Murray, telegraph engineer, of 3, Lombard court, in the city of London, England *Improvements relating to electric telegraphy* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)

No 68 of 1902 —Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 700, Whitney Avenue, Wilkesburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America *Improvements in instruments for indicating the phase relation or the difference in frequency of two alternating or polyphase current circuits* (Specification filed 26 November 1902)

- No 84 of 1902.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of the city of Neheim, in the province of Westphalia, kingdom of Prussia, empire of Germany *Improvements in electric arc lamps* (Specification filed 2 October 1902)
- No 209 of 1902.—K. E. Kandaswamy Nayagar, permanent way inspector, South Indian Railway, Koilpati *An improved water lift* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 234 of 1902.—Henry Mathew Alleyn, tea planter, of Meria Cotta, Maskeliya Ceylon *Improvements in apparatus for the purpose of cutting, breaking, grading or sifting made tea leaf or other such substances* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 235 of 1902.—Walter Frederic Ferman, tea planter, Deckajulie tea estate, Assam, British India *Improvements in the process of tea manufacture* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 236 of 1902.—Walter Frederic Ferman, tea planter, of Deckajulie tea estate, Assam, British India *An economic hand screw press for use in the manufacture of tea* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 278 of 1902.—Harry Smith Wainwright, locomotive engineer, of Alfred House, Ashford, in the county of Kent, England *Improvements in locomotives* (Specification filed 26 November 1902)
- No 302 of 1902.—Albert Walter Sullivan, of 4575, Lake Avenue, and William Renshaw, of 4421, Ellis Avenue engineers, both of Chicago, Cook county, state of Illinois, United States of America *Improvements in pneumatically actuated car doors* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 318 of 1902.—John Seymour, engineer, of 19, Jordon street, Toronto, in the province of Ontario, dominion of Canada *Improvements in machines for mixing gases and air* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 337 of 1902.—Henry Colbeck Michell, manufacturer, late of 24, Old Broad street, but now of Cornwall Buildings, 35, Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, England *Improvements in and apparatus for the manufacture of flake mica from mica plates, crystals or nodules* (Specification filed 26 November 1902)
- No 338 of 1902.—Henry Colbeck Michell, manufacturer, late of 24, Old Broad street, but now of Cornwall Buildings, 35, Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, England *Improved manufacture of non conducting coverings, blocks and slabs suitable for covering steam pipes, boilers and the like and for other purposes* (Specification filed 26 November 1902)
- No 354 of 1902.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No 1335, North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis county of Marion, state of Indiana, United States of America *Improved valves* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 355 of 1902.—The Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois having its offices at No 375, The Rookery, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America *Automatic telephone exchange* (Specification filed 25 November 1902)
- No 365 of 1902.—Allison Dalrymple Smith, mechanical engineer, of 14, Hartington Gardens, Edinburgh, North Britain *Improvements in or connected with automatic couplings for railway and other rolling stock* (Specification filed 26 November 1902)
- No 395 of 1902.—Michael Joseph Owens, glass worker, of 2263, Lawrence Avenue, in the city of Toledo, state of Ohio, United States of America *An improvement in machine for and method of gathering and shaping glass* (Specification filed 26 November 1902)

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No 4006 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

- No 100 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904)
- No 311 of 1893.—Wilbur Stephen Scudder *Improvements in machines for casting lines of type for use in printing* (From 23 November 1902 to 23 November 1903)
- No 114 of 1894.—Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg *Improvements in ditching and tile laying machines* (From 1 December 1902 to 1 December 1903)

No. 195 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Palmer Wright *Improvements in and relating to machines for making wire meshes.* (From 21 December 1902 to 21 December 1903.)

No. 272 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in apparatus for packing tea or other substances into chests, boxes or other receptacles.* (From 11 December 1902 to 11 December 1903.)

No. 315 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson *Improvements in multitubular air heating apparatus.* (From 8 January 1903 to 8 January 1904.)

No. 145 of 1896.—Alister MacNab *An improvement in the treatment of bay salt.* (From 8 December 1902 to 8 December 1903.)

No. 330 of 1898.—Mark Anthony Heath *Improvements in metallic bale coverings.* (From 28 March 1903 to 28 March 1904.)

No. 333 of 1898.—John Pettigrew *Improvements in hinges or like mechanism for controlling the action of fall down doors.* (From 26 November 1902 to 26 November 1903.)

No. 86 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield *Improvements in electric brakes.* (From 26 May 1903 to 26 May 1904.)

No. 4007 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased—

No. 240 of 1897.—George John Craven *Improvements in nails.* (Specification filed 24 August 1898.)

No. 255 of 1897.—Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, Ambrose Pandia Ralli and Theodore Anthony Vlasto *Improved grids for Platts Macarthy double roller cotton gins.* (Specification filed 25 August 1898.)

No. 317 of 1897.—Ernest Pauling *A rotary sifter for tea or other material.* (Specification filed 26 August 1898.)

No. 41 of 1898.—William Joseph Rymer Watson *Reducing the tread in cycles by means of an improved form of wheel.* (Specification filed 22 August 1898.)

No. 43 of 1898.—L. P. Declosets *A water lift.* (Specification filed 22 August 1898.)

No. 129 of 1898.—Alfred Parry *Improvements in bale tie fastenings and in means for forming the parts of same.* (Specification filed 22 August 1898.)

No. 191 of 1898.—Ernest Sydney Ross *Improvements in umbrellas.* (Specification filed 26 August 1898.)

I see in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Claims and drawings will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act 1888

## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1902

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November, 1902

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	TOTAL
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	191 04,420	11,59,59 115	13 50 67 535	4,01 39,808	4,87 20 621			5 89,60 429
Allahabad		2 07 17 955	2 07 17 955	1,88 04 259	5 16 368			1,03 20,026
Lahore		2,48,41 015	2,48 41 015	97 70 315	14 54 445			1 12 33 760
Bombay	60,91,825	9,4 95 830	9 92 80 655	4,72 15 045	2 75 97 170			7 48 13,124
Karachi		1 06 01 535	1,06,01 535	16 62 740	21 30 105			37,92,845
Madras	26,72,970	3,61,58 215	3,88,31 185	93 97 435	58,37 115			1 52,34,550
Calicut	"	23 1 885	23 11 985	4,79,835	64 935			5,44 770
Rangoon		1,09 20,085	1,09 20,085	2 50,80,635	7 00 065			2,87,86,700
	2 87 75,215	31,38 11,535	34,25 86 750					
<i>Deduct</i> —Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil					
	TOTAL R		34,25 86 750	15 55 65 971	8 70 20 833			24 25 86 804
<i>Deduct</i> —Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								Nil
						NET TOTAL R		24 25 86 804
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10 20 51 500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99 99,946
						GRAND TOTAL R		34 25,86,750

\* Rs 3,00,000 (£20,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 29th November 1902

A F COX,  
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

## THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATION

Ajmer, the 13th November, 1902

**No 1462—401 A.**—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara on or after the 15th December, 1902

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner

### DRAFT NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the granting of licenses to possess and to transport petroleum in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara

#### Possession of Petroleum

I For the purposes of these rules, "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having a capacity of 300 gallons and upwards.

II (1) The District Magistrate may grant licenses—

(a) in Form A for the possession of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons, and

(b) in Form B for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 500 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons

(2) The District Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may grant licenses in Form C for the possession of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum and not being in bulk, in quantities exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 50,000 gallons

(3) The Chief Commissioner may grant licenses for the possession—

(a) of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons, and

(b) of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk, to be stored in accordance with such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him and in places of which the plans and specifications have his previous approval

III (1) Petroleum, of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form A or B, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire

(2) Petroleum, of which the possession is permitted under a license in Form C, shall be stored in a building constructed of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and the doorways or other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of not less than three feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of not less than three feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out of the building in case of fire, and there shall be a clear open space of at least twenty feet round the building

IV The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum and dangerous petroleum under these rules —

#### Petroleum

	<i>R</i>
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 1,000 gallons	6
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 1,000 gallons, but does not exceed 5,000 gallons	1
	Extra for each 1,000 gallons or part of 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,000 gallons
When the quantity to be stored exceeds 5,000 gallons	2
	For every (additional) 1,000 gallons, or part of 1,000 gallons in excess of 5,000 gallons

**Dangerous Petroleum**

When the quantity possessed is equal to or less than 40 gallons	2
When the quantity possessed exceeds 40 gallons, for every 40 gallons or fraction of 40 gallons	3
	5

V Every license for the possession of petroleum in any place shall specify the maximum quantity of petroleum which may be stored in that place

VI Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in Rule XV, every license for the possession of petroleum shall be in force until the 31st of December next following the grant of the license

**Transport of Petroleum**

VII (1) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding 500 gallons may be either general or special. Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum shall be special only

(2) Petroleum to be transported shall be packed in airtight tins or other vessels not easily broken, or be contained in bottles securely stoppered and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage

(3) Licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in bulk by rail may be granted, if the petroleum is contained in wagons approved by the railway administration over whose line it is proposed to transport it

(4) Licenses may be granted by the Chief Commissioner for the transport of dangerous petroleum exceeding 40 gallons and not being in bulk according to such special conditions as may in each case be prescribed by him

VIII General licenses in Form F for a period of twelve months shall be issued for transport by cart only. Such licenses shall authorize the holders to transport by cart petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, being their own property, without restriction as to destination or quantity

IX The holder of a general license shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue a pass in Form G appended to these rules, specifying the places from and to which respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and the quantity of petroleum covered by it. Each pass shall be numbered, and the number of the general license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart. The person or persons in charge of the carts shall not permit them to be moved after sunset or before sunrise or to carry any light

X Special licenses in Forms D and E for the transport of petroleum shall be in force for such period, not exceeding six months from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified in the license

XI Every special license for the transport of petroleum shall specify the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, the quantity of petroleum covered by the license, and the time for which the license is in force

XII Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by cart, or by both these modes of conveyance, shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained, or in the case of petroleum to be transported in bulk by rail, shall state that the wagon in which it is to be carried has been approved as required by Rule VII (3)

XIII When a license has been granted under these rules for the transport of petroleum, the District Magistrate or any subordinate Magistrate or police officer of, or above the rank of Head Constable empowered by him in writing for this purpose, may at any time after sunrise and before sunset, and on or before the arrival of the petroleum at its place of destination, detain any cart used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license and seeing whether its provisions are being complied with

XIV The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum under these rules —

**Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum**

When the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported exceeds 40 gallons, for every 40 gallons or fraction of 40 gallons	4
When the quantity of dangerous petroleum to be transported does not exceed 40 gallons	2

**Special license for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum**

When the quantity to be transported exceeds 500, but does not exceed 5,000 gallons	1
For every additional 5,000 gallons or part of 5,000 gallons	1
General license for the transport of petroleum by cart for twelve months	100

## General

XV Licenses granted under these rules shall be in the forms, and shall have endorsed on them the rules and conditions, respectively, prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed. Every such license shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Act, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license, or for any other good and sufficient reason to be recorded in writing by the licensing officer, or where the license is granted by the Chief Commissioner, by an Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.

XVI Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license. Every such application shall be made not less than fifteen days before the date on which the original license will expire. The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

XVII The licensing officer may, for special reasons to be reported to the Chief Commissioner, refuse a license in any case. The reason for refusing a license shall be communicated to the applicant, if a request to that effect is preferred by him.

XVIII (1) An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner against every order of the District Magistrate refusing or cancelling a license.

Provided that the appeal be filed within one month after the communication of such order to the appellant.

(2) The order of the Commissioner, in appeal or otherwise, shall be subject only to revision by the Chief Commissioner.

## FORM A

License to possess dangerous petroleum, to be granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license.

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

When the amount exceeds forty } gallons	Assistant of the Chief Commissioner
When the amount does not exceed } forty gallons	District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) All petroleum in the licensed place shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act.
- (2) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place.
- (3) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored.
- (4) No smoking, light, or fire in any form [shall be permitted at any time within such building].
- (5) The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding 3 gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.



## FORM B

License to possess petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section 11 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899

(VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing not more than \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

[ Description of the place above referred to.]

The

190

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules III (1), IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place
- (2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored
- (3) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building

## FORM C

License to possess petroleum other than dangerous petroleum, not being in bulk, to be granted under section 11 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

[ Description of the place above referred to ]

The

190

District Magistrate

Countersigned

Commissioner

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules III (2) IV to VI and XV to XVIII of the rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the licensed place
- (2) No cask or other receptacle containing petroleum shall be opened, or the oil drawn off, within the building in which the petroleum is stored
- (3) No smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building

## FORM D

Special license to transport dangerous petroleum, granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ to transport \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing in all \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license and by the following route, namely —

The amount of petroleum in each case is stated below —

The license shall continue in force till the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

When the amount exceeds forty }  
gallons

Assistant to the Chief Commissioner

When the amount does not exceed }  
forty gallons

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules VII and X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) The petroleum shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act
- (2) The petroleum shall be carried (*here describe mode or modes of conveyance*)
- (3) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed
- (4) When the petroleum is carried by cart, the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light
- (5) The license holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of petroleum, except in accordance with the proviso to section 6 of the Act, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained

## FORM E

Special license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee R

\*Omit these words  
when petroleum is to  
be transported in  
bulk

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

This license shall continue in force only till the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 190 \_\_\_\_\_

The

190

}

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E

## RULES

[ Here enter Rule VII, sub rules (1) to (3) and Rules X to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) When the petroleum is carried by rail, it shall be subject to all the Regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially on that behalf by the railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed

- (2) When the petroleum is carried by cart, the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light

## FORM F

General license to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart to be granted under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899)

No

Fee Rs 100

A general license is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport petroleum by cart within the districts of Ajmer and Merwara, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license

This license shall continue in force till the

The

190 }

District Magistrate

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM F

## RULES

[ Here enter Rules VII, sub-rules (1) and (2), VIII, IX, XIII to XVIII of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

## CONDITIONS

- (1) The cart containing the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise or carry any light  
 (2) The number of this license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart

## FORM G

Pass to be granted by the holder of general license No \_\_\_\_\_ for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, by cart

No

This pass covers \_\_\_\_\_ cases containing \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum being the property of \_\_\_\_\_, while in transport from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

The

190 }

Holder of General License No \_\_\_\_\_

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G

## RULES

[ Here enter Rule IX of the Rules under section 9 of the Act ]

By order,

The 3rd December, 1902

**No 631-C**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887 (No IX of 1887), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr Bishen Lal Kaul, Barrister at-Law, to be Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmer, substantive *pro tempore*, and to confer upon him within the local limits of the jurisdiction of that Court the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees, with effect from the date he assumes charge of the duties of the Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Ajmer

A B MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent Rajputana  
 and Chief Commissioner Ajmer Merwara

H B 2

## BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November, 1902

PARTICULARS	3½ PER CENT LOANS										4 PER CENT LOANS					4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL	
	3 PER CENT OF 1896-97	Of 1849-43		Of 1854-55	Of 186, 186,	Of 1879	Of 1892-94	Of 1900-01	Total	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1849-43	Of 1854-5	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	Total	Of 1879	Transfer of 1879 4½ PER CENT PORTION		Total
		1,90,67,500	11,68,49,800	2,96,31,300	1,30,22,700	100	18,70,300	18,04,17,000			6,934	5,000	700	73,934	5,000					
Balance of 15th November 1902	1,59,27,800																		19,64,77,934	
<i>Add—</i> Amount of transferred to in London																				
Amount enforced at Madras up to 24th November 1902			24,100	2,700					26,800										26,800	
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 25th November 1902		1,500	15,500	7,600					24,600										24,600	
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 10th and 30th November 1902		13,000	21,000	7,500				4,24,100	4,55,600										4,55,600	
<i>Debit—</i> Amount written off in the London Registers	1,59,27,800	1,90,82,000	11,69,10,400	2,96,49,100	1,30,22,700	100	22,84,400	18,03,45,700		6,934	5,000		15,500	40,800	7	73,934	5,000	20,500	13,69,84,934	
		5,000	1,97,800	1,03,500	3,000															
Balance on 30th November 1902	1,59,27,800	1,90,77,000	11,67,23,400	2,94,56,000	1,30,19,700	100	22,84,400	18,06,0,800		6,934	5,000		15,500	40,800	570	73,934	5,000	20,500	19,66,86,434	

NOTE.—From 6th June 1896 to 30th Sept, 1902 enforced from India 11,132 lakhs re transferred from Lond  
 1st Oct 1902 ditto 7  
 10th Oct 1902 ditto 14  
 1st Nov 1902 ditto 11  
 10th Nov 1902 ditto 3  
 30th Nov 1902 ditto 10,550 lakhs  
 Balance against Ind 612 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,  
BANK OF BENGAL,  
Calcutta, the 2nd December 1902

W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

**BANK OF BENGAL.**

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd December 190**

LIABILITIES				R	a	p	ASSETS				R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00 00 000	0	0	Government Securities				1 50 04 608	7	9
Reserve Fund				1 14,00 000	0	0	Other authorised Investments				64 29 345	c	0
	R	a	p				Loans on Government and						
Public Deposits							other authorised Securities				2 48 99 619	9	3
at Head Office	63,78,016	4	4				Accounts of Credit on Govern-						
				1,75 36 834	3	7	ment and other authorised						
Public Deposits							Securities				1 77,53,199	10	7
at Branches	1,11,58,817	15	3				Bills discounted and purchased				2 03 73 845	1	7
							Balances with other Banks				29 48,54 1	2	6
Other Deposits at Head Office							Bullion				6 43 1	3	0
and Branches				8 73 58 972	10	1	Dead Stock				18 68 879	0	9
							Stamps				9 724	5	7
Bank Post Bills etc				5,65,823	12	7	Sundries				7,69 044	15	3
Sundries				19 12 046	15	8					9 00,03 238	8	3
							Cash and	R	a	p			
							Currency						
							Notes at						
							Head						
							Office*	2 20 52 245	9	1	4,87 10 439	1	8
							Cash and						
							Currency						
							Notes at						
							Branches†	2 06,58 193	8	7			
									</				

**By order of the Directors**

**BANK OF BENGAL**  
Calcutta the 4th December, 1902

**F J BIRCH**  
Chief Accountant  
Demand Loans 4 per cen  
Percentage 45 36

W D CRICKSHANK  
Secretary and Treasurer

## TREASURE TROVE

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that about the end of May 1902, the undermentioned treasure, weighing about 6 tukas of gold and one tuka of Tambaku and valued at Rs 31, was found by one Pandu Manja, of Bandur Kasba Coondasar Taluk, in a hole in a stone lying on the margin of a field in the enjoyment of Karchatte Subbi and appertaining to Mutwarg No 37 of Bandur Village —

	Total
	<hr/>
3 gold coins of one Tuka each and of 9 carat	15    0    0
6 gold coins of half a Tuka each	15    0    0
One Coin of Tambaku	1    0    0
	—
	31    0    0

Any person claiming the said treasure or part thereof is hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office on 3rd April, 1903, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law

for Collector

**SOUTH CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE**  
**Mangalore, the 15th November, 1902**

## TREASURE TROVE

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 21st September, 1902, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at about Rs. 2,780 was found by Ellappa Naicken in the garden of Pichandi Iswaran temple in the village of Vengal, Teruvallur Taluk, Chingleput District

- 1 Idol of Natarajar (big)
- 2 " Somascandar
- 3 " Balasubramanyam
- 4 " Amman with pidam
- 5 " Amman
- 6 " Sivagami Amman
- 7 " Natarajar (small with pidam)
- 8 " Chandrasekarar (with pidam) 2
- 9 " Manikkavasari
- 10 " Natarajar pidam
- 11 Somaskhandar Prabhai
- 12 Chendrasekarar with amman and pidam
- 13 Purnakumba pidam
- 14 Bell
- 15 Bellpieces
- 16 Chennakeswara perumal
- 17 Nachiar

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Saidapet on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1903, in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law

SAIDAPET  
The 10th November, 1902

for Collector

## HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE

## NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 28th November, 1902

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William Kearnes Eddis, Esquire, of No 46, Queen Victoria Street, London, E C, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Robert Chancellor Nesbitt, Esquire, of No 7, Devonshire Square, Bishopgate, London, a Commissioner within all parts of England to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India

W R FINK,  
Registrar

## DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

## NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 26th November, 1902

No. 33—Second Class Military Assistant Surgeon Lewis Arthur Henry Clerke, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is attached for duty to His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp Dispensary at Delhi, with effect from the 18th November, 1902

J T W LESLIE, M B, Major, I M S,  
for Director General, Indian Medical Service.

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THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL  
IN BALUCHISTAN

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NOTIFICATION

• Quetta, the 25th November, 1902

No. 8208.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Sardar Muhammad Raffik Khan, Native Assistant at Chaman, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from afternoon of 13th November, 1902

Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Sardar Muhammad Raffik Khan, Sayed Hussain Tahsildar, 3rd grade, is on recall from leave appointed to officiate as Native Assistant at Chaman, with effect from the date of assuming charge

By order,

W S DAVIS,

First Assistant

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ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

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NOTIFICATION

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

Bombay, the 26th November, 1902

No 28—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Commander T A L deBerry, for one year

Lieutenant S D Vale, for one year

S GOODRIDGE,

Director, Royal Indian Marine

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EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

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NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 28th November, 1902

No. 15—In continuation of Notification No 6, dated 23rd April, 1902, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th April, 1902, it is notified that Mr G S E Rice, District Traffic Superintendent, having returned from the combined leave granted therein, the unexpired portion of the combined leave, viz, from 17th November, 1902, to 18th February 1903, is hereby cancelled

The 29th November, 1902

No. 16—Mr H L Cleaver, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted under articles 264 (a) and 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 1st December, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved

T C MILLS,

for Manager

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Mr W Lebas Lahout late Sub- Divisional Officer of Meherpur	Meherpur in the Dis- trict of Nadia	26th October 1902	District Judge of Nadia, 8th November 1902	Will left. The Executor is taking steps to obtain Probate
Mr George Richard on DeRosario late Cai- riage Examiner O R R at Moghal Saidi	Benares	7th September 1902	District Judge of Ben ares 10th November 1902	Will left. The widow has obtained Probate
Mr G H Fides late of Cossipore Sugar Works	Presidency Hospital General	28th September 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnah 7th No- vember 1902	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not No application
Mr E McDonnell late of Messrs Andrew Yule & Co	Ditto	15th October 1902	Ditto	Will left No application
Mr I L Hunneyburn late Telegraph Mas- ter of Myitta.	Wagon Village Favoy District	1st October 1902	District Judge Favoy 4th November 1902	No Will The deceased's brother has applied for Letters of Administra- tion
Mr Arthur Falk and	Darjeeling	25th October 1902	District Judge Dinaj pur 12th Novem- ber 1902	No Will The deceased was a minor
Mr J Bartholomew late of No 5 Komedan Bagan	Presidency Hospital General	1st November 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 7th No- vember 1902	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not No application
Mr F H Burton late a Major Queen's Own Corps of Guides	Hoti Mardan District Peshawar	30th October 1902	District Judge of Peshawar 7th No- vember 1902	Will left Executor intends to apply for Probate
Mr A Brownlow late a Tea planter	Chittagong	10th October 1902	District Judge of Chittagong 13th No- vember, 1902	Will left One of the Executor has applied for Probate
Captain J C M Vandin late of S S Verawa	Presidency Hospital General	30th September, 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 7th No- vember 1902	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not No application

HENRY T HYDE,  
Administrator General of Bengal

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET  
Calcutta, 27th November, 1902



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**TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT**

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**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1902

**No. 39** — With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No 11, dated the 21st of May, 1902, it is notified that Mr H Mayston, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of two months, special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th November, 1902

This cancels Notification No 35, dated the 17th of October, 1902

A B LARKINS,  
for Director General of Telegraphs

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**THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE****NOTIFICATION**

Bangalore, the 29th November, 1902

**No. 6782** — Under the provisions of section 13 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897 the Resident in Mysore is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

To represent Europeans and Europeans—

No 1 Division—

W H Johnson, Esquire

No 2 Division—

P L Bride, Esquire

No 3 Division—

J H Webster, Esquire

No 4 Division—

H Abraham, Esquire

No 5 Division—

J O'Shaughnessy, Esquire

No 6 Division—

H C Berlie, Esquire

To represent Hindus and others—

No 1 Division—

M R Ry V S Vythalinga Mudaliar Ayl

No 2 Division—

M R Ry V A. Rajarathna Mudaliar Ayl

No 3 Division—

M R Ry B P Annasawmy Mudaliar Ayl, Rao Bahadur

M R Ry T P Neelakanta Mudaliar Ayl

No 4 Division—

M R Ry A Naigandadeva Mudaliar Ayl, Rao Bahadur

M R Ry A R Chelvaraya Mudaliar Ayl

No 5 Division—  
M R Ry C N Survanarayana Rao Garu

No 6 Division—  
M R Ry V Sundralinga Chettvar Avl

To represent Mahomedans -

No 2 Division—  
Aga Abbas Ali Saib

No 3 Division—  
Abdul Sattar Saib

No 4 Division—  
Mahomed Yakoob Saib

By order,  
R M KING,  
First Assistant Resident

## POST OFFICE

### NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1902

No 2655-*Ap* — Mr P J Gorman, Superintendent Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is appointed to act as postmaster Rangoon, with effect from the 20th November, 1902

No 2656 *Ap* — Mr H M Richardson is appointed to act as a Superintendent of post offices 4th grade, with effect from the 15th November, 1902, and until further orders

The 4th December, 1902

No 2698 *Ap* — Mr Sufder Hussain, Superintendent of post offices officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th November, 1902

— Mr N Murugiah Chetty is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Sufder Hussain or until further orders

H M KISCH,  
Offg Director General of the Post Office of India

## POSTAL NOTICE

### DELHI CORONATION DURBAR

In order to facilitate the early delivery of postal articles intended for persons residing in any of the camps at Delhi during the Coronation Durbar, the public are requested to specify clearly in the address the name of the particular camp in which the addressee is residing and to add the words "Delhi Coronation Durbar" or "Delhi Durbar" as the *last* words of the address. It is particularly requested that the name of the post town "Delhi" may not be added as the last word of the address, as articles intended for the camp which are so addressed will in the first instance have to be sent to the permanent post office at Delhi and will consequently be delayed

H M KISCH,  
Offg Director General of the Post Office of India

CALCUTTA  
The 27th November 1902

## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 29th November, 1902

No 40 — Mr J N D LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Ranaghat Moorshedabad Section of Railway

F J E SPRING,  
Offg Director of Railway Construction

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Engineers     | 5 Press workers            |
| 2 Overseers     | 6 Photo Mechanical workers |
| 3 Sub-Overseers | 7 Mechanical apprentices   |
| 4 Draftsmen     | 8 Metal and wood carvers   |

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E ,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

## THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

## NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 26th November, 1902

No 270 —In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act), the Hon ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following persons are members of the District Board of the Kohat District —

*Members appointed by name*

Seyad Sikandar Shah, Khan Bahadur,  
Malik Mahmud, of Naryab,  
Ghuffoor Khan, Khan of Ieri,  
Khushdil Khan, of Bingash,  
Abdulla Khan, Pensioned Ressaldar,  
Malik Bhangi, of Darsamand,  
Seth Rattan Singh,  
Nawabzada Muhammad Azim Khan, *alias* Spin Khan,  
Malik Bahram Khan,  
Seyid Makhdum Shah,  
Taza Gul, of Jabbar,  
Malik Saleh Khan,  
Sukh Dhal Shah,  
Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Hangu,  
Seyad Bakar Shah of Shahu Khel,  
Muhammad Shweeb Jan, *vice* Shahzada Sultan Jan, C I E ,  
Malik Jan Khan, Khan Bahadur, *vice* Abdulla Khan, Kiyahi  
Bad Shah Gul, *vice* Malik Makhmad, of Sher Kote,  
Malik Nur Muhammad Khan, *vice* Aziz ulla Khan

reappointed

By order,

R I R GLANCY,  
Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

The 24th November, 1902

No 269-A —Munshi Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is temporarily placed on special duty under the orders of the Officer on Special Duty, North-West Frontier Province Central Camp, Delhi, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1902

The 29th November, 1902

**No 272** —On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Govern ment of India, Foreign Department, Notification No 370-F, dated the 15th February, 1901, and subsequently extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Captain E Kirkpatrick, I S C, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 11th November, 1902, relieving Captain A L Bickford, I S C

**No 273** —Captain A L Bickford, I S C, assumed charge of the duties of Adjutant and Quarter-Master, 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, on the afternoon of the 11th November, 1902, relieving Lieutenant S F Muspratt, I S C

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#### APPOINTMENT

The 24th November, 1902

**No 269-B** —Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is placed in charge of the Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th November, 1902, *vice* Munshi Abdul Karim Khan

By order,

R. I R GLANCY,  
for Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W Frontier Province

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#### TRANSFER

The 28th November, 1902

**No. 271** —Sardar Sultan Assad Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Bannu to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th November, 1902.

By order,

A H GRANT,  
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N-W Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1902-03 up to 31st October, 1902

CANALS	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1902				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)		RAINFALL			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE)				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption cubic feet per second.		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during October 1902	Area irrigated to end of October 1902	Area irrigated to end of October 1901	
	Authorised maximum gauge.	Actual through-out.	Authorised full supply	Actual average through-out.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swat River Canal	6 10	5 70	865	773	Peshawar	16,988	16	0 24	0 79	Wheat	7 633	7 633	8,060	Canal ran throughout the month
										Barley	778	778	1,892	
										Rape	454	454	324	
										Miscellaneous	3,680	3,680	2,192	
										Sugarcane		4,443*	4,420	
TOTAL			865	773		16 988					12,545	16 988	16 988	

\* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons the area sown and irrigated in previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement

J BENTON,  
Officiating Secretary for Irrigation N W Frontier Province

Lahore, the 26th November 1902

## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

### NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1902

**No 41**—Mr T A Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the North Western Railway

The 5th December, 1902

**No. 42**—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No 26, dated 29th August, 1902, for the words "one month" referring to the period of extension of furlough granted to Mr A Watson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, read "two months"

G F WILSON, Colonel, R E,  
Director of Railway Traffic

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS

### NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs 6 Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, viz —

	Government officers	General public	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin,	Rs 17,	or post-free,	Rs 17-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Rs 8-8,	"	Rs 8-14
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Rs 4-4,	"	Rs 4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

# GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,  
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis  
from the Government Central Press, Calcutta]

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## LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

### HOME DEPARTMENT

Madras Census Report, 1901 In 3 Parts F'cap Board R9 12 or 14s 6d complete (R1 4a)  
The Fauna of British India Rhynchota, Vol I (Heteroptera) by W L Distant, Esq Super-Royal 8vo Cloth R15 or 22s 6d (6a)

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September, 1902  
Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a (1a)  
Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System F'cap Limp cover R1 or 1s 6d (5a)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Ninth issue, 1902 Super Royal 4to Board R4 or 6s (12a)  
Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super-Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12a)  
Ditto Vol. II, Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province Super Royal 4to Board R3 or 3s (6a)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, 1902, and in the four months April to July, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a) each

Ditto in August, 1902, and in the five months April to August, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July and August, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a) each

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901 No 1 of 1902-1903 F'cap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

#### ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL

History of Services of gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board R5 or 7s 6d (12a)

#### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, for 1900-1901 F'cap Paper cover 8a or 8d (2a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board 8a or 9d (4a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1900-1901 F'cap Paper cover R1 11 or 2s 6d (2a)

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1902 Demy 4to Board As 8 or 9d (2a)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act VIII of 1901 For the year ending the 31st December, 1901 F'cap Board R2 or 3s (3a)

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#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Translation of the Ganjī-Pukhto into the Khowar Dialect F'cap Board R2 9 or 3s 10d (3a)

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#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902 F'cap Paper cover As 8 or 9d (1a)

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October, 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4s 6d (a)

Extracts from Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897 1902 Edition Super-Royal 16mo Full leather R2 or 3s (2a)

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#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F G Wigley Esq Royal 8vo Cloth R4 or 6s (7a)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April 1901 R2-8 or 3s 9d (6a)

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Regulation V of 1901 A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899 1a 0p or 2d (1a)

Regulation VI of 1901 A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules 1a or 1d (1a)

Regulation VII of 1901 A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto 11a or 1s 3d (2a)

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- The Cattle trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901 In Urdu 2a (1a)  
Ditto In Hindi 2a 1a)  
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List of Europeans and others in the English Factories in Bengal at the time of the Siege of Calcutta in the year 1756 with an appendix containing lists of European Sufferers By S. Charles Hill Esq. RA BSc Super Royal 4to Paper cover R2 or 7s (7a)  
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- Forest Flora of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces, being a descriptive list of the indigenous woody plants of the Shaharanpur and Dehra Dun districts and the adjoining portions of the Tehri Garhwal State in the North Western Provinces with Analyses Double Crown 16mo Full cloth R1 8 or 2s (3a)  
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 Al Muquddasi (English) Vol I, Fasc 2 @ 12a

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**LIST OF BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT  
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

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Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May, 1902 —By John Murray,  
 M A, and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1

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**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT  
FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1902**

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III By John Eliot (illustrated by  
 68 plates) Quarto Paper cover R3  
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV By W L Dallas Quarto  
 Paper cover R3  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for December, 1901, and January, 1902 By W L  
 Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1 per month  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February, 1902 By John Eliot  
 and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March, 1902 By John Murray  
 and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1  
 Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902 By John Murray  
 and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1  
 Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government  
 of India in 1901 1902 By John Murray Paper cover As 4





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTE

Lost,

The Government Promissory Note No 023478 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896 97 for Rs2,000, originally standing in the name of the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras, and last endorsed to G Narrain Chetty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—G NARRAIN CHETTY  
Residence—Bellary





SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No 49.} CALCUTTA SATURDAY DECEMBER 6, 1902

**OFFICIAL PAPERS**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

*Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a m on Thursday,  
the 4th December 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports  
of the period**

The whole of India, except the extreme south, has been rainless during the week under review and dry weather with very low humidity percentages has prevailed over Northern and Central India. In only three divisions has rain been received, *viz*, the West Coast to the south of Mangalore, South India and the East Coast (South). In the first rain was confined to light showers at Cochin and Calicut on the 28th November and light to moderate showers at Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th December. The heaviest fall in 24 hours in this division was 1.35 inches reported from Calicut on the 4th. In South India there occurred general light showers on the 28th November and general moderate showers on the 4th December, the rainfall during the intervening five days having been generally light and sporadic, on the 4th Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and Wellington reported showers exceeding 1 inch in amount. In the East Coast (South) the rainfall was heavier and more general than in the other southern districts. More than 1 inch of rain fell at Nellore on the 29th November, at Negapatam on the 1st and 2nd December, at Madras on the 3rd December and at Cuddalore on the 4th, while at Madras on the 4th the amount reported was 5.25 inches and at Negapatam 5.75 inches. The weather has continued very unsettled in Persia, and on the 28th November and the 4th December unsettled weather and rain extended into Baluchistan.

The table below shows the average actual rainfall received during the week in Baluchistan, the Calicut sub-division, the South India division and the East Coast (South) division. In the case of the East Coast (South) division and the Madura sub division of South India the week's rainfall was twice as heavy as usual and in the Calicut sub division was 50 per cent. heavier.

With the present weekly rainfall return a fresh rainfall period is commenced so that the information is the same in both halves of the following table.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 4TH DECEMBER 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST NOVEMBER TO 4TH DECEMBER 1902			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches.			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narayanganj Calcutta	0	0 15	-0 15	0	0 15	- 0 15	-100	
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0	0 12	-0 12	0	0 12	- 0 12	-100	
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0 05	-0 05	0	0 05	- 0 05	-100	
4 Delta of Bengal		0	0 09	-0 09	0	0 09	- 0 09	-100	
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 04	- 0 04	-100	
		0	0 05	-0 05	0	0 05	- 0 05	-100	
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Bahraich Burdwan Patna	0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 04	- 0 04	-100	
		0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 01	- 0 01	-100	
		0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 02	- 0 02	-100	
		0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 02	- 0 02	-100	
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain, East		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 04	- 0 04	-100	
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West.	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0	0 13	-0 13	0	0 13	- 0 13	-100	
		0	0 05	-0 05	0	0 05	- 0 05	-100	
		0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 02	- 0 02	-100	
		0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 03	- 0 03	-100	
9 Indo Gangetic Plain, West		0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 03	- 0 03	-100	
10 N-W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 04	- 0 04	-100	
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 11	0 30	-0 19	0 11	0 30	- 0 19	- 63	
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	0	0 45	-0 45	0	0 45	- 0 45	-100	
		0	0 05	-0 05	0	0 05	- 0 05	-100	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 03	- 0 03	-100	
13 East Satpuras		0	0 05	-0 05	0	0 05	- 0 05	-100	
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 02	- 0 02	-100	
		0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 02	- 0 02	-100	
		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 04	- 0 04	-100	
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	0 98	0 62	+0 36	0 98	0 62	+ 0 36	+ 58	
		0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 01	- 0 01	-100	
		0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 01	- 0 01	-100	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16 Gujarat		0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 02	- 0 02	-100	
17 West Satpuras (Akola)									
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	0	0 25	-0 25	0	0 25	- 0 25	-100	
		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 04	- 0 04	-100	
		0	0 05	0 05	0	0 05	- 0 05	-100	
		0 07	0 26	-0 19	0 07	0 26	- 0 19	- 73	
19 South India		1 70	0 81	+0 89	1 70	0 81	+ 0 89	+110	
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		5 26	2 69	+2 57	5 26	2 69	+ 2 57	+ 96	

W L DALLAS,  
for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,  
The 4th December, 1902

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday,  
the 29th November, 1902.

**Madras**—The rainfall of the week was good in the Carnatic and the Southern Districts, nil in the Circars, the Deccan and the West Coast, and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen generally.

**Bombay**—There was no rain during the week. More rain is needed in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier and Nasik, by insects in parts of Ahmedabad, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Belgaum, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Ratnagiri, is almost over in the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana, Colaba and Bijapur and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in parts of Sindh, Thana and Colaba and has commenced in parts of Ahmednagar. Spring sowings have been completed in Panch Mahals, Khandesh and Nasik, are nearly over in Karachi, and are progressing elsewhere. Cotton is in good condition in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, but is in poor condition in Poona and Nasik. Picking continues in Thar and Parkar and Khandesh. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Dharwar. The water supply is deficient in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier and Satara. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were as follows—Ahmedabad, 38, Sholapur, 59, Ahmednagar, 44, Poona, 34, Bijapur, 53, Kathiawar, 35, Palanpur, 34. Prices have fallen in seven districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly below normal in Guzarat and the Carnatic, about normal in the Deccan, and slightly over the normal in the Konkan and compared with 1901 is generally easier. The price of *bajri* is below the normal in Guzarat and the Carnatic and slightly over the normal in the Deccan and Konkan and compared with 1901 is about the same in Konkan, is easier in Guzarat and the Deccan and considerably easier in the Carnatic. The price of *jua* is below the normal in Guzarat and the Carnatic, slightly over the normal in the Deccan and considerably over the normal in Konkan, and compared with 1901 about the same in Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is over the normal in Guzarat and considerably over the normal in the Deccan, Konkan and Carnatic, and compared with 1901 is slightly easier.

The daily average number of persons on relief during the week was—British Districts, - on relief works 609, dependants, 176, total on works, 785. In poor houses, 1,568, on village relief, 12,502, total on gratuitous relief, 14,070. Figures for Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 225, dependants, 31, total on works, 256. In poor-houses, 1,005, on village relief, 200, total on gratuitous relief, 1,295. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand Total, 16,406.

**Bengal**—No rain fell during the week. Rain is needed for the spring crops in Bankura, Nuddea, Chittagong and in Orissa. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Sowing of spring crops and poppy is approaching completion. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice is cheaper in twelve districts, dearer in six and unchanged in the remainder (twenty-nine).

**United Provinces**—Rain is said to be wanted in parts of the Chakrata tahsil, Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Bahraich, Jalaun, Cawnpore and Banda. The spring crops are reported to have germinated well and are flourishing. The pressing of sugarcane and sowing of poppy continue. Slight injury to gram by insects is reported in two parganas of Banda. Prospects are good and prices are stationary or falling.

**Punjab**—Slight rain fell in parts of Rawalpindi during the week. The sowings of spring crops in irrigated tracts are nearly completed in Hissar and Mianwali, and are still in progress in other districts. The harvesting of autumn crops is over. Cotton is still being picked and sugarcane pressing has commenced. The standing irrigated crops are reported to be good in Umballa, Jullundur and Rawalpindi. In Jullundur the unirrigated crops are said to be average. Rain is wanted in Hissar and Mianwali districts. The outturn of sugarcane is reported to be average in irrigated and below average in unirrigated lands in Sialkot.

Locusts have done a little damage to the wheat and turnip crops in parts of Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of the Mooltan and Amritsar districts. The price of wheat has risen slightly in Mianwali and Shahpur, fallen in Umballa and Rawalpindi, and has remained unchanged elsewhere. The price of gram has risen in Hissar and Umballa, fallen in Mooltan and Amritsar, and is unchanged elsewhere.

**North-West Frontier Province**—There was no rain during the week. The reaping of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops are nearly finished. The prospects of crops are generally average. Fodder is procurable but is deficient in several villages of Peshawar. Water in canals is sufficient but rivers are running low in Peshawar. The price of wheat is stationary.

**Burma**—No rain has fallen either in Upper or Lower Burma during the week. The reaping of hill side paddy is nearly completed, and reaping of wet-weather paddy has commenced in most districts. Plucking of cotton and cultivation of Island and miscellaneous crops are in progress in irrigated and riverain tracts. The standing crops are good but in most districts they have suffered from the failure of the later rains, which has reduced the estimated outturn. The price of rice has fallen considerably in Prome, and risen largely in the Thayetmyo, Minbu and Magwe districts of the Minbu division.

**Central Provinces**—No rain has fallen during the week. The harvesting of autumn crops is approaching completion and threshing has commenced. The outturn in Bhandara is very poor. Insects are doing much damage to the *tur* crops in Chhindwara, Nagpur and Chanda. The prospects of the winter crops are good everywhere except in Balaghat and parts of Wardha and Raipur, where germination has not been satisfactory. Rain is generally needed in the Nagpur country and in Chhattisgarh. Insects are damaging the young wheat plants in the Drug tahsil of the Raipur district and in the Warora tahsil of the Chanda district. Grasshoppers have disappeared in Nimar but complaints of damage by grasshoppers and rats are received from Chanda. Fodder and water are generally ample but some scarcity of water is felt in some districts. Prices show a tendency to fall in Jabulpore and Chanda and have slightly fluctuated elsewhere. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 17, gram 21½, rice 17, and *juar* 28. The highest prices are—wheat 10, gram 14½, rice 8½, and *juar* 18½. In Raipur the numbers on relief were as follows—relief workers (Public Works Department) adults 11, children 6, total 17. On gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) adults 1,256, children 587, total 1,843. Total on all farms of relief 1,860.

**Assam**—Rainfall nil. Rain is wanted for mustard in Lakhimpur. Plucking and manufacture of tea, and sowing of pulse are nearly finished. Ploughing for and sowing of, mustard and harvesting of late rice are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Cachar and Lakhimpur. The outturn of tea is fair. Prospects of winter rice and sugarcane are fair except in Nowgong and in parts of Kamrup. Fodder is scarce in places. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 16, Tezpur and Sibsagar 13, Gauhati 12, Dibrugarh 11½. Nowgong 11 and Dhubri 10 seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—Rainfall 8 cents in the Civil and Military station and good rain in parts of the State. Prices are steady in parts and have risen in other parts. General prospects are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

**Coorg**—Picking of cardamom and coffee continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—The weather is cool. Cutting of *juar* and picking of cotton have commenced throughout the province. The winter crops are in fair condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady.

**Hyderabad**—The rainfall of the week was 1 cent. The autumn and early rice crops are being harvested. The standing spring crops are in fairly good condition. The castor seed crop is being damaged by insects in parts of Ichlingana. Winter rice is being sown over limited areas. Prices—wheat 7, rice 8½, and *juar* 23½ seers per halli rupee.

**Rajputana**—Agricultural operations are in progress. The standing crops and harvest operations continue as reported last week. Slight damage by locusts has occurred in parts of Ajmer Merwara. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grains was—Kotah 36, and the highest, Sirohi 14 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief was—Native States—On gratuitous relief, 606.

**Central India**—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are generally in good condition. *Juar* and rice have been slightly damaged in parts of Dhar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, falling in Bhopal, normal in Baghelkhand, and low

in Malwa and parts of Gwalior The average prices in seers per rupee were —18-16 to 34-13 in Gwalior, 24-12 in Bhopal, 19 to 28 in Bundelkhand, 30 in Malwa, 33 to 44 in Bhopawar, and 8 to 32 in Indore Opium operations are in progress in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar, and Indore

**Baroda** —The numbers on relief have decreased everywhere The condition of cattle is good Fodder and water are sufficient The import of grain is adequate Prices of food-grains are slightly falling except in the Navsari Division, where they are steady The number of persons on relief was—On works—Baroda 960, on gratuitous relief 4,060, total 5,020

**Kashmir** —The weather is bright and chilly Prices are stationary Some snow has fallen on higher latitudes **Jammu** —Rainfall nil Prices are generally stationary Wheat is selling from 13 to 19 and maize from 21 to 32 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is good Fodder is sufficient Spring sowings are in progress There has been no damage to crops from insects Autumn crops have not yet been completely harvested in some parts

**Nepal** —There was no rain during the week The weather is foggy and cold The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table —

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	1,304	19,797	21,101	785	14,070	14,855	— 6,246
Central Provinces	365	364	729	17	1,843	1,860	+ 1,131
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	1,669	20,161	1,830	802	15,913	16,715	— 5,115
NATIVE STATES							
Rajputana States		711	711		606	606	— 105
Baroda	1,144	955	5,029	960	4,060	5,020	— 9
Bombay Native States	1,063	1,310	2,373	256	1,225	1,551	— 822
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	2,207	4,906	8,113	1,216	5,961	7,177	— 936
GRAND TOTAL	3,876	25,067	9,943	2,018	21,874	23,892	— 6,051

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**  
**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**  
**(FAMINE.)**

**Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.**

**NOTE.**—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Workers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
Bombay														
1	Ahmedabad	795,967	934	25,415	26,349	932	16,424	17,406	561	9,493	10,054	334	4,777	5,111
2	Sholapur	720,977	2,570	6,809	9,379	1,563	6,656	8,219	1,081	6,019	7,090	675	5,466	6,141
3	Ahmednagar	837,695		6,131	6,131		2,445	2,445		2,065	2,065		1,984	1,984
4	Poona	995,330	628	3,568	4,196	269	3,216	3,515	198	2,962	3,160		2,785	2,785
5	Bijapur	735,435	4,163	10,101	14,264	2,841	8,520	11,361	1,747	7,375	9,122	295	4,737	5,032
6	Thar and Parkar	363,894		51	51		37	37		52	52		48	48
TOTAL BOMBAY		4,449,208	8,638	54,803	63,441	5,655	37,328	42,983	3,567	27,966	31,533	1,304	19,797	21,101
Punjab														
1	Hissar	781,575		946	946		942	942		89	899			
TOTAL PUNJAB		781,575		946	946		942	942		899	899			
Central Provinces														
1	Raipur	1,442,778		239	239		237	237		239	239		364	364
2	Balaghat	326,704							277		277	365		365
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES		1,769,482		239	239		237	237	277	239	516	365	364	739
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES		7,000,355	8,638	55,988	64,626	5,655	38,507	44,162	3,844	29,104	32,948	1,669	20,161	21,880
Rajputana States														
1	Marwar	1,935,565		823	823		823	823		798	798	...	711	711
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES		1,935,565	7	1,284	1,291	7	1,279	1,286	.	798	798	..	711	711

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 1st November 1902.			For the week ending the 8th November 1902.			For the week ending the 15th November 1902.			For the week ending the 22nd November 1902.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
1	Baroda	1,950,927	2,306	5,519	7,816	1,847	4,986	6,833	1,696	3,899	4,965	1,144	3,885	5,029
	Bombay Native States													
1	Kathnwar	2,329,196	1,730	1,584	3,314	1,230	1,459	2,689	1,022	1,321	2,343	851	1,137	1,988
2	Palanpur	487,271	158	219	377		209	209		146	146		144	144
3	Sangli	226,128		30	30		30	30		29	29		29	29
4	Mudhol	63,001	226		226	200		200	245		245	212		212
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,085,596	2,114	2,146	4,260	1,430	1,787	3,217	1,267	1,496	2,763	1,063	1,310	2,373
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	6,972,088	4,427	8,940	13,367	3,284	8,052	11,336	2,363	6,158	8,521	2,207	5,906	8,113
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	18,972,443	13,065	64,928	77,993	8,939	46,559	55,498	6,207	35,263	41,469	3,876	26,067	29,943

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENTSANITARY  
PLAGUE

Calcutta, the 4th December 1902

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 29th November 1902 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P	127	4 121
		Dhollera Port		35	7
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B G J P		
		Ahmedabad District	, ,	53	40
		Broach Port	, , "	1*	1*
		Broach District	B B & C I		
		Kaira "		384	277
		Mahikantha State	" ,		
		Palanpur ,	, ,		
		Panch Mahals District	, ,	149	96
		Rewikantha State	" "	16	10
		Surat Town and Port	, ,	70	70
		Bulsar Port	, ,	12	10
		Surat District	, ,	24	14
		Bandra Port		2	2
		Utan ,			
		Kelva			
		Mahim	B B & C I		
	Central	Bhiwandi		4	3
		Bassein "	B B & C I		
		Kalyan Thana	G I P	26	12
		Umbergaon Port		1	1
		Thana District	" & B B & C I	1	2
		Ahmednagar	Dhond and Manmad (G I P)	109	58
		Khandesh ,	B B & C I & G I P	856	689
		Nasik	G I P & N G	346	280
		Poona City	S M & G I P	53	44
		Poona District	, ,	319	278
		Satara	S M	1 146	825
		Sholapur Town	G I P		...
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	Southern	Sholapur District	, S M & Barak	398	281
		Alibag Port			
		Panvel "		6	6
		Fishoi			
		Revdanda ,			1
		Kolaba District	G I P	22	11
		Ratnagiri Port		1	2
		Dabhal ,		1	1
		Jaigad ,			
		Ratnagiri District		9	2
		Belgaum "	S M	1 060	805
		Hubli Town	"	154	136
		Dharwar District	"	1,366	931
		Karwar Port		1*	
		Akola Port			
		Kumta Port			
		Kanara District	S M	47	35
		Savantvadi State			
		Bijapur District	S M & G I P	211	150

\* Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SINDH—contd	Sind	Karachi District	N W		
		Karachi City and Port	"	12	11
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B		
		Hyderabad District	" "	11	9
		Thar and Parkar District	J B		
		Khairpur State	N W		
		Akalkot "		6	1
		Aundh State		29	8
		Cutch State			
		Savanur "		106	88
	Political charges,	Mongrol Port			
		Kathiawar State	B B & C I, Morvi & B G J P	157	98
		Kolhapur Town	S M		
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		794	555
		Sachin State	B B & C I	6	3
		Srivardhan Port			
		Murud Port			
		Janjira			
		Janjira State			
		Kodinar Port			
		Billimora ,	B B. & C I		
		Baroda Town		12	4
		Baroda State		174	106
		Dharampur ,			
		Jath "			
		Cambay "	B B & C. I	20	23
			Total	8 339	6 067
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District		98*	85*
		Bellary Town	S M		
		Bellary Cantonment			
		Bellary District	& Madras	243†	210†
		Coimbatore District	Madras S I & Nilgiri	22‡	17‡
		North Arcot ,	S I & Madras	26¶	23¶
		South Arcot			
		Tinnevely	S I		
		Malabar	Madras		
		Cuddapah ,	S I & Madras		
		Kurnool "	S M	8	4
		Mangalore Port		3	2
		South Canara District			
		Madras City	Madras & S I	16	15
		Anantapur District	S I, Madras & S M	15	15
		Chingleput			
			Total	403	344

\* Including 10 imported seizures and 8 imported deaths

† " 7 " seizures 6 "

‡ " 2 " seizures 3 , ,

¶ " 23 " seizures 20 , ,

|| Imported

|| Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.

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*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING INDIA No 8 Hastings Street Calcutta*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 13 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

#### NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 12th December, 1902*

**No. 1063 M** — His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta at 10 30 P.M., Calcutta time, on Friday, the 19th December, 1902

His Excellency will visit Dehra Dun, and arrive at Delhi on the 29th December, 1902, at 11-30 A.M.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be private

By Command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lt Colonel,*

*Military Secretary to the Viceroy*

(887)

1 A

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**LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT**

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**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 12th December, 1902*

**No. 30** —In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict, c 67), and section 1, of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict, c 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate His Highness Raja Surindra Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K C S I, of Simur to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

**No. 31** —In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict, c 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict, c 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Agha Khan, G C I I, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

**No. 32** —In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict, c 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act 1892 (55 & 56 Vict, c 14) the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr Charles Walter Bolton, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

**J M MACPHERSON,**  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

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**HOME DEPARTMENT**

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**NOTIFICATIONS****PUBLIC**

*Calcutta, the 12th December 1902*

**No 3772** —In modification of the Home Department Notification No 3002 dated the 26th September 1902, Mr E. A. Gait, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Census Commissioner for India, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties

---

**ESTABLISHMENTS**

*The 11th December 1902*

**No. 738** —Mr L. Davidson, of the Indian Civil Service is appointed as Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 2nd November 1902

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**MEDICAL**

*The 9th December 1902*

**No. 1444** —The services of Lieutenant-Colonel B O'Brien, M D, I M S (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India

**SANITARY  
PLAGUE**

*The 10th December 1902*

**No. 2542** — The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram, dated Pera, 4th December 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Quarantine reduced to 5 days against Hedjaz littoral between Yambo and Lith Same measure applies to Yemen littoral from Lohea to Moka Other measures maintained

*The 12th December 1902*

**No 2563** — Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the Districts of Lingsagur, Aurangabad and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arudradarsanam festival

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Alapakkam Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram, Coleroon and Shiyali on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 27th December 1902 to the 12th January 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the Districts of Lingsagur, Aurangabad and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Arudradarsanam festival at Chidambaram

**No 2570** — Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam in the Trichinopoly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the City of Calcutta are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ekadas festival

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 (III of 1897) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Trichinopoly Fort, Trichinopoly Junction, Daric's Bridge, Tiruvcrumbur, Ilamanur and Murungappettai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 21th December 1902 to the 20th January 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the City of Calcutta to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Ekadas festival at Srirangam

**JUDICIAL**

*The 12th December 1902*

**No 1795** — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule to regulate the transport of petroleum from one Province of British India to any other, namely —

Where petroleum is transported from any Province of British India to any other such Province, the rules relating to the granting of transport licenses and to the transport of petroleum for the time being in force in the Province from which the petroleum is transported, and no others, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, be deemed to apply to the petroleum, so long as it remains in transport, as though it were being transported within the limits of such last-mentioned Province

**POLICE**

*The 9th December 1902*

**No 1016** — The Home Department Notification No 845, dated the 16th October 1902, replacing the services of Captain E F Rainey, 12th Burma Infantry, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 15th November 1902, is hereby cancelled

H H RISLEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

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## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATIONS

## CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

*Calcutta, the 10th December, 1902*

**No 2554—159-4**—The services of Mr K Hewlett, Civil Veterinary Department, attached to the Punjab for training, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Assistant Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment

## FORESTS

*The 11th December, 1902*

**No 1269-F—254-1**—The Governor General in Council has received, with much regret, intelligence of the death in England, on the 7th November, of Mr Harry Charles Hill, the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India

Mr Hill entered the Forest Department in December 1872 as Assistant Conservator, and, after officiating on several occasions as Inspector-General of Forests, was finally confirmed in that important post in November 1900. Much of his earlier service was spent in Burma, where the arduous task fell to him of organizing and developing an efficient system of forest administration in the Upper Provinces after their annexation. As Inspector-General his wide experience of Indian forestry was of great value to the Government of India.

Mr Hill's premature death removes one who worthily filled a responsible office and the Governor General in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss which the public service has sustained.

## COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS

*Resolution No 50—32-6 (Commercial Exhibitions), dated 12th December 1902*

**No. 50—32-6**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen who have kindly intimated their willingness to undertake the task, to form a Judging Committee for the award of the prizes, medals and certificates, which will be presented to successful exhibitors and craftsmen at the forthcoming Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures at Delhi —

*President*

- 1 Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K C I E, I S C, Superintending Engineer, Jaipur State

*Members*

- 2 Colonel Stuart Beatson, C B, I S C, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops
- 3 C L Burns, Esq, Acting Principal, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay
- 4 Chevalier O Ghilardi, Acting Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta
- 5 Colonel T H Hendley, I M S, C I E, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal
- 6 R D Mackenzie, Esq
- 7 The Honourable Munshi Madho Lal, Member of the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces
- 8 Bhai Ram Singh, Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore
- 9 E Thurston, Esq, Superintendent, Central Museum, Madras

*Secretary*

R E V Arbuthnot, Esq, Under-Secretary to the Government of India,  
Department of Revenue and Agriculture

The Committee will assemble at Delhi on Monday, December 22nd

J O MILLER,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Fort William the 12th December, 1902*

No. 5529-I. A.—The following papers are published for information —

- 1 Programme of the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General into Delhi on the 29th December 1902,
- 2 Programme of the ceremonies to be observed at the Durbar which will be held at Delhi for the purpose of proclaiming the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, and
- 3 Programme of the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from Delhi on the 10th January, 1903

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Government of India**Programme of the State Entry of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General into Delhi on the 29th December, 1902*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at Delhi at 11-30 A.M., His Excellency's arrival and reception at the Delhi Railway Station railway time, on Monday the 29th December, 1902, and will proceed from the East Indian Railway Terminus to his Camp, by the route and in the order of Procession, hereafter indicated

His Excellency will be received on arrival at the Railway Station by the Ruling Chiefs—both those who do and those who do not take part in the Elephant Procession—and by

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Staff  
 His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and Staff  
 His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and Staff  
 His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, and Staff  
 His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, and Staff  
 His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Staff  
 His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and Staff  
 The Hon'ble the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General  
 The Lieutenant-General Commanding, Bengal, and Staff

The Lieutenant Generals Commanding, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay  
 The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad  
 The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore  
 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana  
 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan  
 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India  
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province  
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam  
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces  
 The Commissioner of Delhi

The Representatives of Foreign Powers, the Foreign Consular Officers, and other guests of Government, who will not be present at the Railway Station, will be provided with suitable accommodation, to witness the Procession in or near the Jumma Masjid

A band will be drawn up on the platform, and will play the National Anthem as His Excellency the Viceroy alights from his carriage. At the same moment, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort

His Excellency the Viceroy will exchange greetings with the High Officials of Government and with the Ruling Chiefs who are present at the station

At 11-45 A.M. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive by special train from Bombay, and will be received by His Excellency the Viceroy. The band on the platform will play the National Anthem as Their Royal Highnesses alight from their carriage, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Fort. The principal Chiefs and Officials will be presented to His Royal Highness. Those of the Ruling Chiefs who are to take part in the Elephant Procession will then retire from the station, and mount their elephants outside

A Guard of Honour from a British Regiment (with band) will be drawn up outside the station on the west side of the Porch, and will present arms as His Excellency accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses emerges from the station. The elephants for His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses will be placed to the east of the Porch

His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught having mounted their elephants will leave the railway station in Procession at 12 noon. The remainder of the Chiefs and Officials, who will not take part in the Procession, will then be conducted to a stand in the Chandni Chauk.

**Line of route of the Procession**

Queen's Road  
 Lothian Road  
 Khas Road  
 Round the Jumma Masjid  
 Round the Hospital  
 Esplanade Road  
 Chandni Chauk

The following will be the line of route of the Procession —

Fattehpur Bazaar  
 Ahmed Puri Road  
 Dufferin Bridge  
 Mori Gate  
 Rajpur Road under the Ridge  
 Over the Ridge, by the Flagstaff Tower  
 to the Viceroy's Camp

**Detail of Procession**

The Procession will be formed in the following order —

The Inspector General of Police, Punjab  
 The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Viceroy's Escort  
 One Squadron, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards  
 H Battery, Royal Horse Artillery  
 Three Squadrons 4th Dragoon Guards  
 Orderly Officer, Viceroy's Escort      Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Viceroy's Escort  
 General Officer Commanding Viceroy's Escort  
 Herald and Trumpeters  
 The Viceroy's Body Guard  
 The Imperial Cadet Corps

**(On Elephants)**

Two Aides-de Camp to the Viceroy	Two Aides de Camp to the Viceroy
The Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught	The Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught
Private Secretary to the Viceroy	Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department
Aide de Camp to the Viceroy	Military Secretary to the Viceroy

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND LADY CURZON  
 THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

**RULING CHIEFS**

*in the following order —*

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda	H H the Nizam of Hyderabad
H H the Maharaja of Travancore	H H the Maharaja of Mysore
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir	

**Central India Chiefs**

H H the Maharaja of Gwalior  
 H H the Maharaja of Indore  
 H H the Maharaja of Rewa  
 H H the Maharaja of Orchha  
 H H the Maharaja of Datia  
 H H the Raja of Dhar  
 H H the Raja of Dewas (Senior)  
 H H the Raja of Dewas (Junior)  
 H H the Maharaja of Samthar  
 H H the Maharaja of Charkhari

**Rajputana Chiefs**

H H the Maharaja of Jaipur  
 H H the Maharaja Raja of Bundi  
 H H the Maharaja of Bikaner  
 H H the Maharao of Kota  
 H H the Maharaja of Karauli  
 H H the Maharawal of Jaisalmer  
 H H the Maharaja of Alwar  
 H H the Nawab of Tonk  
 H H the Maharao of Sirohi  
 H H the Raj Rana of Jhalawar

**Bombay Chiefs**

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur  
 H H the Rao of Cutch  
 H H the Mir of Khairpur

**Punjab Chiefs**

H H the Maharaja of Patiala

H H the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla

*Punjab Chiefs—contd.*

H H the Nawab of Bahawalpur

H H the Raja of Nabha

H H the Raja of Jind

H H the Raja of Kapurthala

H H the Raja of Sirmur

H H the Nawab of Maler Kotla  
(represented by his son)

H H the Raja of Faridkot

*Assam Chief*

H H the Raja of Manipur

*Bombay Chief*

The Thakur Sahib of Limri

The Nawab of Janjira

*Burma Chief*

The Sawbwa of Mong Nai

*Bengal Chiefs*H H the Maharaja of Sikkim  
(represented by his son)

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar

H H the Raja of Hill Tippera

*United Provinces Chiefs*

H H the Nawab of Rampur

H H the Maharaja of Benares

H H the Raja of Tehri

*Bombay Chiefs*

H H the Thakur Sahib of Morvi

The Raja of Bansda

The Raja of Bariya

*Burma Chief*

The Sawbwa of Keng Lung

*(In Carriages)*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE, AND STAFF,  
accompanied by his EscortHis Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Staff,  
escorted by his Body GuardHis Excellency the Governor of Madras, and Staff,  
escorted by his Body GuardHis Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Staff,  
accompanied by his Escort*(On Horseback)*His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Staff,  
Escort of one Squadron British Cavalry*(In Carriages)*His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and Staff,  
accompanied by his EscortHis Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra  
and Oudh and Staff,  
accompanied by his EscortHis Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Staff,  
accompanied by his Escort

The Hon'ble the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General

*(In three carriages)**(On Horseback)*

The Lieutenant-General Commanding, Bengal, and Staff

His Highness the Khan of Kalat

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan

Followed by Baluch Chiefs

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,  
North West Frontier Province  
Followed by Pathan Chiefs

## (In Carriages.)

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Staff,  
accompanied by his Escort

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Staff,  
accompanied by his Escort

The 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers

The elephants for the Ruling Chiefs taking part in the Procession will be arranged by the Officer detailed for the duty, facing inwards, according to the order of the Procession, on either side of the Queen's Road, commencing at the Railway Station. The portion of the Escort preceding His Excellency will be formed up along the road, beyond the Ruling Chiefs. His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on mounting their elephants at the station will proceed with their staffs in the order above shown through the line of the Chiefs on their elephants and when His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses reach the end of the line of elephants, a signal will be given for the Escort to start and the Ruling Chiefs will move forward, two by two behind Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, in the order in which they are placed on the road. The carriages of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, of the Heads of Local Governments and Administrations, and of the Members of Council with their escorts, and the horses of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the Khan of Kalat, and of the Agents to the Governor General in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, with their followers, will be arranged in order along the Queen's Road, and will come up, in the same order as soon as His Excellency the Viceroy has left the station on his elephant. The various Officers, entering their carriages or mounting their horses, will follow the elephants of the Ruling Chiefs in the order already described. The troops detailed to close up the Procession will be formed, in their proper order, in the rear of the Escort of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The route of the Procession will be lined throughout by troops, and, as His Excellency passes the Lahore Gate of the Fort, the Viceregal Standard will be hoisted on the Fort, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Fort Batteries.

The elephants constituting the retinues of the Chiefs will be placed on the *Champ de Mars* to the west of the Elgin Road and will join the rear of the Procession as it passes by.

On reaching the corner of the Rajpur Road, outside the Mori Gate, His Excellency the Viceroy and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will halt and bid farewell from their elephants to the Chiefs who are mounted on elephants behind them, and who at this point will turn to the left by the Boulevard Road and proceed to their respective Camps. His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses, after exchanging these salutations, will then dismount from their elephants and enter their carriages, which will be in readiness at this spot, and the Procession will pursue its way along the road under the Ridge, as far as the turning up to the Flagstaff Tower. At this point, the portion of the escort in front of His Excellency, with the exception of the Body Guard and the Imperial Cadet Corps, will march straight on to the Alipore Road and thence to their Camps. The carriages of His Excellency and of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, as they turn off the Rajpur Road before proceeding to the Flagstaff Tower and to the Central Camp will be halted, in order that they may have an opportunity of viewing the remainder of the Procession which will pass along, down to the concluding regiment of the Escort, on its way to the Alipore Road. His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied only by the Viceroy's Body Guard and the Cadet Corps, will then continue, by the Flagstaff Road, to the Viceregal Camp. As His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses arrive in front of the Circuit House in the Camp, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from a Battery placed at a suitable spot, and at the sound of the first gun the Viceregal Standard will be displayed at the Flagstaff. A Guard of Honour will be drawn up in front of the Circuit House and other Guards of Honour in front of the Tents of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse. These guards will present arms as His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses alight at their respective residences.

Full dress will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

*Programme of the ceremonies to be observed at the Durbar which will be held at Delhi for the purpose of proclaiming the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India*

At 12 noon on Thursday, the 1st of January, 1903, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will hold a Durbar at Delhi, for the purpose of proclaiming the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King, Emperor of India. It will be attended by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught who are coming out from England for the purpose.



The Durbar will be held in a large Amphitheatre on the plain beyond the Ridge at Delhi. The site is the same as that on which the Imperial Assemblage of 1877 was held.

The Durbar will also be attended by the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Burma,

the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Bengal, with the members of their Staffs, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Punjab, and their Staffs, the Residents of Hyderabad and Mysore, the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Baluchistan, Central India, and the North-West Frontier Province, and the Chief Commissioners of Assam and the Central Provinces. It will also be attended by the Ruling Chiefs, who have been invited by the Government of India and by the Local Governments and Administrations, with their retinues, and by the Official Guests, European and Native, who have been invited by the same authorities. Tickets of admission will also be issued by the Executive Committee at Delhi to a large number of spectators, European and Native.

The following Ruling and Mediatized Chiefs are expected to be present —

Alipura, The Rao of  
Alwar, The Maharaja of  
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of  
Bansda, The Raja of  
Bariya, The Raja of  
Baroda, The Guikwar of  
Barwani, the Rana of  
Benares, The Maharaja of (will sit  
among the Ruling Chiefs)  
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of  
Bhaunagar, The Thakur Sahib of  
Bhopal, The Begam of  
Bhoi, The Pant Sachiv of  
Bikaner, The Maharaja of  
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of  
Cumbay, The Nawab of  
Charkhari, The Maharaja of  
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of  
Chitral, The Mehtar of  
Cochin, The Raja of  
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of  
Cutch, The Rao of  
Datia, The Maharaja of  
Dewas (Junior), The Raja of  
Dewas (Senior), The Raja of  
Dhai, The Raja of  
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of  
Dir, The Nawab of  
Dithali, The Amir of  
Dujana, The Nawab of  
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of  
Faridkot, The Raja of  
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of  
Gwalior, The Maharaja of  
Hill Tippera, The Raja of  
Hyderabad, The Nizam of  
Idar, The Maharaja of  
Indore, The Maharaja of  
Jaipur, The Maharaja of  
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of  
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of  
Janjira, The Nawab of  
Jaora, The Nawab of  
Jhalawar, The Raj Rana of  
Jind, The Raja of  
Jodhpur, The Maharaja of  
Junagarh, The Nawab of  
Kalat, The Khan of

Kalsia, the Sardar of  
Kapurthala, The Raja of  
Karauli, The Maharaja of  
Keonthal, The Raja of  
Khairagarh, The Raja of  
Khairpur, The Mir of  
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of  
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of  
Kota, The Maharao of  
Lahej, The Sultan of  
Las Bela, the Jam of  
Lawa, The Thakur of  
Limri, The Thakur Sahib of  
Loharu, the Nawab of  
Maler Kotla, The Nawab of (represented  
by his son)  
Manipur, The Raja of  
Miraj (Senior), The Chief of  
Mobarbhanj, The Raja of  
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of  
Mysore, The Maharaja of  
Nabha, The Raja of  
Nalagarh (Hindur), the Raja of  
Narsingarh, The Raja of  
Nawagai, The Khan of  
Orchha, The Maharaja of  
Palitana, The Thakur Sahib of  
Patiala, The Maharaja of  
Piploda, The Thakur of  
Porbandar, The Rana of  
Pudukota, The Raja of  
Raigarh, The Raja of  
Rajgarh, The Raja of  
Rampur, The Nawab of  
Ratlam, The Raja of  
Rehra Khol, The Raja of  
Rewa, The Maharaja of  
Samthar, The Maharaja of  
Shahpura, The Raja Dhiraj of  
Shehr and Mokalla, The Sultan of  
Sirmur, The Raja of  
Suohi, The Maharao of  
Sonpur, The Raja of  
Tehri, The Raja of  
Tonk, The Nawab of  
Travancore, The Maharaja of  
Udaipur, the Maharana of

The Durbar will also be attended by the following Shan Chiefs from Burma —

Gantarawadi, The Myoza of  
Hsa Mong Hkam, The Myoza of  
Hsenwi (South), The Sawbwa of

Keng Tung, The Sawbwa of  
Mong Nai, The Sawbwa of  
Yawng Hwe, The Sawbwa of  
Mong Pawn, The Sawbwa of

**Blocks A and X in the Amphitheatre are reserved for the Representatives of Foreign Powers, the Members of the Government of India including the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Members of the Foreign Consular body, and the Official Guests of His Excellency the Viceroy.** The Heads of the various Local Governments and Administrations and the Ruling Chiefs will be allotted seats in the front rows of the Blocks reserved for the different Provinces. Spectators will be seated in Blocks H to S and in Blocks I to IV. Special accommodation will be reserved for representatives of the Press.

**The troops assembled at Delhi, numbering about 37,000 men, will be drawn up, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, on the plain opposite the entrance to the Amphitheatre and along the road from the Viceregal Camp to the Durbar.**

**The Massed Bands within the Amphitheatre will take up position round the Royal Flagstaff in the centre of the arena.**

**Ruling Chiefs will be invited to send their troops and retinues to the place of the Durbar. The elephants and the bulk of the retinues will be disposed on the plain to the south west of the Amphitheatre, while the mounted men will line the Prince's Road and the Review Road leading to the Durbar. These should be in their appointed places by 10 A M.**

**A Guard of Honour of British troops will be drawn up within the Amphitheatre in front of the Dais. Guards will also be posted at the separate entrances at the back of the Amphitheatre, leading to the various Blocks of seats for High Officers and Ruling Chiefs. A battalion of British Infantry will be detailed for these and other duties, and will be placed at the disposal of the Foreign Secretary.**

**Spectators should be seated not later than 10-15 A M. They will reach their places by the steps at the back of the Amphitheatre leading to the Blocks in which their seats are situated, according to the coloured letter printed upon their admission cards. Ruling Chiefs should be in their seats not later than 11 A M, and the Heads of Local Governments and Administrations and the Members of the Governor General's Council by 11-15 A M. These also will reach their seats by the steps at the back of their Blocks.**

**Ruling Chiefs, Heads of Local Governments and Administrations, the Commander in Chief, the Members of Governor General's Council and the Lieutenant Generals of Commands will be met on alighting, by Officers of the Foreign Department and the Military Officers on duty, who will conduct them to their seats. As the Chiefs and High Officers entitled to salutes enter, the guards posted at the entrance to their Block will present arms.**

**At 11-15 A M the surviving Veterans of the Mutiny, both European and Native, will march into the Amphitheatre, to the Block allotted to them, and the Massed Bands within the arena will play a suitable March. With the exception of these Veterans, no one, except Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Excellency the Viceroy, will enter the Amphitheatre by the road leading to the Viceregal Dais.**

**From 10-30 A M to 12 noon, the Massed Bands within the arena will play selections for the entertainment of the spectators.**

**Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave the Viceregal Camp at 11-15 A M with an escort of one squadron of British and one squadron of Native Cavalry.**

**As the Royal carriage reaches the point where the road turns in to the Amphitheatre, Their Royal Highnesses will be received with a Royal Salute by the troops drawn up outside the arena, including a salute of 31 guns. As Their Royal Highnesses drive into the arena and approach the Dais the Guard of Honour in front of the Dais will present arms and the Massed Bands within the arena will play the National Anthem. All present will rise as the National Anthem is played and will remain standing until Their Royal Highnesses have taken their seats.**

**His Excellency the Viceroy will leave the Viceregal Camp at 11-30 A M with an escort of one British Cavalry Regiment, the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Excellency's Body Guard, and a Regiment of Native Cavalry. As the Viceregal carriage reaches the point where the road turns in to the Amphitheatre, His Excellency will be received by a Royal Salute by all the troops drawn up outside the arena. No guns will be fired at this stage. His Excellency will then drive into the Amphitheatre accompanied by the Cadet Corps and the Body Guard. The remainder of the escort will form up outside the arena, on either side of the road behind the Infantry of the escort who with the Battery of the escort, will previously have been drawn up at this spot. All present will rise as the Viceroy enters the arena, and will remain standing until he has taken his seat.**

**As His Excellency approaches the Dais, the Guard of Honour in front of the Dais will present arms, the Massed Bands in the centre of the arena will play the National Anthem, the Viceregal Standard will be hoisted, and a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired. On alighting, His Excellency, preceded by his Staff, will ascend the steps and take his seat on the Throne. The spectators will then resume their seats.**

At the conclusion of the salute, the Foreign Secretary will ask His Excellency's permission to open the Durbar

Opening of the Durbar

The Bands within the arena will then sound a summons to the Herald. The Herald, with the Trumpeters accompanying him, who will be posted with the escort outside, will reply with a flourish of trumpets and will ride up to the Amphitheatre. They will halt at the entrance and sound another flourish of trumpets

The Proclamation

They will then ride to the front of the Viceregal Dais, form up and sound a third flourish. The Herald will then, at the command of the Viceroy, read the Proclamation, announcing the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India. When reading the Proclamation, the Herald will turn and face the entrance to the Amphitheatre. When the Proclamation has been read, the Herald will sound another flourish. As this flourish concludes, the Royal Standard will be hoisted on the flagstaff in the centre of the Amphitheatre, the Massed Bands within the arena will play the National Anthem, and the Guard of Honour within the arena will present arms. All the spectators will rise from their seats and remain standing while the National Anthem is being played. On the completion of the National Anthem, the Herald and Trumpeters will retire to the entrance. When the Royal Standard is hoisted, and as the National Anthem concludes, an Imperial Salute of 101 guns will be fired, in the same way as at the Parades on the 1st of January and the King's Birthday, a Feu de Joie being fired and the National Anthem played at the customary intervals. While the Salute is being fired, and in the intervals between the playing of the National Anthem, the Massed Bands in the Amphitheatre will play appropriate selections.

When the Royal Salute concludes, and immediately after the final National Anthem is played, the Herald and Trumpeters at the entrance will sound a prolonged flourish. As the flourish concludes, His Excellency the Viceroy will rise and address the Durbar. At the conclusion of His Excellency's Address the Herald and Trumpeters will again advance to the front of the Dais,

His Excellency's Address.

where they will sound another flourish and the Herald, raising his cap, will call for three cheers for the King Emperor, which will be joined in by all the spectators in the Amphitheatre. As soon as these cheers have subsided, the General Officer Commanding the Troops outside will similarly call for three cheers for the King Emperor, and these cheers will be given by the entire body of troops outside (but by no one inside) the arena. At the conclusion of the cheering the Bands will again play the National Anthem, after which the Herald and Trumpeters will retire from the arena.

The Foreign Secretary will next ask permission to present the Ruling Chiefs present at the Durbar. The Ruling Chiefs will, in the order

Presentation of Ruling Chiefs.

previously arranged, advance to the front of the Dais in turn, and will briefly offer their congratulations to His Majesty the King Emperor through His Excellency the Viceroy, who with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will receive them standing. At the conclusion of the presentation, the Foreign Secretary will request permission to close the Durbar.

His Excellency will then depart in the same manner and with the same ceremonies as

Departures

he came, the first gun of the salute being fired as His Excellency enters his carriage. After the departure of His Excellency, Their Royal Highnesses will leave the Durbar in the same way and with the same honours as upon their arrival. After the Royal cortege has left the arena, the Representatives of Foreign Powers, the Heads of the Local Governments and Administrations, the Ruling Chiefs, the Commander in Chief, the Members of the Governor General's Council and the Lieutenant Generals of Commands will depart from the inside of the Amphitheatre into which their carriages will be brought. They will be conducted to their carriages by officers detailed for the purpose. No other carriages will be admitted into the arena.

Spectators, who will depart by the gangways and steps at the back of the Amphitheatre in the same manner as they arrived, are requested not to leave their seats till the Representatives of Foreign Powers, the Ruling Chiefs, and the High Officials have left the arena.

Full dress will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

*Programme of the Departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught from Delhi on the 10th January, 1903*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Delhi from the East Indian Railway terminus at 11 and 11-15 A.M., railway time, on Saturday, the 10th January, 1903.

His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their respective Staffs, will leave the Viceregal Camp at 10-30 A.M., and will drive to the Railway Station.

Guards of Honour will be drawn up in front of the Circuit House and in front of the tents of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, which will present arms as His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses drive away.

As His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses leave the Camp, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Ridge

His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses will be escorted to the station by the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Viceroy's Body Guard and by the Cavalry portion of the Viceroy's escort, and the route from the camp to the station will be lined with troops

The route taken will be by the Lansdowne Road, the Alipur Road, the Kudsia Road, the Mori Gate, Dufferin Bridge and Queen's Road

A Guard of Honour from a British regiment, with band, will be drawn up outside the station on the west side of the porch, and will present arms as His Excellency, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses, enters the station

His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses will be received upon the platform by the Ruling Chiefs, and by all the High Officials who were present at the station upon His Excellency's arrival in Delhi

A band will be drawn up on the platform and will play the National Anthem as His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses appear

The Special Train of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be drawn up at the platform and will depart first, at 11 A.M. As the train starts, the band upon the platform will play the National Anthem, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort

His Excellency the Viceroy's Special Train will then be brought up to the platform, and His Excellency will leave at 11-15. The band upon the platform will play the National Anthem as the train leaves, and a salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of the Fort

Full dress will be worn. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress

H S BARNES,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

CAMP DELHI

*The 30th November, 1902*

*The 8th December, 1902*

**No. 2004 G**—Captain (temporary Major) P M Sykes, C M G, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, with effect from the 22nd November, 1902, and is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman

*The 10th December, 1902*

**No. 2018 G**—With reference to Notification No 1484 G, dated the 11th September 1902, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr S Hayashi as Consul for Japan at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government

**No. 2021 G**—With reference to Notification No 1421 G, dated the 3rd September, 1902, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur A de Koster as Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government

*The 12th December, 1902*

**No. 2039-G**—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise, provisionally, the appointment of Mr Albert Koop as Consul for Germany at Bassein for the Town and Port of Bassein

**No. 2042-G**—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A P Thornton, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class (on furlough), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th February, 1903.

**No. 2047-G**—Captain B R Daunt, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 19th Bombay Infantry, held charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, from the 12th November to the 18th November, 1902, both days inclusive

**No. 2048-G**—Captain P F Pocock, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 19th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 19th November, 1902, and until further orders

**No. 2050-G** —Mr E H S Clarke, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, is granted the rank and powers of a Deputy Secretary. The arrangement is personal to Mr Clarke.

**No. 2051-G** —The following substantive reversions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the return from Foreign Service of Maulavi Muhammad Nizam ud din Hasan Khan, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class and with effect from the date of his return —

Major R P Colomb, Indian Staff Corps, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class

Major F R M C deR. Mauduit, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class

Mr B Clay, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class

**No. 2053-G** —Mr Pranjivandas Prabhudas, Superintendent of the office of the Resident at Baroda, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on foreign service of Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancharam, or until further orders

**No. 2055-G** —The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Flowers Hamilton, as acting Consul for Siam at Bombay, during the absence of Mr C H B Forbes

**No. 2058-G** —Mr H S Barnes, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department (on deputation), is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days, with effect from the 9th January, 1903

**No. 5530-I B** —The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr C S Marston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the second class Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with power under section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to pass sentences of whipping. The said power shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana Malwa Railway system mentioned in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 326 I B, dated the 24th January, 1896, as amended by subsequent notifications, and the following portions of the first notification, *viz* —

(a) The proviso to clause (2),

(b) Clause (3), and

(c) Clause (4)

shall apply as if the said power had been conferred by that notification

L W DANE,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATIONS

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

*Calcutta, the 9th December, 1902*

**No. 6545 P** —Mr C J Lalkaka, Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade is appointed to act as Deputy Post Master General, 1st grade, with effect from the 16th November, 1902, or until further orders

*The 10th December, 1902*

**No. 6563-P** —Mr F B O'Shea, Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, is appointed to act as Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade, with effect from the 15th of November, 1902, during the absence on leave of Mr F Whympier, or until further orders

E N BAKER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Fort William, the 12th December 1902*

### APPOINTMENTS

#### ARMY STAFF

**No. 1098**—Colonel R M Greenfield, British Service, Assistant Adjutant General Army Head Quarters, India, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Brigadier General J A Barlow, vacated Dated 7th December, 1902

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS

**No. 1099**—The Commission of Lieutenant William Adolphus Justice, Indian Medical Service, will be dated 29th January 1902, and not 26th July 1902, as notified in G O No 874 of 1902

#### STAFF CORPS

**No. 1100**—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

#### Second Lieutenants—

Thomas Arthur Atkinson Wilson,—6th November 1902

George Walker Cochran,—3rd November 1902

Fric Olaf Macleod,—5th November 1902

Hugh Irving Adams,—6th November 1902

Barton Edward Anderson —4th November 1902

Cecil Arthur Brown, 6th November 1902

**No. 1101**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

#### Lieutenants—

Augustus Charles Lionel Tyrrell, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders Squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry Dated 11th October 1902

Ralph Bulkely Manners Wood, 2nd Battalion, East Kent Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment Squadron officer, 1st Central India Horse Dated 25th October 1902

John Moran, 3rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 11th Rajput Infantry Dated 10th November 1902

Graham Bell Murray, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Officiating Double Company officer, 11th Coorg Infantry Dated 31st October 1902

Reginald Philbrick, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, Double Company officer, 8th Rajput Infantry Dated 10th November 1902

#### Second Lieutenants—

William Francis Richmond Webb, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 22nd Punjab Infantry Dated 11th October 1902

William Campbell, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 6th Punjab Infantry Dated 29th October 1902

## COMMANDS

### DISTRICT

**No. 1102**—Colonel (Brigadier General) A G F Browne, D S O, Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Bellary, officiating in command of the Mandalay District, is confirmed as a District Commander of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Brigadier General R A Gilchrist, vacated Dated 26th November 1902

Colonel V A Schalch, Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Bellary, to officiate as a District Commander of the 2nd class in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Major-General Sir N R Stewart, Bart, C B, on leave, or until further orders Dated 26th November 1902

No 1103—Brevet-Colonel E O F Hamilton, C B, British Service, to command a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, *vice* Brigadier General H B MacCall, C B, vacated Dated 26th November 1902

### DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

#### SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

No. 1104—The undermentioned individual has been dismissed from the service of Government—

Name—T N Mathurainayagam Pillai, late an agent of the Supply and Transport Corps

Father's name—T Nallasami Pillai

Age—About 40 years

Caste—Hindu, Vellala

Height—5' 6½'

Personal marks—Tattoo mark on left hand, and a burnt scar on right foot

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 1105—With reference to paragraph 15 of G G O No 134 of 1895 requiring Local Governments and heads of Civil Departments, when granting furlough or leave to a Military Officer in Civil employ to forward a copy of the order or notification to the Controller of Military Accounts, the Comptroller, Hyderabad, or the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works as the case may be, as also to the Military Department, it is hereby notified that in future where a grant of furlough or leave is notified in the *Gazette of India* or in a Local Gazette, a separate copy of the notification need not be forwarded as above. The Civil Audit Officer, however, will continue to keep the Controller of Military Accounts and the Military Department informed of the date of the beginning and ending of all such furlough or leave

### LONDON GAZETTE

No 1106—The following extracts are published for general information—

'London Gazette,' dated the 14th November, 1902, pages 7245, 7246 and 7247

### INDIA OFFICE

11th November, 1902

The King has approved of the following Promotions among officers of the Staff Corps Indian Medical Service Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments, and Admissions to the Staff Corps and Indian Army Reserve of Officers, made by the Government of India—

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

##### *Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels*

William Charles Pollard Dated 14th August, 1902

George Walter Brandon Swiney Dated 26th August, 1902

##### *Captains to be Majors*

Dated 30th July, 1902

Cares Henry Lewis

Dated 23rd August, 1902

Allin McConaghey  
 Ernest Montague Jackson  
 Edward Hurlock Watson  
 Hugh Vachell Bradley  
 Richmond Trevor Crichton  
 George de Symons Barrow  
 Reginald George Burton  
 Henry Thomas Horatio Hay  
 William Martin Cubitt  
 John Balsir Chatterton  
 Brevet Major the Honourable Henry Dundas Napier  
 Francis Tweddell  
 Herbert Clifford Bernard  
 Robert Henry Dewing  
 Herbert John Jones, D S O  
 Charles Gordon Prendergast  
 Charles Gilbert Carnegie  
 Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon  
 Brevet Major Wilfred Ironside Ryder  
 Stanley Malcolm Edwardes, D S O  
 Lionel Charles Dunsterville  
 Donald John Campbell Macnabb  
 George Milford Evans  
 Frank Popham Young, C I E  
 Guy Mortimer Audain  
 Ambrose William Newbold  
 Herbert Lane Goodenough

*To be Captain*

Captain Cecil John Lyons Allanson, from the Royal Garrison Artillery Dated 21st March, 1902, but to rank from 8th February, 1902

*Lieutenant to be Captain*

Frank Vernon Leslie Pritchard Dated 9th August, 1902

*To be Lieutenants*

Lieutenant Sir George Duff Sutherland Dunbar, Bart, from the Cameron Highlanders  
 Dated 21st June, 1902, but to rank from 1st April, 1899  
 Lieutenant Ramsay Traquair Milne, from the South Staffordshire Regiment Dated  
 24th June, 1902, but to rank from 26th June, 1900  
 Lieutenant Herbert Augustus Macdonald Mosse, from the West India Regiment  
 Dated 22nd June, 1902, but to rank from 29th October, 1900  
 Lieutenant William Reginald Carey, from the North Lancashire Regiment Dated  
 3rd July, 1902, but to rank from 22nd March, 1901  
 Lieutenant Joseph Ardoino, from the Manchester Regiment Dated 9th June, 1902,  
 but to rank from 6th May, 1901  
 Lieutenant Eustace Lockhart Maxwell, from the Devonshire Regiment Dated 2nd  
 July, 1902, but to rank from 7th November, 1901  
 Second Lieutenant George David Bruce, from the Royal Fusiliers Dated 27th Feb-  
 ruary, 1897  
 Lieutenant Patrick Hope McCleverty, from the Bedfordshire Regiment Dated  
 26th February, 1902, but to rank from 20th December, 1901  
 Lieutenant Harold Butler, from the South Wales Borderers Dated 3rd March, 1902,  
 but to rank from 7th February, 1902

The above three notifications are in substitution for those of the admissions of these Officers to the Staff Corps as Second Lieutenants, made in the *London Gazette* of 18th June, 1897, and 29th August, 1902



Lieutenant Arthur Edwin Hale Ley, from the Lancashire Regiment Dated 8th July, 1902, but to rank from 22nd March, 1902

The date of rank of Lieutenant A W Rae, whose admission to the Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of 25th August, 1902, is antedated to 1st November, 1901

Dated 17th April, 1902

Cyril William Prescott  
George Edward Parry Davis  
Alexander Marjoribanks

Dated 20th April, 1902

Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Pollock  
Frederick George Gillies  
Claud Hamilton Griffith Black  
Theodore Edward Anastasius Dalyell  
Henry St John Sime  
Dudley Stevens Graham

Dated 14th May, 1902

Hugh Middleton Davidson  
Hugh St George Boulton

Dated 26th May, 1902

Harold Lewis

Dated 18th July, 1902

Reginald Godfrey Strong

Dated 4th August, 1902

Hugh Allan Balderston

*Second Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second Lieutenants*

Dated as below, but to rank from 8th January, 1901

Maurice Hayes Simonds, 15th April, 1902  
Charles Thomas Davis, 8th April, 1902  
Robert Coulson Young, 13th April, 1902  
Bernard Gordon Channer, 9th April, 1901  
Charles George Vaughan Morgan Wardell, 6th April, 1902  
William Hamilton Padday, 7th April, 1902  
John Gordon Skene, 9th April, 1902  
Vivian Pericles Barrow Williams, 15th April, 1902  
John Hugh McCudden, 7th April, 1902  
John Symons Crosthwaite, 12th April, 1902  
Cecil Hulton Clutterbuck, 5th April, 1902  
Ronald Charles Llewellyn Morice 11th April, 1902

The above notification is in substitution for that of the appointment of these Officers as Lieutenants, made in the *London Gazette* of 29th August, 1902

Frederick King Hensley, 5th April, 1902  
Henry Talbot Shakespear, 12th March, 1902  
Alban Lothair Arthur Flint, 9th April, 1902  
Lister Henry Alton Batchelor, 11th April, 1902

*To be Second Lieutenant*

Second Lieutenant Edward Hepburn Clay Brander, from the South Lancashire Regiment Dated 19th June, 1902, but to rank from 8th January, 1901

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

*Lieutenants to be Captains*

Dated 27th July, 1902

Edward David Wilson Greig  
Campbell Dykes

William Ernest McKechnie  
 William Frederic Harvey  
 William Charles Hughan Forster  
 John Johnson Urwin  
 David McCay  
 Arthur Brownfield Fry  
 Harry Diamond Peile  
 Douglas Henry Fawcett Cowin  
 Edward Cecil Gordon Maddock  
 William Henry Dickinson  
 Mack Walter Manuk  
 William Hancock Tucker  
 Arthur William Tuke  
 Charles Stewart Lowson  
 John Sloan  
 George Herbert Stewart  
 Dugald Nairne Anderson  
 Nath Manmatha Chaudhuri

#### INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

##### BENCAL ESTABLISHMENT

*Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain*

Michael O'Mealy Dated 14th July, 1902

William Eates Dated 10th August, 1902

*First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant*

George Thomas Boileau Dated 14th July, 1902

Albert Campbell Dated 10th August, 1902

#### INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

*Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain*

Charles Richard Hardy, Miscellaneous List, Madras Dated 1st June, 1902

Malcolm McPhie Maclean, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle Dated 12th August, 1902

*Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant to be Assistant Commissaries*

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN CIRCLE

George Cox Dated 2nd April, 1902

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN CIRCLE

Amos Denton Dated 1st July, 1902

John Dickson Dated 12th August, 1902

*Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant*

#### MISCELLANEOUS LIST, MADRAS

Henry Gould Dated 1st June, 1902

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN CIRCLE

Dated 1st July, 1902

Henry David William Hutchins

Dated 12th August, 1902

William Beckett  
Gilbert Frederick Rawlings  
Benjamin Edwin Smith  
Robert Kerwick

#### INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS, CAVALRY BRANCH

##### *To be Lieutenant*

Second Lieutenant Charles Richard Judd Dated 27th June, 1902

##### *To be Second Lieutenant*

Maurice William Clifford, Gentleman Dated 14th February, 1902

The King has also approved of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the following Officer —

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Captain James Gaisford Dated 25th November, 1902

The King has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers —

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Colonel George William Rogers, D.S.O., Unemployed Supernumerary List Dated 19th September 1902

Colonel Hugh de la Mott Hervey, Unemployed Supernumerary List Dated 1st June 1902

Major Archibald Henry Kellie, Dated 15th October, 1902

Major Jenkin Jones Dated 1st June, 1902

Lieutenant Theodore Julian Bolland, Half-Pay List Dated 11th June 1902

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

##### BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

Surgeon General Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D., C.B. Dated 16th June, 1902

Colonel George Hutcheson, M.D. Dated 1st October, 1902

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mair Dated 3rd July, 1902

Lieutenant Colonel Dharmadas Basu Dated 7th July, 1902

#### INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

##### BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Isaac Burns Dated 6th May, 1902

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, John Hickie Dated 14th July, 1902

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, William Thompson Dated 10th August, 1902

#### INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Samuel Craig Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal Dated 1st April, 1902

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Thomas Southam, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle Dated 12th August, 1902

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Haywood Military Works Services Dated 11th July, 1901

The retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, James Kelly, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, has effect from 19th December, 1901, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 29th August, 1902

The King has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned, Officers —

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Captain Edmond John Arthur Dated 1st May, 1902

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Captain Mack Walter Manuk, Bombay Establishment Dated 1st August, 1902

*"London Gazette," dated the 18th November, 1902, page 7340*

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*Indian Staff Corps* Lieutenant-Colonel Bowes Thorpe Montague Gompertz is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List Dated 1st November, 1902

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### PROMOTIONS

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS

**No. 1107**—In G G O No 956 of 1902, notifying the promotion of Lieutenants, to the rank of Captain for "James Ronald Brown," read "James Ronald Broun"

**No. 1108**—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army —

Mark Ancrum Kerr—31st March 1902

Turenne Jermyn—15th November 1902

Herbert Vaughan Cox—15th November 1902

**No. 1109**—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

*Captain to be Major*

9th December, 1902

Frederick DeBudé Young

*Lieutenant to be Captain*

7th December, 1902

Charles Henry Kemble Chauncy

*Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants*

18th October 1902

John Arthur Muirhead

11th November 1902

Harry Cuthbert Pulley

#### NATIVE ARMY

**No. 1110**—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

*Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, Burma Company*

Havildar MOUNG OUNG BAU, to be Jemadar, *vice* MOUNG SU YA, dismissed the service, with effect from the 28th January, 1902

*15th Madras Infantry*

Jemadar TAJUDDIN, to be Subadar, *vice* KONDAL RAYADU, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1902

### REWARDS

**No. 1111**—The following name is added to the list of Warrant Officers whose promotion for services with the China Field Force, 1900-1901, were published in G G O 616 of 1902 —

#### *Indian Subordinate Medical Department*

1st class Assistant Surgeon A. J. Pullen, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval

### GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE

**No. 1112**—On the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer a silver medal for meritorious service with an annuity of £10 on 1st class Sergeant Instructor William Henry Hargreaves, Oudh Light Horse, with effect from the 25th June 1902, *vice* Pensioned Sergeant-Major Michael Foran, deceased.

### SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

**No. 1113**—In the despatch from Major M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., 27th Baluch Light Infantry, reporting the particulars of the attack and capture of Nodiz Fort, in Mekran, on the 20th December 1901, published in G G O No. 415, dated the 16th May 1902 the following paragraph should be inserted after the paragraph bringing Captain Hulseberg's name to notice

"Lieutenant I. F. Orton, 7th Bombay Lancers. This officer commanded that portion of the Escort which marched down with the Political Agent to Mekran from Upper Sind, ending with forced marches to reach Nodiz in time with the guns

He was entrusted with the flank attack on the Fort, which was carried out with skill and energy. On this and other occasions he proved himself a valuable and reliable officer."

### VOLUNTEER CORPS

#### PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATION

##### **No. 1114**—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain David Alexander Tyrie to be Major, with effect from the 3rd November 1902, *vice* Cartwright, transferred to the Supernumerary list

Lieutenant Charles William Tosh to be Captain, with effect from the 3rd November 1902, *vice* Tyrie, promoted

Second Lieutenant David Thomson Dewar to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd November 1902, *vice* Tosh, promoted

##### **No. 1115**—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant George William Murphy to be Captain, with effect from the 14th November 1902, *vice* Dunn, transferred to the Supernumerary list

Lieutenant Walter Macleod Paxton to be Captain, with effect from the 15th November 1902, *vice* Howard, resigned

##### **No. 1116**—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry William Jones, V.D., resigns his commission and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps

##### **No. 1117**—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Cooper resigns his commission

### MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

**No. 1118**—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force —

##### *East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain George Alexander Forbes Walker

## MARINE DEPARTMENT

## APPOINTMENTS

No. 65 — Commander F H Elderton D S O, is appointed Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from 1st January 1903, *vice* Commander T A L deBerry, R I M

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 66 — The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant G N Forteach, Royal Indian Marine, for six months (m c)

E G BARROW, *Major General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 12th December, 1902*

Under clause 53 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 12th December, 1902 —

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
3rd Sikh Infantry	Brevet Colonel Valens Congreve Tonnochy, C B	19th November, 1902	Gumatti		
Ditto	Captain George Edmund White.	19th November, 1902	Gumatti		
Royal Army Medical Corps	Lieutenant Thomas Finucane	4th December, 1902	Peshawar		

*Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 29th November, and 12th December 1902*

On whose account	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total un claimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>Rs a p</i>	
Archibald Louis Hibbert (a)	Major	Royal Field Artillery	15th June, 1902	Intestate	6,238 5 2	11th February 1903

Next-of kin —

(a) *Father*—Mr Leicester Hibbert

*Address*—Gladswood, Tunbridge Wells, England.

E G BARROW, *Major General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**RAILWAYS**

•  
**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 8th December, 1902*

• **No. 457** — It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, of a proposed line of railway from Viramgam to Maha, a distance of about 80 miles

• **No. 458** — It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned an estimate amounting to ₹92,31,245 for the construction on the metre gauge of a line of railway from Golakganj station on the Dhubri extens on of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the bank of the Brahmaputra river opposite Gauhati, a distance of about 151 miles

2 The construction of the line has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction

**No. 459** — It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to ₹14,91,997 for the construction on the metre gauge, as part of the South Indian Railway, of a suburban line 8.38 miles in length, from the Saidapet station of the South Indian Railway to the joint Madras and South Indian Railway terminus on Madras Beach

2 The line will be known as the Marina loop of the South Indian Railway

**No. 460** — Mr G P Rose, C I E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (now Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank), State Railways, was, on return from leave, attached to the office of the Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for the 7th October, 1902

*The 10th December, 1902*

**No. 465** — It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, for a line of railway from Dindigul through Palni and Tirupur to Satyamangalam with a branch from Satyamangalam to Mettupalayam, a distance of about 135 miles

**No. 466** — It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a re-survey being made, by the agency of the Assam Bengal Railway Company, for a branch railway to Sylhet from such station of the Assam Bengal Railway as may be found most suitable

C W HODSON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

•  
**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS**

— — — — —  
**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 6th December, 1902*

**No. 456** — Mr C H Barratt, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, who was temporarily transferred to the Military Works Services for employment in the Punjab Frontier District Command, *vide* Public Works Department Notification No 452, dated 1st November, 1901, is retransferred to the Punjab, and appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr B G Wallis on leave, or until further orders

*The 9th December, 1902*

**No. 461** — Mr Ernest George Mercer, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Kurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 6th November, 1902, and is posted to Burma.

**No. 462** — Mr Aubrey Trevor Braybrooke, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 21st October, 1902, and is posted to the United Provinces

**No. 463** — The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the Minor Administrations, with effect from the dates specified —

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Mr G W Neville	A E, 1st grade	E E 3rd grade	Temporary	31st March, 1902
Captain S G Rivett Carnac R E	E E, 3rd grade	E E 2nd grade	Permanent	3rd May, 1902
Captain L W S Oldham R F	A E, 1st grade Supy	E E, 3rd grade Supy	,	27th May, 1902,
Mr Prem Chand Chandu Lal	A E, 1st grade	E E, 3rd grade	"	27th May, 1902

**No. 464** — Mr F St G M Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, on special duty in connection with the Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana, is, on return from furlough, promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 13th November, 1902

*The 11th December, 1902*

**No. 467** — Mr G R Bird, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th November, 1902

*The 12th December, 1902*

**No. 468** — Mr D Joscelyne, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th December, 1902

SIDNEY PRESTON,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79 dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette"

J P HEWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due

W ROSS,

Publisher Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 11th December 1902

NOTIFICATIONS

No 4087 P — APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th December 1902 —

No 469 of 1902 — Prince Syud Hoor Mcerza, no occupation, of 34, Colville Square Mansions, 1 Albot road, Bayswater, London, England *Improvements in and relating to hats and the like*

No 470 of 1902 — Alexander Steel, merchant's assistant, Virudupatti, Tinnevely district, Southern India *Card or strawboard washers for rollers for gins*

No 471 of 1902 — James Watson, coach-builder, of Residency road, Bangalore, India *Improvements in or relating to vehicle brakes*

No 472 of 1902 — William Henderson, of the firm of Alexander Henderson and Sons jute spinners and manufacturers, South Dudhope Works, Dundee in the county of Forfar, Scotland, and James Dallas, works manager to the aforesaid firm at the said works *Improvements in or relating to doffing arrangements for roving frames and the like*

No 473 of 1902 — William Henderson, of the firm of Alexander Henderson and Sons, jute spinners and manufacturers, South Dudhope Works, Dundee, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, and James Dallas works manager to the aforesaid firm at the said works *Improvements in or relating to the spindle bearings of roving frames and the like*

No 474 of 1902 — Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Wieda, candy manufacturer, of 212, Market street, in the city of Paterson, county of Passaic and state of New Jersey, United States of America *Improvements in kneading and mixing machines*

No 475 of 1902 — John William Porter, ranger, of the Rifle Ranges, Williamstown, in the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia *Improved apparatus for operating moving targets on miniature ranges*

No 476 of 1902 — Robert Pound, merchants' assistant, Cochin, India *A machine for making coir dholls*

No 477 of 1902 — George Gibbs electrical engineer, c/o Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company Park Row Building, city, county and state of New York, United States of America *Improvements in or relating to electric railways*

No 478 of 1902 — Lala Rupa Lal, Kiyasth Mathus, A-D-C to H H the Maharaja of Patiala and superintendent of the Palace Games Department, Patiala, State of Patiala *A chess recorder*

No 479 of 1902 — Charles John Kirkby, soldier of H M s Madras unattached list, serving as sergeant major, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, Ootacamund, India *An improved method of loading 303 cartridges where by the service and sporting 303 rifles are capable of being used on miniature gallery and short distance ranges*

No 480 of 1902 — The Sheardizing Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England *Improvements in or relating to the deposition of metals or compounds*

No 4088 P — THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under

that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 19D of 1902 — V Sanku, biscuit manufacturer, Railway road, Calicut *A flower worked design to be impressed on biscuits*

No 20D of 1902 — Beier and Company, merchants, No 1, Dalal street, Bombay *A woven flower on silk ground and a broche flower in gold and silk*

No 4089 P — SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 305 of 1901 — The Indo-Egyptian Compress Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America and having offices and doing business and whose address: Ames building, Boston, county of Suffolk, state of Massachusetts United States of America *A bale of fibrous material* (Specification filed 29 November 1902)

No 431 of 1901 — Claude Young Payne, mechanic, Jhansi, and David Allison, contractor, Sauger *The distant and home signal indicator* (Specification filed 11 November 1902)

No 98 of 1902 — Louis Charles Phillip Stromeyer mining superintendent, of Villanaad Mine, Travancore, South India *An improved letter file, to be named the 'corner clip letter file'* (Specification filed 22 September 1902)

No 114 of 1902 — Metchislow Fiedler director, of House Schelaputin, Mochowaja street, in the city of Moscow in the empire of Russia *Improvements in explosives* (Specification filed 2 December 1902)

No 127 of 1902 — The Anglo-French Ramie Machine Company, Limited represented by their manager, Mr. Louis Gustave Cantin, residing at 22, Place Vendôme, Paris, France *Improvements in machines for decorating ramie and the like* (Specification filed 2 December 1902)

No 161 of 1902 — Harry Watkins Wild, gentleman, of the Limes, Hayes, Middlesex, England, and Tom Cecil Wild, clerk in Holy Orders, 128, Cambridge street, London, Middlesex, England *Improvements in candle shade holders* (Specification filed 1 December 1902)

No 378 of 1902 — James Henry Hull engineer, of Melver Villa, Orange Grove road, Coonoor Madras *Improvements in oilless punkah wheels* (Specification filed 24 November 1902)

No 4090 P — THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 260 of 1894 — Friedrich Hermann Schule *A new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom* (From 17 December 1902 to 17 December 1903)

No 147 of 1895 — William Bull *Improvements in burning bricks and tiles* (From 2 December 1902 to 2 December 1903)

No 313 of 1896 — Julius Stockhausen *Improvements in the manufacture of acid, neutral and basic gelatinous soaps* (From 8 December 1902 to 8 December 1903)

No 431 of 1896 — Moung Chit Pe *An improved vertical rice pounding or cleaning machine* (From 22 October 1902 to 22 October 1903)

No 200 of 1897 — Charles John Westwood and John George Baxter *Improvements in buckles and the like* (From 2 December 1902 to 2 December 1903)

- No 271 of 1897 —James Wilson *An automatic or self cleansing filter* (From 7 January 1903 to 7 January 1904 )  
 No 373 of 1897 —Carl Orthlieb and Bernhard Greiff *Producing coal or coke out of paddy husk* (From 3 January 1903 to 3 January 1904 )  
 No 461 of 1897 —Charles Wetherwax *Improved process of removing gummy and other matters from vegetable fibres* (From 6 June 1902 to 6 June 1903 )  
 No 167 of 1898 —James Farley *Improvements in or connected with the joints of earthenware or other pipes* (From 12 December 1902 to 12 December 1903 )

No 4091 P —WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

- No 13 of 1898 —Louis Braly *Improvements in auto luminous compositions* (Specification filed 31 August 1898 )  
 No 51 of 1898 —Johann Ferdinand Robert Knobloch *Improvements in turbine apparatus for tide mills* (Specification filed 31 August 1898 )  
 No 65 of 1898 —Thomas Holliday *Improvements in acetylene lamps for carriages, cycles, motor cars and other vehicles* (Specification filed 31 August 1898 )  
 No 152 of 1898 —Benjamin Charles Pole *Improvements in motive power engines* (Specification filed 31 August 1898 )  
 No 256 of 1898 —Emile Le Maire *Improved mechanism for opening, closing and securing sliding doors and windows* (Specification filed 31 August 1898 )  
 No 257 of 1898 —Emile Le Maire *Improved mechanism for opening, closing and securing sliding doors* (Specification filed 31 August 1898 )

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

- No 86 of 1897 —Daniel Hall and James Henry Kay *Improved means for humidifying air* (Specification filed 31 August 1897 )

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the Specification—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention

- No 71 of 1895 —Wolff Fredrik Engelbreth Cassø *Process for preserving milk and cream for a length of time, rendering it suitable for lengthy transit* (Specification filed 27 August 1895 )

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA "

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent there with to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act, 1888

## DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1902

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the  
7th December, 1902

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere	TOTAL	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	TOTAL
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,60 50 000	11 71 33 335	13 31 83 315	3 92 00 818	4 09 34 196			8 91 05 014
Allahabad		2 02 54 820	2 02 54 820	1 80 32 616	4 98 690			1 85 31 306
Lahore		2 59 20 855	2 59 20 855	79 64 950	14 45 235			94 10 185
Bombay	70 04 445	9 10 89 135	9 80 93 580	4 57 43 208	2 74 72 101			7 32 15 309
Karachi		1 03 09 5 0	1 03 09 520	14 65 395	1 28 800			35 94 195
Madras	15 88 410	3 66 71 940	3 82 60 350	90 33 840	57 29 580			1 47 69 420
Calcut		19 9 705	19 92 705	1 80 000	56 505			2 36 505
Rangoon		1 82 79 370	1 82 79 370	2 78 34 460	6 82 410			2 85 16 870
	2,46,42,855	31,42,57,680	33 89 00,535					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			14 31 785					
TOTAL ₹			33 74 68,750	14 05 21 287	8 79 47 517			23 74 68 804
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								Nil
NET TOTAL ₹								23 74 68 804
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10 20 81 500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9 99 99,946
GRAND TOTAL ₹								33 74 68 750

A F COX,  
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

## ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

1 The following dates have been fixed for holding the ensuing M B and L M S Examinations in 1903 —

M B EXAMINATIONS — Monday, the 23rd March and following days

L M S EXAMINATIONS — Monday, the 20th April and following days

2 The following dates have been fixed for holding the ensuing Examinations in Engineering in 1903 —

F E EXAMINATION — Monday, the 20th April and following days

L E AND B E EXAMINATIONS — Monday, the 13th July and following days

3 The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Examination held by the Tagore Law Professor for 1901-1902 on the Law of Crimes in British India —

*(In order of Merit)*

- 1 Krishnaprasad De
- 2 Hariprasanna Das
- 3 Abinas Chandra Ghosh
- 4 Kedar Nath Datta
- 5 Asutosh Bandyopadhyay
- 6 Suryyakumar Das
- 7 Narasimhapada Datta
- 8 Sasindrakumar Raychaudhuri
- 9 Phanindrabhushan Mitra

On the above results the Tagore Gold and Silver medals have been awarded to Krishnaprasad De and Hariprasanna Das, respectively

4 "Model Drawing" by C E Dozey has been adopted as an alternative text book in Drawing for the Entrance Examination

SENATE HOUSE  
The 4th December 1902

(K C BANURJI,  
Offg Registrar, Calcutta University)

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

### NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd December, 1902

**No. 34** — No 1288, second class Military Hospital Assistant D Moonesawmy Moodly (Madras), serving in the Civil Department, Port Blair, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 12th October, 1902

**No. 35** — The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon Thomas Baldry are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for civil employment

**No. 36** — Third class Military Surgeon Rivers Thomas Rodgers is appointed to the Subordinate Medical Charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th November, 1902

**No. 37** — Second class Military Assistant Surgeon Noble Spear Harvey is appointed to the charge of the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November, 1902

JOHN T W LESLIE, M B, Major, I M.S.,  
for Director General Indian Medical Service.

## BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th December, 1902

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	R	a	p		R	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,55,65,906	7	9
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	63,37,950	6	0
Public Deposits				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,57,25,993	2	11
at Head Office	59,77,708	14	8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,78,40,897	10	9
Public Deposits				Bills discounted and purchased	2,01,02,760	8	6
at Branches	1,25,30,108	5	10	Balances with other Banks	30,09,820	11	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,51,11,945	3	10	Bullion	3,819	8	6
Bank Post Bills etc	6,70,082	7	8	Dead Stock	18,66,371	4	7
Sundries	18,81,763	2	7	Stamps	9,930	9	8
				Sundries	7,68,559	6	11
					9,12,32,009	7	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,95,73,544	1	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,67,66,054	10	2
					4,63,39,598	11	5
RUPRES	13,75,71,608	2	7	RUPRES	13,75,71,608	2	7

\* Includes Sows and † Sows value R 1,67,145 0 0  
 † Do do do " 87,720 0 0  
 R 2,54,865 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL  
Calcutta, the 11th December, 1902E J BIRCH,  
Chief Accountant  
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent  
Percentage 43 64W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

## BOMBAY MINT

## NOTIFICATION

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No 46—1668 82, dated 9th October, 1884)

DESCRIPTION	Metal	Sale price of each coin	Number of coins available for sale	REMARKS
FOUND IN GUDIWADA TALUK (Kistna)		R a p		
Coins of the Andhra Dynasty of Southern India	Lead	0 0 3	2,952	Not less than 16 coins may be purchased by an applicant.

G M PORTER, Lt-Col, RE,  
Mint MasterHIS MAJESTY'S MINT,  
Bombay, 8th December, 1902

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**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN**

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**NOTIFICATION**

Quetta, the 5th December, 1902

**No. 8588** —CORRIGENDUM —In column 3 of the schedule of holidays attached to Notification No 7866, dated the 13th November, 1902, against "Proclamation and New Year's Day" and 'Id-ul-Fitar' substitute "Thursday" for "Friday"

By order, etc ,

L B H HAWORTH, Lieutenant,  
Third Assistant

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**THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE**

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**NOTIFICATION**

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES

Bangalore, the 6th December, 1902

**No 6965** —Lieutenant Charles D'Arcy McCarthy is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 8th October, 1902

By order,

R M KING,  
First Assistant Resident

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**INDIAN MUSEUM  
NATURAL HISTORY SECTION**

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**NOTIFICATION**

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1902

**No. 71-T** —Mr F Linn, Deputy Superintendent Indian Museum, is granted one month and four days privilege leave combined with four months and twenty six days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 2nd December, 1902

By order,

H H HAYDEN,  
Secretary to the Trustees

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**POST OFFICE**

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**NOTIFICATION**

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1902

**No 2782-Ap** —The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 28th September, 1902, in consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of Ghulam Raza, Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade —

Mr A Wilson, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade,

Lala Sanwal Das Ramaswami Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade

Mr S Seshachelam Naidu, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade

Mr P A Krishnama Charlu, B A, to be Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade

H M KISCH,  
Offg Director General of the Post Office of India.



## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL

Notices of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Mr C Geneete late Accounts Inspector to Messrs Killner & Co Dongargah Station, Bengal Nagpur Railway	Nagpur	30th August 1902	Deputy Commissioner Nagpur 21st November 1902	No Will No application
Mr W <sup>e</sup> J Kirby late Government pensioner	Hazariabagh	18th November, 1902	Joint Magistrate in charge Deputy Commissioner's Office Hazariabagh 21st November 1902	Will left No application
Mrs Olga Tiffi late of May Lodge Barrack port	Presidency Hospital General	19th November 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 18th November 1902	No Will No application
Mr Edward Christopher late of No 1 Mochipara Lane	Ditto	11th November 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 18th November 1902	Ditto
Mrs Elizabeth McKenny	Chunar	5th April 1902	District Judge Mirzapur 12th July 1902	Will left No application
Mrs Matilda Augusta Pinto	Chakradharpur	8th March 1902	Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum 24th November 1902	No Will The deceased's husband is taking steps to obtain a certificate from the Administrator General of Bengal
Mr William J Martin late of No 17 Watling Gunge Kidderpore	Presidency Hospital General	26th November, 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs, 8th November 1902	No Will No application

HENRY T HYDE,  
Administrator General of Bengal

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET  
Calcutta, 11th December, 1902

## NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

## NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 4th December 1902

No 29 —Mr A H Joscelyne, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu on the 14th October, 1902

S FINNEY,  
Manager, North Western Railway

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1902

**No. 40**—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No 26, dated the 30th of July 1902, it is hereby notified that Mr F E Dempster, C I E, Chief Superintendent, Class IV, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd of January, 1903

A B LARKINS,  
for Director General of Telegraphs

The 11th December, 1902

**No. 41.**—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of November, 1902

Name of Office	Where situated	Date	REMARKS
<i>Government Telegraph Offices</i>			
Agra Metropole Hotel	Rajputana	24th November	Opened
Aruvankad	Madras	4th "	Ditto
Canning Town	Bengal	24th August	Ditto
Cawnpore Civil Lines	United Provinces	29th November	Ditto
Delhi Bombay Chiefs' Camp	Punjab	2nd "	Ditto
Delhi Central Camp	Ditto	20th "	Ditto
Delhi Mysore Chiefs' Camp	Ditto	25th "	Ditto
Delhi Press Camp	Ditto	14th "	Ditto
Delhi Punjab Chiefs' Camp	Ditto	23rd "	Ditto
Dondaicha	Bombay	27th "	Ditto
Punch	Kashmir	22nd "	Ditto
Sinjawi	Baluchistan	6th "	Ditto
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices</i>			
Ancharaghat	Eastern Bengal Railway	17th November	Opened
Anwarganj (Cawnpore)	Rajputana Malwa Railway	29th "	Ditto
Baragion	Bengal and North Western Railway	27th "	Ditto
Golbathin	Eastern Bengal Railway	17th "	Closed
Hansara	Dibru Sadhya Railway	7th "	Ditto
Jia Bagga	North Western Railway	15th "	Opened
Lattipur	Bengal and North Western Railway	21st "	Closed
West Camp Delhi	Rajputana Malwa Railway	1st "	Opened

**NOTE**—The following changes in the name of Government Telegraph Office are notified—

"Delhi Central Supply Depot" instead of "Delhi Central Supply Camp"  
 "Japla" instead of "Hoshabid"  
 "Madhopur (Punjab)" instead of "Madhopur"  
 "Ranchi Cantonment" instead of "Dorandi (Lohardaga)"

M BRIND,  
Director Traffic Branch

## EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

## NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1902

**No. 17**—Mr W C K Berrie, Assistant Engineer, passed on the 2nd October 1902, the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu prescribed in paragraph 176, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code

W V CONSTABLE, Lieut-Col, R E,  
Manager

### REPORT OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Wing, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bellary, this 8th day of December, 1902 —

Number, Rank and Name, — 5555, Private J Russell	Place of enlistment, — London
Age, — 23 years 6 months	Parish and County in which born, — Hoxton, Middlesex
Height, — 5 feet 6 inches	Date of desertion or absence, — Nil
Colour of — Complexion, — fair, hair, brown eyes blue	Place of desertion or absence, — Bellary, India
Trade — Labourer	Marks, — Scar forehead, woman's head, right forearm, anchor, left forearm
Date of enlistment, — 8th July, 1897	Under six years service

G H M CONRAN, Major,  
Commanding Wing, 1st East Yorkshire Regiment

### DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

#### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1902

No 43 — With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 116, dated 20th March, 1902, Mr V H Boalch, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway in Class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr G Hawkes on combined leave or until further orders

G F WILSON, Colonel, R E,  
Director

### NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—REVENUE AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT

#### NOTIFICATION

Peshawar, the 4th December, 1902

No 1079 A — In exercise of the power vested in him by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (ii), of Act XX of 1853 (The Punjab District Boards Act), and by section 31 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act) as amended by Act I of 1891, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to transfer to the District Board, Hazara, in respect of the Cattle pound at Sherwan in the Hazara District, the functions vested in the Magistrate of the District by sections 5, 6, 12, and 17 and in the Local Government by section 18 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act)

M F O'DWYER,  
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W Frontier Province

### THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

#### NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 28th November, 1902

No 2009-G — In accordance with the provisions of section 29 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to fix, with effect from the Kharif harvest of 1902 Rs 10 per centum as the proportion which the village officer's cess shall bear to the annual value of land in the Bannu District

M F O'DWYER,  
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W Frontier Province

The 8th December, 1902

**No 280**—The services of Mr H Harcourt, Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, for employment in that Province, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st November, 1902

### POWERS

The 2nd December, 1902

**No 274**—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr G T Scully, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class (without the power to pass sentences of whipping) in the Kohat District

The 12th November, 1902

**No 247-A**—Under the powers conferred by Section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Mr A R Jelf Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Nowshera Sub Division of the Peshawar District, *vice* Lala Amir Chand, Arora

**No. 247-B**—In exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr A R Jelf, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Nowshera Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in Sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36

This Notification supersedes all previous Notifications concerning the powers of the above named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or to hold charge of the Sub-Division or until it is expressly cancelled

The 13th November, 1902

**No 247-C**—Under the powers conferred by Section 54 of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Mr G C L Howell, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and, under the provisions of Section 56 (1) of the said Regulation, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification No 703-S, dated the 15th October 1884) with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Dera Ismail Khan District, which the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Dera Ismail Khan District

2 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr G C L Howell shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge

**No 247-D**—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr G C L Howell, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District

**No 247-E**—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Mr G C L Howell, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan

2 The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr G C L Howell shall be deemed, for the purpose of the said Regulation, to be a Munsiff

**No 247-F**—In exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr G C L Howell, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in Sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36 This Notification will remain in force until the above named officer ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or until it is expressly cancelled

The 21st November, 1902

**No 264 A**—Under the provisions of Section 50 of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Mr F P Rennie is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Mr H Harcourt

**No. 264-B**—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr F P Rennie, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District

**No. 264-C**—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, No III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr F P Rennie, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be Additional District Magistrate in the District of Bannu, and under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Mr F P Rennie, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death

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#### LEAVE

The 5th December, 1902

**No 275**—Mr F Tej Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave for one month and twenty days, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th November, 1902

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#### TRANSFERS

The 5th December, 1902

**No 276**—Malik Takht Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Hazara District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 28th November, 1902

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#### POSTING

The 8th December 1902

**No 278**—Mr G C L Howell, Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 12th November, 1902

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#### APPOINTMENTS

The 7th December, 1902

**No. 277**—On return from the privilege leave of absence, granted to him in Notification No 163, dated the 28th July, 1902 Mr A R Jelf, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of the Nowshera Sub Division on the forenoon of the 12th November, 1902, relieving Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner

The 8th December, 1902

**No 279**—On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 103, dated the 19th May 1902 Mr I P Rennie, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st November, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Mr H Harcourt

By Order,

A H GRANT,  
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province

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The 9th December, 1902

**No 281**—Rev'd H Naish, Chaplain of Mooltan, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province by Punjab Government Notification No 1784, dated the 3rd December, 1902, is appointed Chaplain of Hazara, with head quarters at Abbottabad, with effect from the 20th November, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties

By Order,

R I R GLANCY,  
Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W F Province

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS

Peshawar, the 4th December, 1902

**No. 46**—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, cemetery at Boers' Camp, Kakool

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

## Specification of Land

DISTRICT	Parganah	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
Hazara	Abbottabad	Kakool	192		Fields on all sides	Plans can be seen in Executive Engineer's Office, Hazara Division

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

**No. 47**—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, cairn erected by Boer prisoners in memory of Peace

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

## Specification of Land

District	Parganah	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
Hazara	Abbottabad	Kakool	0014		Cultivated fields all round	Plans can be seen in Executive Engineer's Office Hazara Division

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

A S HOLME, Lieut, R E,  
for Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and  
Chief Commissioner, N W F Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1902

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North West Frontier Province during the month of October, 1902

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births	Deaths	Birth rate per mille per annum	Death-rate per mille per annum	CAUSE OF DEATH																TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
						CHOLERA				SMALL POX.				PLAGUE.		FEVER		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.		INJURIES.						ALL OTHER CAUSES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
						Children under one year		Ten to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of small pox		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total of small pox	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

\* NOTE.—Total in same month of past year includes Mianwali district

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

Five thousand five hundred and two births were registered in the province during the month of October 1902 giving a birth-rate of 32 per mille of population. Of the total number of births 3,049 were boys and 2,453 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the province during the month of October 1902 was 4,019 against 3,326 in the previous month giving an annual death-rate of 23 and 20 per mille of population per annum respectively. There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small pox 48 deaths were registered against 53 in the previous month. There was not a single death registered from plague. From fever 3,132 deaths were registered against 2,512 in the previous month. Dysentery and diarrhoea, 80 against 75 respiratory disease 13 against 11 wounding 13 against 11 snake-bite and killed by wild beasts, 3 against 9 and from all other causes 648 against 582 in the past month.

Peshawar, the 2nd December, 1902

W A SYKES, Lt-Col, I.M.S.,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province.

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North West Frontier Province during the month of  
October, 1902

1 Number	2 Districts	3 CHRISTIANS			4 HINDUS			5 MAHOMEDANS			6 OTHER CLASSES			7 TOTAL			8 Birth- rate per mille per annum	9 Number
		Boys.	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara				37	31	68	659	544	1 203				696	575	1 271	27	1
2	Pesháwar				36	30	66	1 022	799	1 821	4	1	5	1 062	830	1 892	28	2
3	Kohát				3	12	15	350	220	570				353	232	585	32	3
4	Bannu				31	46	77	327	266	593				358	312	670	34	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan				76	44	142	504	438	942				530	504	1,034	51	5
	TOTAL				183	185	368	2 862	2 267	5 129	4	1	5	3 049	2,453	5 502	32	

W A SYKES, Lt Col, I M S,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province.

Peshawar the 2nd December 1902



## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 8th November, 1902

Number	Districts.	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS		DEATHS		CAUSE OF DEATH							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			Ratio of births per 1,000 of popula- tion	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of popula- tion	Number				
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Plague	Small pox	Cholera	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males				Females.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680				1	1					1									7	1	
2		Nawashahr	4 114	2	2	4	4	1	3								4		1	2	3	50	2	
3		Butta	7 029	1	1	2	3	1	2					3						1	1	15	23	3
4		Haripur	5 78	1	3	4	5	4	1					4	1				1		1	37	47	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91 070	21	30	51	38	19	19		7		18				13	7	8	15	29	22	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	30 590	5	3	8	11	3	8				5				4	2	1	3	14	19	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	14 171	4	3	7	11	7	4				7				5		3	3	26	40	7	
8		Lakki	5 218	1	3	4	5	3	2					4				1	1		1	40	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 75	12	14	26	21	10	11				7	2			9	4	5	9	43	35	9	
10		Kulachi	9 125	2	4	6	5	4	1					2	1			1				34	29	10
		TOTAL	206 150	49	63	112	104	53	51		7		49	4			37	16	20	36	28		6	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 8th November 1902

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns 112 births were registered (49 males and 63 females) giving a birth-rate of 28 per mille of population (53 males and 51 females), giving a death rate of 26 per mille of population

Peshawar, the 1st December, 1902

W A SYKES, Lt-Col, I.M.S.,  
Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the under-mentioned Municipal Towns in the North West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 15th November, 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births			Deaths			Cause of Death							Infants under one year of age			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Cholera	Small pox	Typhoid	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Relapsing fever	Injury	All other causes	Males	Females	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1		Abbottabad	4,080	1	1	2	1	1	2												7		1
2		Navashahr	4,114	4	4	8	2	2	4												20		2
3		Butt	7,029	2	1	3	2	1	3												22		3
4		Haripur	5,775	1	4	5	2	2	4												47		4
5		Peshawar	91,000	13	10	23	13	19	32	5					4			3	4	2	25		5
6		Kohat	30,900	7	7	14	5	6	11											2	24		6
7		Bannu	14,171	1	1	2	3	3	6												50		8
8		Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	1	2	3												31		9
9		Dera Ismail Khan	31,500	11	8	19	12	11	23	1								7	2	9			10
10		Kulachi	6,120	2	1	3	5	2	7									1	1	2			
Total				54	60	114	45	50	95	6		50		26				14	10	24	29		24

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 15th November, 1902  
Births and Deaths in Municipal Town. —In the ten Municipal Towns 114 births were registered (54 males and 60 females) giving a birth rate of 29 per mille of population giving a death rate of 24 per mille of population

W A SYKES, Lt Col, I M S,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province  
Peshawar, the 5th December 1902

## SURVEY OF INDIA

### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 12th December, 1902

No 240 —*Corrigendum* — In Notification No 235, dated 7th November, 1902, for 4th September, 1902, read 1st September, 1902

ST G GORE, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

## BANK OF BENGAL

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Friday the 2nd till Friday the 19th proximo, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors,  
W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

CALCUTTA  
The 2nd December, 1902

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

### NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1 Engineers<br>2 Overseers<br>3 Sub-Overseers<br>4 Draftsmen |  | 5 Press workers<br>6 Photo Mechanical workers<br>7 Mechanical apprentices<br>8 Metal and wood carvers |
|--|--|---|

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College

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North-West Provinces and Oudh Census Report and Tables, 1901 I cap Board Parts I  
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Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super Royal 4to Four R5 or 4s 6d (12a)  
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**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III** By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 3

**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV** By W L Dallas Quarto Paper cover Rs 3

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**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of February, 1902** By John Eliot and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1

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**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902** By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1

**Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902** By John Murray Paper cover As 4





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No 062419 of 3½ per cent loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd, and No 047417 and No 047418 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Shama Pado Sreemany and last endorsed to Jhoomack Lall, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal Calcutta, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—JHOOMACK LALL,  
Residence—Dinapore Mahalla Shagoona in the District of Patna

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No B-019381 of 3½ per cent Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the "Bank of Bombay" and last endorsed to Jamnadas Nursey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—JAMNADAS NURSEY,  
Residence—35 Kazi Sayed Street Mandvie Bombay

#### Lost

The Interest Warrant No 99535, dated 27th June 1902, of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865, for Rs. 15 5 9, issued in the name of Shiba Das Bhattacharjee. Application for the issue of duplicate of the Interest Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, by the undersigned.

Name—PORFESHNATH ROY CHOWDHURI, for SHIBA DASS BHATTACHARJEE,  
Address—Coaching Audit Office Fairlie Place P. I. R., Calcutta





# SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 50 }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

### **Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th December 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period**

During the week, from the 5th to the 11th, the weather was actually or practically rainless over Burma, Bengal Assam the Gangetic Plain, the East and West Himalayan regions, the North-West Dry Area, the Central India Plateau and the North division of the East Coast. Over the remainder of India more or less rain was received during the week. On the 5th the weather was very unsettled in the extreme south and rain was reported over the West Coast, South India and the south of the East Coast the principal amounts having been 5 inches at Cuddalore, 3 inches at Negapatam, 2.5 inches at Tinnevely and 2 inches at Mercara. On the 6th rain continued over the three southern divisions and had extended along the West Coast as well as into the Deccan the principal falls on this day were 4.25 inches at Cuddalore, 3.5 inches at Wellington and over 2 inches at Calicut, Mercara, Karwar, Madura and Chitaldroog. On the 7th the rainfall decreased in amount and extent in the south, but have become heavier and more extensive in the north, having reached the North Konkan Coast, the whole of the Bombay Deccan and parts of the West and East Satpuras, the principal falls on this day were—Wellington 3 inches, Cuddalore 2 inches and Sholapur and Bijapur over 1 inch. On the 8th the rainfall conditions were generally unchanged, showery weather prevails along the West Coast as far north as Bombay in South India, in the Deccan, in the Satpuras and in the south of the East Coast, the stations of Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Mangalore, Cuddalore and Ahmednagar reporting between 1 inch and 1.75 inches. On the 9th there was no change, scattered showers continuing to fall over the same areas as on the 7th and 8th the showers were generally light, but Belgaum reported the heavy local fall of 6.5 inches and Mercara and Wellington of about 3 inches. The reports for the 10th and 11th showed that showers continued to fall over the West Coast, South India, the Deccan, the Satpuras and the East Coast (South) and the only important alteration was the extension of rain into Gujarat on the 11th. On the two last days of the week the showers were nowhere heavy. In addition there were some showers over the Tenasserim Peninsula during the week.

The table below shows the average actual rainfall which has fallen over the Burma Coast, the East Satpuras, the West Coast, the West Satpuras, South India and the East Coast (South) divisions, and the Rajkot, Bijapur and Hyderabad sub-divisions. In practically all the divisions and sub-divisions in which rain was received, the amount exceeded the normal. In South India, the East Coast (South), the Bijapur sub-division and both the sub-divisions of the West Coast the excess was very large and remarkable, showing how exceedingly infrequent is rain in these regions in the beginning of December.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 11TH DECEMBER 1902			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER TO 11TH DECEMBER 1902			SEASONAL PER CENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narayanganj Calcutta	0 18	0 13	+0 05	0 18	0 28	- 0 10	- 36	-100
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0	0 10	-0 10	0	0 22	-0 22	-100	-100
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0 12	-0 12	0	0 17	-0 17	-100	-100
4 Delta of Bengal		0	0 19	-0 19	0	0 28	-0 28	-100	-100
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0	0 07	-0 07	0	0 11	-0 11	-100	-100
		0	0 10	-0 10	0	0 15	-0 15	-100	-100
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	{ Dinajpur Darbhanga Bahraich Burdwan Patna	0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 07	-0 07	-100	-100
		0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 04	-0 04	-100	-100
		0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 05	-0 05	-100	-100
7 Indo Gangetic Plain, East		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 06	-0 06	-100	-100
		0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 06	-0 06	-100	-100
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0	0 16	-0 16	0	0 29	-0 29	-100	-100
		0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 13	-0 13	-100	-100
9 Indo Gangetic Plain, West		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 06	-0 06	-100	-100
		0	0 06	-0 06	0	0 09	-0 09	-100	-100
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)	{	0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 08	-0 08	-100	-100
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0	0 25	-0 25	0 11	0 55	-0 44	- 80	- 63
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	0	0 44	-0 44	0	0 89	-0 89	-100	-100
		0	0 17	-0 17	0	0 22	-0 22	-100	-100
		0	0 03	-0 03	0	0 03	-0 03	-100	0
13 East Satpuras		0 09	0 06	+0 03	0 09	0 09	0	0	-100
		0 28	0 05	+0 23	0 28	0 10	+ 0 18	+180	-100
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 10	-0 10	-100	-100
		0	0 07	-0 07	0	0 09	-0 09	-100	-100
		0	0 06	-0 06	0	0 10	-0 10	-100	-100
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	3 18	0 50	+2 68	4 16	1 12	+ 3 04	+271	+ 58
16 Gujarat		1 41	0	+1 41	1 41	0 01	+ 1 40	+1400	-100
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0 60	0 08	+0 52	0 60	0 10	+ 0 50	+500	-100
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	0	0 07	-0 07	0	0 32	-0 32	-100	-100
		2 92	0 09	+2 83	2 92	0 13	+ 2 79	+2146	-100
		0 06	0 01	+0 05	0 06	0 06	0	0	-100
19 South India		1 56	0 04	+1 52	1 63	0 30	+ 1 33	+443	- 73
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		4 16	0 40	+3 76	5 86	1 21	+ 4 65	+364	+110
		6 26	2 24	+4 02	11 52	4 93	+ 6 59	+134	+ 96

W L DALLAS,  
for Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA  
The 11th December, 1902

I O MILLER,  
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday,  
the 6th December, 1902

**Madras**—The rainfall of the week was heavy in the Carnatic, the Southern districts and in the hills good in the Central and West Coast districts, and light or *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue generally. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen generally.

**Bombay**—There was heavy rain during the week in parts of the Carnatic, good falls in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Satara, and slight rain in parts of Poona and the Konkan. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, by insects in parts of Ahmedabad and Nasik, and by excessive rainfall in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is completed in the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana and Sholapur, is almost over in Sukkur and Larkana and continues in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, the Carnatic, Kanara, Wadhwan and Baroda, but is retarded by excessive rainfall in parts of Belgaum. Threshing continues in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Thana, Colaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and Rajkot. Spring sowings are completed in Khandesh, are nearly over in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Poona and continues in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Wadhwan and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Rajkot and Baroda and in poor condition in parts of Poona. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Khandesh and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient. The water supply is deficient in parts of Satara. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters were as follows—Ahmedabad, 38, Sholapur, 59, Ahmednagar, 44, Poona, 36, Bijapur, 50, Kathiawar and Palanpur, 35. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1901 remains substantially unaltered.

The daily average number of persons on relief during the week was—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works 635, dependants, 85, total on works, 720. In poor-houses, 1,442 on village relief, 10,790, total on gratuitous relief 12,232. Figures for Ahmedabad and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works 101, dependants, 74, total on works 175. In poor-houses, 861, on village relief, 88, total on gratuitous relief, 949. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 14,076.

**Bengal**—No rain fell during the week except a slight shower in Singbhum. The standing crops require rain in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Gaya, Puri and Singbhum. Poppy is doing well. Harvesting of winter rice continues, and the outturn is estimated at 94 per cent for the whole Province. Bankura returns the lowest estimate of the rice crop. The harvesting of autumn food crops is over, and the estimated outturn is 90 per cent. Prospects are generally good. The season was not very favourable for the early cotton crop, the outturn of which is estimated at 77 per cent. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in fourteen and is stationary in the remainder.

**United Provinces**—Rain is required in several districts and particularly in Cawnpore for irrigated lands. The irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane are being carried on. Cotton picking still continues in a few districts, and the germination of poppy is said to be good. Further slight injury to the gram crop is reported in Banda. Fodder and supplies are ample, and prices are stationary.

**Punjab**—Rainfall, *nil*. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are going on. Sowings of spring crops continue in some districts. The outturn of autumn crops is said to be good on irrigated, and average or below average on unirrigated areas. The standing spring crops are reported to be in good condition. Rain is wanted for unirrigated crops in Hissar. Locusts appeared in parts of Hissar and did serious damage to the canal crop in five villages. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are suffering from overwork in Sarkot. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Mooltan and Amritsar. Prices of food grains are generally unchanged, they are slightly rising in Rawalpindi and falling in Umballa.

**North West Frontier Province**—There was no rain during the week, and it is now badly needed to complete certain sowings. Reaping of autumn crops and sowings of spring crops have been finished. The outturn of autumn crops has been about average and prospects of spring crops are so far good. Stocks of food grain are sufficient. Fodder is procurable and water in canals is sufficient in Peshawar. Prices are rising owing partly to exports to Afghanistan where grain is selling at famine rates. Prices—wheat 14½ and 13½, maize 20 and 17½ seers per rupee at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

**Burma**—Rainfall nil. Reaping of the main paddy crop has commenced generally. Plucking of cotton and cultivation of miscellaneous crops are in progress. Unirrigated crops have largely failed in Upper Burma owing to drought, and remissions of revenue will be needed in a varying degree in Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Mandalay, Katha, Shwebo, Sagaing and the Singu township of Kyaukse. Three-fourths of the paddy crop in Thayetmyo and of the crops in the Salin sub-division of Minbu have failed. In Lower Burma the paddy crop is estimated between 14 and 15 annas generally. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and Minbu, and has fallen in Bassein, Thayetmyo, Magwe, Mandalay and Mungyan.

**Central Provinces**—The weather has been cloudy during the latter part of the week and light showers have fallen in Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara and in the Nagpur country. The harvesting of autumn crops is reaching completion. Threshing is generally in progress. The picking of cotton continues in Chanda. The *juar* plants are withering on light soils for want of moisture. The sowing of winter crops has been almost completed and germination has generally been good. The rain in November caused some small damage to winter sowings in Jubbulpore but the damage has been made good by re-sowing. The prospects of winter crops are generally good and will be benefited by the recent rain. Some damage from cloudy weather is reported from Wardha and by insects from Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur. Fodder and water are generally ample. Prices have fluctuated slightly in some districts. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat, 17; gram 21½, rice, 16 and *juar*, 28. The highest prices are—wheat, 10; gram 12½, rice, 8½, and *juar*, 18½. In Raipur the number on relief works was as follows—Relief workers (Public Works Department) adults, 325, children, 45, total 370. Gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) adults 1,794, children, 770, total, 2,564. Total on all forms of relief 2,934. Seven Public Works Department camps are now open. One hundred and forty-four persons in Bhandara and 246 in Balaghat are employed on tank works.

**Assam**—The weather is cold. Rainfall nil. Rain is wanted for mustard in Lakhimpur, and for mustard, pulse and linseed in Sylhet. Plucking and manufacture of tea and sowing of pulse are nearly finished. Ploughing for and sowing of mustard and harvesting of late rice are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Cachir and Lakhimpur. The outturn of tea is fair and of late rice generally fair, except in Nowgong and in parts of Kamrup. Prospects of mustard are fair except in Nowgong. Fodder is scarce in places and water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar and Sylhet 16, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 13, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11½, and Dhubri 10 seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—Rainfall 16 cents in the Civil and Military station and good rain throughout the State. Prices are stationary or falling. General prospects are good. Water and fodder are available.

**Coorg**—Rainfall 8 inches 67 cents. Picking of cardamom is completed. Picking of coffee continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* continue. Winter crops are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary, except *juar*, which has fallen in the Basim district.

**Hyderabad**—There was no rain during the week. The harvest of autumn and early rice crops continues and the former is nearing completion. The standing spring crops are fairly good except in parts of Telangana where insects are causing damage to the castor crop. Winter rice sowings continue. Prices—wheat 7½, rice 8½, and *juar* 23½ seers per *halli* rupee.

**Rajputana**—Agricultural operations are in progress. The standing crops and harvest prospects are much the same as previously reported. Cotton picking and poppy cultivation continue. Cattle are in good condition and the fodder supply is sufficient. The cheapest price of food grain was—Mallawar 36 10, and the highest—Sirohi 14 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief was—Native States, on gratuitous relief 684.

**Central India**—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere, and crops are generally in good condition. Agricultural stock and



pasturage are good Prices are steady in Gwalior, falling in Bhopal, above normal in Bundelkhand, normal in Baghelkhand and low in Malwa The average prices in seers per rupee were—18 6 to 34 8 in Gwalior, 25-14 in Bhopal, 20 to 28 in Bundelkhand, 30 in Malwa, 32 to 40 in Bhopawar, and 8½ to 32 in Indore The opium crop is fair in Gwalior and good in Malwa Opium operations are in progress in Bhopawar and Indore

**Baroda**—The number of persons on relief was—Relief works—Baroda 1,587 gratuitous relief 4,351, total 5,938.

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and cold Prices are stationary **JAMMU**—Rainfall, nil Prices are fluctuating Wheat is selling from 12 to 20 and maize 21 to 35 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is fair Fodder is generally sufficient Some scarcity is felt in parts of the Province Rain is badly wanted in several parts Spring sowings are almost completed

• **Nepal**—No rain fell during the week The weather is frosty and very cold The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee

The number of person in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table —

Name of Province	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Punjab and Sindh	755	14,012	14,864	700	12,233	13,952	- 1,512
Central Provinces	17	1,843	1,860	371	564	934	+ 1,074
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	772	15,855	16,724	1,071	12,797	13,866	- 858
NATIVE STATES							
Kanpur State		606	606		684	684	+ 78
Baroda	960	400	560	1,587	4,351	5,938	+ 918
Other Native States	256	1,111	1,367	175	949	1,124	- 243
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,216	5,517	6,783	1,762	5,334	7,096	+ 3,313
GRAND TOTAL	1,988	21,372	23,507	2,833	18,131	20,962	+ 2,455

J O MILLER,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE**  
**(FAMINE.)**

**Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.**

**NOTE**—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under Gratuitous Relief

No	Name of Province and District	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	Bombay													
1	Ahmedabad	795 967	982	16 424	17 406	561	9 493	10 054	934	4,777	5 111	338	2 998	3 336
2	Sholapur	720,917	1 063	6 656	8 213	1 011	6 019	7,080	675	5 156	6 141	447	4 351	4,798
3	Ahmednagar	837 890		2 445	2 445		2 063	2 063		1 984	1 984		1,202	1 202
4	Poona	990 330	269	3 216	3 515	198	2 062	3,160		2 785	2 785		2 647	2 647
5	Hijapur	735 435	2,841	8 520	11,361	1 747	7,375	9 122	295	4,737	5 032		2 708	2 708
6	Bar and Parkar	363 894		37	37		52	52		48	48		43	43
	TOTAL BOMBAY	4 449 298	5 615	37 328	42 983	3 067	27 966	31 533	1,304	19 797	21 101	785	14 069	14,854
	Central Provinces													
1	Raipur	1,442 778		237	237		239	239		364	364	17	1,843	1,860
2	Balaghat	326 704				277		277	365		365			
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1 769,482		237	237	277	239	516	365	364	729	17	1,843	1 860
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	6 218 780	5 655	38 507	44 162	3,844	29 101	32,918	1,669	20 161	21,880	802	10,912	16,714
	Rajputana States													
1	Marwar	1 935,565		823	823		793	793		711	711		606	606
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1 935 565	7	1 279	1,286		793	793		711	711		606	606
1	Baroda	1 950,927	1 847	4 986	6,833	1 096	3 869	4 965	1,144	3 885	5 029	960	4 060	5,020
	Bombay Native States													
1	Kathiawar	2,329 196	1,230	1,459	2 689	1 022	1,121	2 343	651	1,137	1 988	226	1,151	1,377
2	Palanpur	467 271		209	209		146	146		144	144		65	65
3	Santhi	226,128		30	30		29	29		29	29			
4	Mudhol	63 001	200		200	245		245	212		212	30		30
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,085,596	1,430	1,787	3,217	1,267	1 496	2,763	1 063	1,310	2,373	256	1,216	1,472
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	6 672 088	3,284	8 052	11,336	2,363	6 158	8,521	2,207	5,906	8,113	1,216	5 882	7,098
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	18,190,868	8,939	46,559	55,498	6,207	35,262	41,469	3,876	26,067	29,943	2,018	21,794	23,812

**NOTE**—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals

J O MILLER,  
Secretary to the Government of India

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF  
NOVEMBER 1902 OF

RICE	MAIZE	TURMERIC
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	GRASS AND STRAW
BARLEY	GHI	JAWAR STALKS
JAWAR AND BAJRA	SUGAR	LEISA
RAGI	SALT	SHEEP GOATS AND BULLOCKS
BANGHI	TOBACCO	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	RICE UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Burma—(a)</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
<i>Mergui</i>			29 91	35 86								
<i>Tavoy</i>			28 44	28 44								
<i>Moulmein and Amherst</i>			25 32	28 32	55 65	55 65						
<i>Pegu (delta)—</i>												
<i>Rangoon</i>			23 19	23 88	32 60	32 32						
<i>Thongwa</i>			23 36	8 99								
<i>Bassein</i>			27 95	8 49								
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
<i>Henzada</i>			25 1	24 71								
<i>Toungoo</i>			31 97	24 81								
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
<i>Mandalay</i>			34 59	52 99	31 07	34 97					12 96	13 17
<i>Bamo</i>												
<i>Pakokku</i>			33 17	00 11								
<i>Arakan—</i>												
<i>Kyaukpyn</i>			33 33	40								
<i>Akyab</i>												
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
<i>Goalpara</i>	15 62	21 25	27 5	31 33								
<i>Gauhati</i>			33 12									
<b>Bengal—(a)</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
<i>Chittagong</i>			30	32 0								
<i>Dacca</i>			33 15	30	7 5	30			22 0	26 25		
<i>Dellah—</i>												
<i>Midnapur</i>			33 12	31 87								
<i>Calcutta</i>			37 0	35 62	3	35			23 75	23 70	25	30
<i>Central—</i>												
<i>Bardwan</i>			33 12	31								
<i>Pabna</i>			23 69	33 12	24 69	26 20						
<i>Northern—</i>												
<i>Rangpur</i>			40	40	32 5	31 5						
<i>Orissa—</i>												
<i>Cuttack</i>			25 31	27 55	32 81	33 10						
<i>Bihar south—</i>												
<i>Patna</i>			28 12	38 12	26 25	31 87			20	23 44	28 12	20 62
<i>Bihar north—</i>												
<i>Blagelpur</i>			29 06	35 31	25 62	31 56			18 10	21 09		
<i>Muzaffarpur</i>			31 87	34 54	28 39	31 87			24 19	20 94		
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
<i>Benares</i>	18 33	20 36	30 57	35 62	26 09	28 75	30 57	34 27	18 44	21 25	18 44	
<i>Central—</i>												
<i>Cawnpore</i>	14 79	19 01	30 1	31 98	25	28 59	29 63	33 38	18 18	20	16 3	
<i>Jhansi</i>	10 99	21 57	30 35	42 19	25 09	30 41			20 24	21 04	18 36	18 91
<i>Western—</i>												
<i>Meerut</i>	16 67		36 35	36 35	23 18	26 67	28 59	30 78	18 59	19 22	15 99	
<i>Agra</i>	19 06	22 19	34 19	00	20 53	28 59	28 54	33 33	20	20 47	18 59	21 09
<i>Submontane west—</i>												
<i>Shahjahanpur</i>	15 26	15 94	35	31 67	23 12	25 47			15	16 56	20	17 0
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
<i>Lucknow</i>	18 65	16 67	31 98	33 44	23 54	29 63	29 63	34 79	16 67	19 37	15 36	17 13
<i>Northern—</i>												
<i>Gyabad</i>	18 12	19 37	37 5	43 28	25	30			18 12	20 47		

(a) The figures under 'Rice husked' represent the prices of common rice



**WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER-**

DISTRICTS	SUGAR RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui			17 58	17 53								
Tavoy			22 54	22 54								
Moulmein and Amherst			18 77	18 77								
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon			19 05	20								
Thongwa			20 19	20 38								
Bassein			22 61	22 61								
Pegu (inland)—												
Hensada			24 71	24 71								
Ioungco			24 81	24 81								
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay			23 1	24 38								
Bam			24 1	26 19								
Pakokku												
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyn			44 44	25								
Akyab												
Assam—												
Krahmaputra—												
Goalpara	60	70										
Gauhati												
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	75	50	37 75	39 37	70	107 5						
Dacca	0	60	37 5	40	10	75			3 12	1 57		
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	{ 97 5 to 41 2 4 }	{ 95 to 40 40 }	31 37	36 95	{ 57 5 and 77 5 85 }	{ 55 and 72 5 90 }					2 66	2 15
Calcutta			38 75	33 5					10	9 22	7 5	10
Central—												
Bardwan	36 25	40	31 87	35							5	6 25
Lubna	40	37 5	56 56	38 75	75	80					10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	40	62 5	38 75	40	100	90			1 54	1 56	4 37	4 37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	31 25	42 5	42 5			4 69	5	5	5
Bihar south—												
Patna	40	37 5	36 87	36 87	40	30			3 12	2 5		
Bihar north—												
Bhagalpur	50	50	34 11	37 5	70							
Muzaffarpur	50	46 56	40	40	80	80						
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	36 09	11 38										
Central—												
Cawnpore	33 33	42 06			65	65	65	100				
Jhansi	44 69	57 5					50					
Western—												
Alcicut												
Agra	42 34	38 91			123 07	183 35	114 27	112 5	2 5	5	4 01	5
Submontane west—												
Shahjahanpur	50	56 87					{ 55 and 60 }	{ 100 and 110 }				
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	85	44 43			60	70			3 33	3 33		1 87
Northern—												
Kanabud	30	33 12										

*(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)*

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP PES SCORE		GOATS PES SCORE		CATTLE BULLOCKS PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
.		"			.		.			Burma— <i>Tenasserim</i> — Mergui Tavoy Moulmein and Amherst  <i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> — Rangoon  Thongwa Bassein  <i>Pegu (inland)</i> — Henzada Yongoo  <i>Upper Burma</i> — Mandalay Bamo Puk'kku  <i>Arakan</i> — Kyaukpya Akyab  Assam— <i>Brahmaputra</i> — G alpara Gauhati  Bengal— <i>Eastern</i> — Chittagong Dacca  <i>Deltaic</i> — Midnapur Calcutta  <i>Central</i> — Bardwan Pabna  <i>Northern</i> — Bangpur  Orissa— Cuttock  <i>Bihar south</i> — Patna  <i>Bihar north</i> — Bhagalpur Muzaffarpur  United Provinces— <i>Eastern</i> — Benares • <i>Central</i> — Cawnpore Jhansi  <i>Western</i> — Meerut 60 to 100 Agra  <i>Submontane west</i> — Shahjahanpur { 40    40 } and    and 60    60 }  Oudh— <i>Southern</i> — Lucknow  <i>Northern</i> — Kyzabad
	6 67			60	{ 80 35 } and { 60 50 } and { 60    70 }			26 25	28 25	
"	1 25	"		40	40			30	30	
"		"		"	"					

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Ajmer	12 5	12 5			29 69	34 69			2 19	26 56	18 7 1/2	26 59
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Ferozpur	16 72	19 06	44 37	48 44	23 59	25 78	28 59	30 78	13 23	15 94	19 06	17 84
<b>Central—</b>												
Lahore	21 56	20 42	40	48 28	23 7	21 93	27 45	26 25	17 10	13 40	16 98	16 98
<b>South-eastern—</b>												
Delhi	19 06	21 09	33 33	38 07	25	26 67	31 25	31 98	18 53	17 7	16 54	18 18
<b>Submontane—</b>												
Amritsar	21 61	21 61	37 19	41 04	21 93	21 93	25 43	25 78				
<b>Northern—</b>												
Rawalpindi	22 19	20	33 59	54 32	26 87	21 58	28 59	24 06	19 23	13 44	12 5	14 37
<b>Western—</b>												
Multan	16 67	15 99	30 73	25	27 6	25	32 03	30 78 1/2	19 69	15 09	15 42	1 99
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi			34 69	31 25	30 31	27 5				22		18 75
Shikarpur					26 25	26 25				18 12		
Quetta					53 75	26 1/2	57 5	53 12	28 28	20	18 44	17 5
					35 62	28 1/2				21 25	20 94	19 37
<b>Bombay—</b>												
<b>Deccan—</b>												
Dharwar					42 66						1 99	31 82
Sholapur				34 29								
Poona												
<b>Khandesh—</b>												
Ahmednagar				37 5							16 35	
Dhulia												
<b>Gujarat—</b>												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—(a)</b>												
<b>Western—</b>												
Nagpur			38	35	31	30	40	44			21	21
<b>Central—</b>												
Jubbulpore			36 37	33 25	26 62	26 62	32	32				
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Raipur			30	32	26 5	31	33	40				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Basim					42 86	42 86					17 39	17 78
Akola			7	7 1/2	47 92	50	50	50			18 75	18 33
Kilichpur			66 67	80	50	50	57 14	57 14			23 53	20 62
Amraoti			45	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 5	45	42			18 7 1/2	15 62
<b>Madras—</b>												
<b>South central—</b>												
Coimbatore											18 3	25 8
Salem												
<b>Central—</b>												
Bellary											35 9	27
Channarayana	23 9	31 8									20	27 9
Karnul												
<b>East Coast, central—</b>												
Nellore												
<b>East Coast south—</b>												
Madras	2 6	27 7	79 1	48 3								
Tanjore	0 3	26 8	0 3	36 6								
Trichinopoly												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Madura											16 9	24 2
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	21 17	26 47	36 55	43 1/2	48 76	62 61	48	48 86			14 6	19
Bangalore	20 44	26 12	39 1/2	44 72	43 65	56 02	56 95	60 5			34 6	

(a) The figures under 'Rice husked' represent the prices of cleaned rice or channul



(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ANNAH DAL		GRI		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Rajputana -
21 7	30 8			18 75	28 59	22 81	20 91			246 09	378 44	Eastern - Ajmer
												Panjab -
31 19	21 09			16 09	18 12	18 12	19 53	40	40	295	395	Southern - Ferozpur
19 48	15 50			15 62	15 42	18 8	17 03	37 24	40	298 02	412 5	Central - Lahore
20	22 24			14 79	18 18	20	20 73	30 78	29 63	290 91	337 86	South-east - Delhi
				15 38	16 67	19 01	17 03					Submontane - Amritsar
19 06	16 16			17 34	16 56	21 25	19 06	35 62	38 12	268 67	336 37	Northern - Rawalpindi
18 15	18 18			17 4	17 4	23 18	22 81			290 88	426 67	Western - Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan -
0 31	23 75 19 37					25 91	2		37 5	267 3	3 0 379 17	Karachi Shikarpur
				24 3	20 94			37 5	46 2 to 45 12	320 to 340	3 0 to 480	Quetta
												Bombay -
19 06	19 48						31 51					Deccan - Dharwar Sholapur Poona
18 3	21 67 21 55					25 21						Ahmednagar - Ahmadnagar Dhulia
21 61	26 3											Gujarat - Surat Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces -
						28	28	34	40	333	317	Western - Nagpur
						21 6	23 5	30 75	32	240	310	Central - Jubbulpore
						27	27	36	40	260	270	Eastern - Raipur
												Berar -
22 92 30 77 24 5	22 9 25 81 17 5					31 25 34 75 27 5	35 33 40 32 5	37 5 47 06 35	50 53 33 48 75	183 19 290 31 280	29 73 355 6 320	Basim Akola Ellisnagar Aurangabad
												Madras -
14 4	19 9	16 1	20 2			49	39 2			326 32 3	484 3 445 2	South central - Coimbatore Salem
14 6	20 4					30 8	48 5		35 3	285 7 296 1	380 9 329	Central - Bellary Onddapa Karnul
		16	26 8					24 6	36 6			East Coast central - Nellore
						29 7	34 7			362 1	395	East Coast south - Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
17	29							23 5	29 9			Southern - Madura
		16 29 14 19	22 09 27 89			10 97 14 91	26 77 23 51	62 06 48 4	80 68 3	813 377 14	413 435 63	Mysore - Mysore Bangalore

## WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<b>Eastern—</b>												
Ajmer	41 06	57 84							3 93	5	3 59	5
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<b>Southern—</b>												
Lahore	40	57 19			80	80	100	133 28	3 28	3 28	5	3 91
<b>Central—</b>												
Lahore	42 08	51 61			58 38	61 56	74 48	106 67	10	8 91	6 16	4 48
<b>South eastern—</b>												
Delhi	44 87	50			80	80	80	130	7 97	5	7 97	5 73
<b>Submontane—</b>												
Amritsar	40					50			10		6 10	4 48
<b>Northern—</b>												
Rawalpindi	38 12	40			40	40	76 2	111 27	6 67	5	6 67	4 01
<b>Western—</b>												
Multan	47 08	53 33			80	80	80	183 33	4 46	1 01	6 2	3 65
<b>Sind and Baluchistan—</b>												
Karachi	60 62											
Shikarpur		16 00										
Quetta												
<b>Bombay—</b>												
Deccan—												
Dharwar												
Sholapur												
Poona												
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar												
Dhule												
Gujarat—												
Surat												
Ahmadabad												
<b>Central Provinces—</b>												
Western—												
Nagpur												
Central—												
Jubbulpore			39	39	72 15	86 62	57	110				
Eastern—												
Raipur			36	87 5	130	100	60	100				
<b>Berar—</b>												
Basim	114 28	114 24			120	145	76 19	114 28	2 08	1 82		
Akola	88 69	88 63			200	200	100	1 86	10	30		
Ellichpur	42	60			114	114	60	1 0	8 28	6 17		
Amravati												
<b>Madras—</b>												
South central—												
Coimbatore	44 8	43			137	171 2	37 7	75 4			19	19
Salem											6 9	9
Central—												
Bellary	39 7	63 5									3 8	
Cuddapah					49 4	49 4	24 6	70 7				
Kurnool							25 1	74 8				
East Coast, central—												
Vellore											4 4	4 4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	41 1	51 8			123 4	123 4	32 9	67 5				
Tanjore					118 1	113 1						
Trichinopoly												
Southern—												
Madura					106 8	106 8					4 8	4 3
<b>Mysore—</b>												
Mysore	41 89	60			271 28	308	68 7	103 81	4 5	4	4	5
Bangalore	4 56	51 87			308 37	342 3	5 43	146 70	9 1	7 61	7 81	7 81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP PER SCORE		GOATS PER SCORE		PLOWB BULLOCKS PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
32	5			140	140			80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
328	5			0	50			75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
				100	100			112	112	Central— Lahore
667	5 73			70	65			100	100	South-eastern— Delhi
									150	Submontane— Amritsar
667	4 01			70	60			80	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
10	5			50	50			70	70	Western— Multan
		1 08	6 72	40 to 140	40 to 140					Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
										Quetta
										Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar Sholapur Puna
										Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
										Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
				60	60			100	70	
				5	55			37 5	35	Central— Jubbulpore
										Eastern— Raipur
										Berar— Basm Akola Ferozpur Amraoti
55	2 75			60 50 70	60 40 30			90 150 75	80 150 100	
										Madras— South central— Coimbatore Salem
				75	80	75	80	50	10	
				80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnal
										East (east central)— Nellore
				50 80	55 80	55 80	55 80			East Coast south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
								40	40	Southern— Madura
85	5			100	100			70	70	Mysore— Mysore
4 9				1 0	140			1 0 to 150	1 0 to 150	Bangalore

J A ROBERTSON

Offy Director-General of Statistics

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Offy Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOTUM ( <i>Andropogon sorghum</i> )		BAJRA OR CUMBU ( <i>Pennisetum typhoidesum</i> )	
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
					Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month				
<b>Burma—</b>												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Morgui					13 1	13 7	12 7	12 7				
Tavoy					12 6	12 6	11 11	14 1				
Monlmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13					13 4	11 4				
<i>Pegu (deltae)—</i>												
Pegu	11 —	11 4			10 6	10 8	11 12	11 14				
Rangoon					14 4	15 —	16 8	17 —				
Jhiringwa					11 4	11 4	14 10	14 10				
Bassoon					11 10	11 10	13 9	13 9				
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi					11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —				
Henzada					10 6	10 6	13 3	13 3				
Frome					9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4				
Tungoo					9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10				
Thayetmyo					10 12	11 3	13 13	13 13	24 8	19 9		
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	12 9	12 9			10 15	11 9	11 6	11 13	29 —	29 —		
Bamo					11 8	11 8	14 3	14 8				
Pakokku					9 —	9 2	11 9	12 12				
Meiktila					9 6	9 6	11 6	11 6	31 —	31 —		
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sardoway					15 —	16 12	19 1	22 1				
Kyaukpypu					14 2	14 —	15 —	14 5				
Akyab					10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —				
<b>Assam—</b>												
<i>Burma—</i>												
Sylhet	7 12	8 —			10 —	10 —	18 4	11 8				
Cachar					9 8	9 8	16 —	13 8				
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —				
Garo Hills						4 —	9 —	10 —				
Manipur					24 —	24 —	30 —	28 —				
Naga Hills					13 —	12 —	14 —	14 —				
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	15 —	15 —			5 8	5 8	9 —	8 8				
Kamrup	8 8	8 8			8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —				
Darrang	8 —	8 —			11 —	10 —	17 —	17 —				
Nowgong					6 2	6 10	11 3	9 7				
Sibsagar					6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —				
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —				
<b>Bengal—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj							11 — and 12 —	11 — and 12 —				
Noakhali							12 —	12 6				
Chittagong							18 —	12 12				
Tippura							14 —	14 —				
Dacca	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —			12 —	12 —				
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —			12 —	12 —				
<i>Deltae—</i>												
Khulna							11 10	11 10				
24 Parganas							11 5	10 8				
Midnapur	10 —	10 —					12 — and 14 —	12 4 and 14 —				
Howrah							11 —	11 —				
Calcutta	12 4	11 6	16 —	16 —			10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —
Hughly	10 8	10 8					9 4	9 4				
Nadia (Kishnagarh)	17 6	17 4	22 13				11 13	11 13				
Jessore	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8			12 —	12 —				
Faridpur	17 12	17 12	16 —	16 —			12 —	13 4				

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cicer arbitinum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR GADJAN PNA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
				9 5	9 5			7 9	7 9	16 2	16 2	Burma—
										15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
										16 4	16 4	Mergui
												Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
				9 8	9 10			6 14	7 —	17 8	16 10	Pegu (deltaic)—
				15 —	15 2			12 —	12 —	15 10	15 10	Pegu
				12 10	12 12					14 4	14 4	Rangoon
										15 1	15 1	Thingwa
				8 8	8 8							Bassein
				13 8	13 8			7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
				9 12	9 12			7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Pharawadi
				8 —	8 —	37 9	32 3	8 6	8 6	10 10	10 10	Henzada
										14 8	14 8	Erume
				15 8	16 —	25 9	26 —	8 —	8 —			Toungoo
				5 5	5 5			7 1	7 1	14 9	14 9	Ihayetmyo
				18 6	20 —			7 9	7 14	10 10	10 10	Upper Burma—
				16 6	16 6	31 8	31 8	5 13	5 13	14 3	14 3	Mandalay
										10 9	10 9	Bun
												Pakokku
												Meiktila
										8 13	10 13	Arakan—
										18 —	18 —	Sandoway
										8 —	8 —	Kyaukpyn
												Akyab
												Assam—
				12 4	12 4			10 —	10 —	10 4	10 12	Burma—
				11 —	11 —			9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
												Cachar
				8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
				8 —	8 —			4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
								5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	Garo Hills
				6 —	6 —			6 8	6 —	6 8	6 —	Mampar
												Naga Hills
				11 —	11 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Brahmaputra—
				11 —	11 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
				11 —	10 —			10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrup
				10 —	10 —			8 —	8 14	8 14	10 —	Darrang
				8 8	8 —			9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
				11 —	10 8			10 —	10 —	6 —	8 —	Sibsagar
												Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
				12 —	12 —					10 —	10 —	Eastern—
												Baokerganj
										9 —	9 —	Noakhali
				10 4	10 4			8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
										10 —	10 —	Tippera
				13 —	13 —			13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
				12 8	12 8			8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
				10 10	10 10			8 2	8 2	10 —	10 —	Dacca—
												Khulna
				14 8	14 4			12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	24 Parganas
				14 8	14 8					10 8	10 8	Midnapur
				16 —	14 8							
				15 —	14 —			11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah
				14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	9 6	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
				12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hughly
				21 8	21 9			11 6	11 6	12 4	12 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
				16 —	16 —			10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Jessore
				17 12	17 8			13 —	13 —	10 12	10 12	Baranagar

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GURBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month
<b>Bengal—continued</b>												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	12 8					13 —	13 2				
Bardwan	12 12	11 10					11 10	11 —				
Birbhum	1 12	12 —					18 8	13 —				
Murshidabad	15 —	1 —	20 —	20 —			12 12	17 8				
Santhal Parganas	11 12	11 12	16 —	15 —			14 —	14 —				
Pabna	16 4	15 12	26 —	26 —			13 8	12 —				
Bogra	10 8	10 8					13 8	13 8				
Rajshahi	16 8	16 8	26 4	24 —			13 8	1 —				
Malda	16 —	16 —					and 15 —	and 15 —				
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —					9 8	9 8				
Dinajpur	12 14	14 6	24 —				14 1	14 6				
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 —					11 8	11 —				
Hills—												
Darjeeling							10 —	10 —				
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8					14 —	13 14				
Cuttack	11 13	11 13					15 1	5 6				
Balasore							14 —	14 —				
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —					15 —	5 —				
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —			14 8	13 8			22 —	20 —
Ránohi	to 11 —	to 10 —	13 —	11 —			15 —	14 —				
Paláman	1 13	11 14	13 8	13 8			14 —	14 14				
Hasánbágh	1 —	10 8	16 —	14 8			and 11 8	and 14 8				
Bihar south—												
Monghyr	15 8	15 8	20 —	17 —			1 —	11 —				
Gaya	14 —	14 —	18 4	18 —			and 1 —	13 4				
Patna	15 —	14 12	19 12	19 12			14 —	13 —	17 —	16 —		
Shahabad	14 —	14 —	0 —	0 —			13 —	13 —				
Bihar north—												
Purnea	15 —	15 —					and 11 —	10 —				
Bhágápur	15 4	18 14	22 12	20 —			1 10	12 10				
Darbhanga	14 4	14 4	19 12	18 11			14 4	13 3				
Muzaffarpur	13 —	14 —	17 —	18 —			12 —	2 —				
Sáran	14 8	14 12	21 —	20 —			15 —	15 —				
Champáran	14 —	15 8	24 —	21 —			17 —	17 8				
<b>United Provinces—</b>												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 8	13 —	18 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	2 —	21 —	23 —	18 8
Benares	15 —	14 1	21 9	19 12	10 —	8 15	12 7	11 2	21 2	20 1	21 6	17 14
Ghazipur	12 14	13 —	21 4	14 12	6 6	6 4	11 10	11 —	26 —	20 10	21 —	21 4
Jaunpur	15 —	15 —	21 8	21 —	5 4	5 8	12 8	12 —				
Alibabad	12 12	12 8	18 2	1 14	6 8	6 8	8 1	8 12	20 6	19 —	20 6	19 —
Central—												
Banda	14 —	14 4	16 8	16 8	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	7 —	21 —	23 —	21 —
Batehpur	14 8	14 —	19 8	19 —	12 8	12 —	13 8	13 —				
Hanurpur	14 —	14 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	24 —	22 —	23 —	21 —
Jalau	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	25 —	19 —	22 —	20 —
Cawnpore	14 —	15 —	21 8	21 8			12 —	11 —	24 —	23 6	23 6	20 8
Jhansi	14 4	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	24 5	21 —	21 —	20 8
Katwah	6 —	15 12	18 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	24 8	20 8	24 8	19 8
Karukhabad	1 1	14 1	24 8	23 8	5 2	5 2	8 5	8 15			24 8	21 13
Mauipuri	16 12	16 4	20 4	21 12			11 —	11 —			24 4	21 4
Ktah	16 —	6 —	19 —	18 6	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	24 —		24 —	22 —
Western—												
Mourut	16 4	6 —	20 8	20 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	23 —	23 8	22 —
Agra	14 6	15 —	20 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Muttra	15 —	15 8	23 8	23 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Algarh	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	9 8	9 8	24 8	24 8	24 —	24 —
Bulandshahr	15 4	16 12	21 12	21 8	5 6	5 6	8 8	8 6	27 —	26 —	23 —	24 —
Submontane, east—												
Kalia	18 8	18 6	19 —	18 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 8	22 8	21 8	14 8	13 8
Asanagarh	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	6 11	6 11	10 1	10 1				
Gorakhpur	16 8	15 4	21 10	21 10	9 14	9 14	14 5	14 13	27 5	18 —	18 13	18 14
Basti	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	7 1	7 12	12 6	12 6	19 —	19 —		

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUM ITALIAN MII RT ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM CHENNA OHOLA KADALAY, OR SUNAGA ( <i>Cyper aristatum</i> )		MAISE ( <i>Sea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS						
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month							
..	.	.	.	16 --	14 --	26 --	23 --	12 --	13 --	12 --	11 --	Bengal—continued						
				17 --	15 12			12 --	12 --	12 --	10 --	Central—						
				18 --	16 --			15 --	15 --	10 8	10 8	Bankura						
				21 --	20 --			12 --	12 8	11 --	11 --	Bardwan						
				15 --	15 --			19 --	18 --	10 8	10 8	Birbhum						
				5 6	15 --			9 4	9 12	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad						
				15 --	15 --			13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas						
				21 12	21 12			12 --	12 --	10 8	10 8	Pabna						
												Bogra						
												Rajahmahi						
13 --	13 --	15 --	15 --	19 --	21 --			13 --	13 --	10 --	{ 9 8 and 10 -- }	Malda						
				14 8	14 8	17 --	17 --	8 12	10 --	10 --	10 8	Northern—						
				16 --	17 1			10 12	12 --	10 8	10 8	Rangpur						
				14 --	14 --			6 8	6 --	8 8	8 8	Dinajpur						
				11 --	11 --							Jalpaiguri						
												Hills—						
												Darjeeling						
				17 --	16 8			10 12	10 8	13 --	13 --	Orissa—						
				7 1(a)	17 1(a)			17 1	15 12	13 --	13 --	Puri						
				15 --	14 --			10 10	10 --	11 4	11 4	Outtaok						
				12 --	12 --			10 --	10 --	9 --	9 --	Balasore						
31 --	28 --	15 --	15 --	14 8	15 8	32 --	26 --	10 --	10 --	10 12	10 12	Chota Nagpur—						
				16 --	14 --	25 --	25 --	6 6	6 8	9 4	9 12	Singbham						
				{ 16 -- to }	15 3	24 3	27 --	11 13	11 14	0 6	10 2	Mánbham						
				18 9	14 --	24 --	22 --	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 --	Ráuchi						
				10 --	14 --	24 --	22 --	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 --	Paláman						
												Hasáribágh						
												Bihar south—						
				24 --	24 --	23 8	22 8	18 --	18 --	10 8	10 8	Monghyr						
				14 --	14 --			16 --	15 --	11 5	11 --	Gaya						
				21 8	19 8			21 --	21 --	11 --	11 --	Patna						
19 2	20 --	20 --	20 --	2 --	19 12			12 --	12 --	10 --	10 --	Shahabad						
				0 --	20 --			10 --	10 --	10 --	10 --	Bihar north—						
				{ 14 8 and 16 -- 16 -- }	{ 14 -- and 16 -- 18 -- }							Purnea						
												Bhágápur						
					12 10			12 10	12 7	10 12	Darbhanga							
				20 14	17 9	27 8	20 14	13 3	13 3	11 --	11 --	Muzaffarpur						
				19 --	20 --	25 --	26 --	14 --	14 --	10 --	10 --	Saran						
				21 --	21 8	27 --	27 8	15 --	15 --	11 --	11 --	Champaran						
				24 --	{ 21 -- to 22 -- }	22 8	22 --	10 12	11 --	United Provinces—								
				18 --	18 --	22 --	23 --	14 -- (b)	14 -- (b)	10 --	10 --	East rn—						
27 8	20 --	20 --	20 --									Mirzapur						
			14 10(b)					14 10(b)	10 6	10 4	Bouares							
			14 8					14 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur							
			16 --					15 --	10 6	10 8	Jaunpur							
			13 --					13 --	10 --	10 --	Allahabad							
			14 --					13 --	11 --	11 --	Central—							
				2 --	22 --						Bánda							
			20 8	20 8	15 -- (b)			15 -- (b)	10 --	10 8	Fatehpur							
			24 --	23 --	12 --			12 --	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur							
			24 --	24 --	11 -- (b)			11 -- (b)	10 --	10 --	Jalaun							
			20 8	20 8	26 8	26 --	14 -- (b)	14 -- (b)	11 8	11 --	Cawnpore							
			22 9	21 2	16 --	14 12	11 --	11 --	Jhansi									
			20 4	19 4	25 8	25 8	15 8	15 8	11 10	1 10	Etawah							
			21 1	20 7	30 --	30 --	12 4	12 4	11 9	11 4	Kanukhabad							
			18 12	18 8	24 8	24 8	13 8(b)	13 8(b)	11 --	11 --	Mainpuri							
24 8	24 8	24 8	24 8	18 8	18 --	8 --	28 --	13 -- (r)	13 --	11 8	11 8	Etah						
				17 --	17 --	25 --	24 --	13 8(b)	15 -- (b)	11 8	11 8	Western—						
												Meerut						
												Agra						
												Muttra						
												Aligarh						
												Bulandshahr						
												Bu montane east—						
												Balla						
												Asimgarh						
												Gurakhpur						
27 --	25 8	22 8	21 10	20 11	20 4	27 --	27 --	15 10	15 8	10 --	10 --	Basti						
21 --	21 --	18 8	18 8	18 --	18 --	21 8	21 --	14 8	14 4	10 --	10 --							

(a) Kala

(b) Maked

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month
<b>United Provinces—continued</b>												
<i>Submontane west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	17 4	17 —	7 —	24 4	8 8	8 —	11 8	11 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	20 —
Budann	17 4	17 —	21 —	27 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	13 —	25 —	23 —	24 —	21 —
Pilibit	16 —	16 8	6 —	—	5 4	5 4	13 4	12 8	—	—	25 —	—
Bareilly	15 15	15 15	23 2	28 2	6 4	6 4	10 10	10 10	25 —	—	23 2	22 8
Meerutabad	16 11	16 11	3 4	22 4	—	—	11 11	11 12	19 14	19 14	23 4	20 4
Bijnor	15 12	1 11	2 8	22 8	4 4	4 8	11 4	12 6	—	—	23 10	23 1
Muzaffarnagar	17 4	17 4	24 4	14 4	—	—	11 8	12 11	—	—	22 —	—
Saharanpur	17 3	17 3	19 —	20 15	4 13	4 13	10 12	10 12	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8
Dehra Dun	14 8	14 8	19 —	19 —	5 8	5 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	14 —	12 —
Almora	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	4 8	4 8	10 8	10 8	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
<b>Oudh—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Farrukgarh	16 —	15 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	8 4	13 4	14 —	—	—	20 —	18 —
Sultanpur	17 —	16 8	23 —	23 —	7 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	—	—	25 —	22 —
Has Bareilly	17 —	16 4	29 —	—	—	5 8	15 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	22 —
Unao	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	16 —
Lucknow	16 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	26 —	26 —	24 —	20 —
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	24 —	4 —	—	—	13 —	13 —	—	—	21 —	20 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	18 —	15 —	3 —	22 —	7 4	7 4	10 —	9 4	—	23 —	—	—
Barabanki	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	21 —	20 —
Gonda	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	—	—	10 4	10 4	6 —	26 —	21 —	20 —
Bahraich	17 —	17 —	31 —	28 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	24 —	22 —	26 —	26 —
Sitapur	16 8	16 6	4 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	22 —
Kheri	18 —	16 12	25 —	25 —	8 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	24 —	22 —
<b>Rajputana—</b>												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Farrukgarh	11 8	11 14	10 8	10 13	4 8	4 8	9 9	10 3	24 8	26 —	—	—
Banswara	9 4	9 8	8 4	8 —	4 —	4 —	7 12	8 8	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 7	1 10	17 3	17 3	7 2	7 8	7 10	7 10	21 13	20 14	1 7	8 2
Hilly tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 —	10 12	12 8	10 8	4 —	4 8	7 —	6 12	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	12 —	12 4	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Pratapgarh	12 12	13 5	16 12	18 7	6 2	6 2	10 4	10 4	8 4	18 13	16 8	15 15
Ajmer	13 2	13 5	18 —	18 5	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	21 8	20 —	19 —	19 —
Abu	11 9 and 1 15	11 10 and 1 5	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	13 14	14 6
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	24 —	20 —	21 8	19 —
Bundi	10 12	10 12	17 8	20 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	22 12	16 —	13 8
Kotah	9 14	10 —	15 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	19 8	22 —	15 —	16 —
Jhalawar	10 8	10 0	13 —	14 —	6 10	6 10	4 14	8 14	18 9	20 5	12 3	11 9
Tonk	8 9	8 9	17 4	18 4	4 15	4 14	5 3	6 —	29 13	30 7	26 12	27 9
Jasipur	13 —	13 —	18 8	18 3	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 7	28 8	25 15	22 10	22 —
Karauli	13 2	13 2	23 2	19 6	9 1	9 1	10 5	10 5	23 2	23 2	23 12	23 1
Dholpur	4 10	14 10	20 12	20 8	7 5	7 5	8 7	8 7	23 —	20 6	25 —	25 6
Bharatpur	14 10	14 1	2 8	21 10	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	27 8	27 2	25 8	6 4
Alwar	14 —	13 13	20 —	19 4	6 11	6 12	7 13	13 —	25 8	23 10	24 8	24 2
Deoh	11 12	12 9	16 —	15 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	27 12	24 14	23 8	22 —
Nasirabad	11 —	14 8	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	21 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Balmer	12 12	13 2	—	—	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 8	16 8	15 10
Aradra	11 11	11 4 and 13 4	—	—	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	—	—	15 —	14 7
Shahpura	9 4	9 4	14 8	14 8	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	15 —	13 —	15 —	11 —
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	10 10 and 11 3	10 15 and 11 11	17 9	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	17 8	14 2	14 —
Jaisalmer	12 13	13 —	17 8	17 —	7 3	7 6	9 10	10 2	18 2	17 12	15 14	16 5
Bikaner	14 8	14 8	17 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 15	—	—	14 14	14 15
<b>Central India—</b>												
<i>Maure</i>												
Nimach	11 —	11 12	15 —	14 2	10 8	0 —	10 12	11 9	22 —	24 10	18 —	19 15
Gwalior	13 4	13 4	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	27 —	27 —	17 8	15 —
<b>Panjab—</b>												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Hissar	16 —	16 8	24 8	24 —	—	—	12 —	10 —	23 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Ferozepur	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	20 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	10 10	15 12	24 4	23 8	—	—	9 4	9 4	22 8	23 12	19 8	19 8
Gujranwala	16 8	16 8	24 8	24 8	—	—	10 4	10 4	24 8	24 8	22 8	20 —
Queret	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	—	—	11 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Jhelum	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —



state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI ( <i>Eleusine cordeana</i> )		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET ( <i>Setaria italica</i> )		GRAM ORENNA, OR CHOLA KADALAY, OR SUNAGA ( <i>Croton aristatum</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
28 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	20 8	26 —	26 —	18 8(a)	13 8(a)	10 12	10 12	United Provinces—continued <i>Sul mont mo west—</i>
26 —	•	28 —	40 —	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	14 8	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	
		17 —	•	20 8	21	30 8	30 8	21 8	14 4	10 8	10 8	Shahjahanpur
		27 8	27 8	20 —	0 10	41 4	30 —	16 4	15 —	11 9	11 9	Budaun
		20 10	20 10	17 12	17 12	31 2	31 2	18 6	13 6	11 —	11 —	Filibit
				15 12	16 14	22 8	22 8	11 4(a)	11 4(a)	11 —	11 —	Baroli
				19 8	18 —	26 —	2 4	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	Moradabad
26 14	39 —	26 14	29 —	17 1	18 4	26 14	26 14	10 12(a)	10 12(a)	11 4	11 4	Bijnor
26 —	4 —			17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Muzaffarnagar
												Shahrampur
												Delwa-Dan
				14 8	13 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Hills—
16 —	16 —			12 —	12 8			10 —(a)	10 —(a)	8 4	8 —	Naini Tal
20 —	•	25 —		8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Almora
												Gurhwai
				22 —	23 —			14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Oudh—
				22 —	26 8			14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Southern—
3 —	3 —	22 —	2 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	22 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Partabgarh
		21 —	21 —	11 8	20 —	29 —	28 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
3 —	32 —	4 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	30 —	30 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	10 12	10 12	Rae Bareilly
				24 —	24 —			14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
												Inoknow
												Hardoi
												Northern—
		16 8	16 8	20 8	22 —	27 —	27 —	15 —(a)	14 1 (a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
16 —	23 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	14 —(a)	14 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
	16 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	32 —	32 —	13 —	13 —	10 12	10 12	Gonda
		17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	32 —	32 —	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	Gonda
20 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	27 —	24 —	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	10 1	10 12	Bahraich
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	32 —	32 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
												Khori
				13 —	13 6	29 —	26 8	16 —	10 6	10 8	10 8	Rajputana—
				11 —	10 —	28 —	29 —			8 1	9 —	Eastern—
				13 6	14 2	21 13	1 13	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 11	Partabgarh
		8 —	5 12	10 1	10 —	31 4	28 —			9 12	9 8	Banawara
		17 —	17 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Mowar (Udaipur)
				16 12	16 10							Hilly tracts of Mowar
		15 —	14 8	17 8	17 8	21 —	20 —			12 8	12 8	(Dungarpur)
				18 14	13 14	17 —	18 7	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 9	Sirohi
				20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —			13 4	13 6	Erinpura
				22 12	15 13	31 —	29 8			10 4	10 4	Ajmer
				20 8	2 —	13 8	29 —	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Abu
				1 8	18 7	27 10	24 2	7 14	7 14	10 4	10 4	Kishangarh
				19 1	19 6	32 6	32 12			11 12	11 8	Bundi
				20 1	18 13							Kotah
		18 13	18 13	and	and	27 3	24 4	18 13	18 13	12 15	12 15	Jhalawar
		25 —	20 10	24 10	21 6	2 14	20 10	23 2	23 2	10 15	10 15	Tonk
		18 —	18 —	15 8	17 6	19 8	19 2	15 15	15 14	11 8	11 8	Jaipur
		18 4	13 4	20 8	20 7	19 8	19 2	11 4	11 4	11 12	11 12	Karauli
		20 8	20 11	20 8	19 11	23 14	3 8	18 —	16 14	12 10	1 9	Dholpur
				18 8	17 14	27 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Bharatpur
				17 8	17 8					12 —	12 —	Alwar
				13 2	13 8					13 —	13 —	Doshi
				14 7	14 6	17 7	18 4			13 8	13 8	Nasrabad
				16 —	15 4	18 —	17 12					Balmer
				14 6	14 7	17 10	18 —	9 6	9 6	14 —	14 —	Anadra
				14 6	14 13							Shahpura
				17 —	17 7							West ern—
												Jodhpur
												Jaisalmer
												Bikaner
				15 8	14 10	28 —	32 13	9 8	9 6	11 —	10 4	Central India—
				16 —	16 8			10 4	10 4	12 —	1 —	Indore
												Nimach
				18 6	19 3	19 —	20 —	14 9	14 10	11 14	11 2	Gwalior
												Panjab—
				23 —	22 —							Southern—
		10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Hissar
										12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
		21 8	20 8	20 4	20 2	24 12	28 8	10 4	10 6	12 12	12 12	Lahore
		22 —	22 —	21 6	20 8	24 8	28 8			13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
				18 8	19 —	22 —	22 —			13 —	13 —	Cyrot
				19 —	19 —	20 —	20 —			14 —	14 —	Jhelam

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—continued (The figures

Districts	WHEAT				BARLEY				RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OUMHU (Pennisetum typhodesum)	
	WHEAT		BARLEY		Best sort		Common		JAWAR OR OHOLUM		BAJRA OR OUMHU					
	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month	Half month of report	Pre-vious half month				
Panjab—continued																
South-eastern—																
Gurgaon	14 8	14 12	20 8	19 8			8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	21 —				
Delhi	15 12	15 12	21 —	20 —			11 8	10 8	22 —	20 —	19 —	19 —				
Rohtak	15 —	16 —	19 —	20 —			10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 8	20 —				
Karnal	17 —	16 8	24 8	20 —			9 —	10 —	25 —	25 8	18 —	19 —				
Submontane—																
Ambala	16 12	17 —	22 —	20 —			11 —	11 —	24 —	23 —	18 —	18 —				
Judhiana	18 —	17 8	21 8	21 8			10 —	9 4	26 —	24 —	19 —	16 —				
Jala dhar	18 8	18 8	22 —	22 —			8 —	8 —	28 —	26 —	16 —	16 —				
Hoshiarpur	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —			10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —				
Gurdaspur	8 —	19 —	2 —	22 —			10 —	11 —	25 —	24 —						
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	19 —	20 —			10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	19 —				
Sialkot	15 4	15 4	22 —	23 —			12 —	12 —	25 —	27 —						
Hills—																
Simla	12 11	12 11	12 8	12 8			7 8	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —				
Kangra	14 —	13 —	20 —	18 —			11 —	10 —								
Northern—																
Rawalpindi	14 8	14 12	20 —	20 —			8 12	8 8	31 8	27 8	20 12	21 8				
Western—																
Bhabpur	18 8	18 4	25 —	25 —			8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	23 —	22 8				
Jhang	17 8	17 8	20 —	0 —			10 —	11 —	27 —	26 —	20 —	19 —				
Multan	14 4	14 4	20 —	19 —			1 8	12 8	25 —	24 —	21 —	19 —				
Montgomery	17 —	17 2	23 —	23 —			7 8	7 8								
Muzaffargarh	16 —	16 8	21 —	21 —			14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —				
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 10	14 13	21 4	21 4			11 4	11 15	22 14	21 8	23 8	21 12				
N W Frontier Province—																
Hasara	13 4	13 4	17 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —				
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	6 5	6 —	10 —	10 —	29 —	29 —	19 —	19 —				
Kohat	13 1	13 7	17 14	17 14	5 12	5 10	10 6	10 6	25 8	25 8	22 5	22 15				
Bannu	13 10	15 15	21 14	23 2	12 8	11 14	13 12	13 2	20 —	20 —	10 10	20 —				
Dera Ismael Khan	14 12	13 5	17 8	18 4	5 5	5 6	7 13	7 11	20 —	19 7	18 14	18 11				
Sind and Baluchistan—																
Karachi	12 8	13 —			9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	20 —	16 —	20 —				
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	19 —	20 —	19 —	20 —				
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12			12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8			17 12	15 8				
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —			9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	24 —				
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8			9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	22 14	23 14	21 4	25 —				
Quetta	11 4	11 4					8 —	8 —	17 8	16 8	16 —	16 —				
	to	to	12 12	12 4	4 —	4 —										
	11 13	11 13														
Bombay—																
Konkan—																
Karwar	7 6	7 6			11 2	12 2	12 2	12 10	11 6	11 6	10 11	9 12				
Katnagiri	9 7	10 2			10 4	10 2	11 6	11 6			12 9	11 15				
Alibag	7 6	7 6			10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11			10 15	10 15				
Bombay	7 13	7 13			6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	12 14	13 8	13 4	18 4				
Tanna	9 2	9 2			10 3	10 3	11 4	11 2			12 10	12 10				
Deccan—																
Dharwar	9 6	9 6			10 9	10 9	11 9	11 9	21 4	21 4	19 8	15 10				
Belgaum	9 10	9 10			12 10	12 10	13 2	13 2	21 13	19 10	20 8	14 10				
Satara	8 11	9 7			9 3	9 3	11 10	10 14	18 6	17 10	18 1	18 1				
Sholapur	9 12	9 5			8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	23 4	20 9	20 9	18 12				
Bijapur	7 4	9 1			10 5	11 11	11 4	12 3	22 5	20 9	23 4	19 11				
Poona	8 5	8 5			7 8	7 8	8 8	8 9	17 4	16 8	15 4	15 4				
Khandesh—																
Ahmadnagar	10 2	9 7			8 14	9 9	10 9	11 5	19 4	17 14	19 —	17 9				
Achal	11 3	11 3			8 1	7 5	10 8	10 8	17 14	17 14	16 13	16 13				
Dhule	11 —	11 —			7 8	7 8	11 6	11 6	21 —	17 8	18 2	18 2				
Gujarat—																
Surat	11 14	12 —			8 9	8 9	12 —	12 —	17 6	16 6	17 6	17 6				
Broach	10 —	10 —			8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	18 —				
Kaira	11 4	12 —			9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	18 —				
Baroda	11 —	11 8			9 —	9 —	10 6	11 —	16 —	14 —	16 —	16 —				
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 8			9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —				
Goolera	11 —	11 —			7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8			17 —	16 —				
Luna	12 8	13 —			7 —	7 4	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —				
Kathiawar—																
Rajkot	11 —	10 8			6 8	6 8	10 4	10 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	12 8				
Central Provinces—																
Northern—																
Nimar	12 5	11 3			5 13	5 13	10 4	11 10	20 4	18 6						
Khandwa	10 —	10 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —						
Hoshangabad	14 4	14 12			7 8	7 8	10 10	10 10	18 5	18 5						
Betul	12 8	12 8			7 11	7 11	9 10	9 10	23 2	23 2						
Chindwara	12 10	12 10			8 —	8 —	9 15	10 —	18 —	18 —						
Nagpur	12 8	12 8			8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	13 6	13 6						
Wardah	11 6	11 6			5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	22 13	22 13						

state the number of sets (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

MARUA OR HAGI ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )		KANKONI OR KAKUNI ITALIAN WHEAT ( <i>Selaria italica</i> )		GHAM CHENNA CHOYA KADAIAT OR KUNAGA ( <i>Cicer ari (num)</i> )		MAIZE ( <i>Zea Mays</i> )		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PNA ( <i>Cajanus indicus</i> )		SALT		Districts
Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	Half month of report	Pre- vious half month	
26 —	2 —	13 —	13 —	8 12	18 12	24 —	22 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab —continued Soth eastern— Gurgaon Delhi Rohat Karnal
		10 —	10 —	14 8	17 —	26 —	26 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 8	
		16 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	21 8	24 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	
				20 —	18 8	26 —	25 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	
14 —	14 —	17 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	27 8	12 —	12 —	12 12	13 1	Submontane— Anahla Indragana Jalalpur Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
		18 —	18 —	21 8	20 —	26 8	26 —	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 —	
		18 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	28 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	
		19 —	23 —	19 —	20 —	2 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	
8 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	Hills— Sula Kangra
		12 —	12 —	14 1	14 12	21 9	22 8	8 —	8 —	8 15	8 1	
		2 —	2 —	16 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	
				18 8	18 4	22 12	22 8	11 4	10 12	13 4	13 8	
16 3	14 6	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	2 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Northern— Ravalspindi
		14 2	14 2	18 —	17 8	4 —	4 —	1 —	11 —	1 —	11 8	
		10 2	9 —	7 —	11 —	2 —	0 —	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 4	
				2 12	20 8	22 8		7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	
16 14	16 14	11 —	11 —	15 10	1 11					11 14	2 1	Western— Shahpur Jhang Multan Montgomery Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
		22 —	21 —	1 —	14 1	19 8	21 8	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	
				16 9	14 3	1 11	1 11	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	
				17 7	13 6	10 —	17 8	10 —	10 —	17 14	17 14	
20 —	20 —			18 11	17 6	20 —		10 8	10 —	13 —	16 4	N W Frontier Province— Hazara Peshawar Kohat Bannu Dera Ismael Khan
				15 —	15 —			10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	
				14 —	13 —			10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	
				16 8	19 —			10 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	
20 —	20 —			17 —	18 —			7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hydrabad Larkana Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
				13 6	13 14	14 4	14 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	
				10 9	11 1			10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	
				13 1	12 6			10 2	10 2	13 —	12 6	
11 —	11 —			11 14	11 14			7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Bombay— Kutch— Karwar Ratnagiri Alibag Bombay Tanna
				12 8	12 8			8 5	7 10	10 —	10 —	
				13 5	13 5			8 3	8 3	12 4	1 4	
				11 7	11 7			9 8	9 8	13 9	13 9	
20 —	20 —			11 8	11 8			10 —	10 —	9 14	9 14	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Bijapur Lona
				11 10	11 10			14 —	14 17	12 4	11 10	
				13 12	13 9			11 13	11 6	11 12	11 12	
				10 11	11 12			10 1	1 2	13 4	12 4	
20 —	20 —			14 6	14 6			9 11	9 11	11 —	11 —	Kathiawar— Ahmadnagar Nasik Dhule
				1 —	14 9			11 14	11 14	11 11	11 11	
				14 6	13 11			10 —	10 4	12 —	1 3	
				18 8	13 8			10 7	10 7	9 7	9 7	
20 —	20 —			13 7	12 5			9 13	10 3	12 —	13 —	Gujarat— Surat Broach Kaira Bharuch Ahmedabad Gandhinagar Dasa
				13 —	13 —			10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	
				15 —	11 —			11 —	10 8	12 8	1 8	
				1 —	12 —			10 —	10 —	1 —	1 —	
20 —	20 —			16 —	16 —			12 —	13 —	13 8	13 8	Kathiawar— Bhavnagar
				18 —	13 —			13 13	12 12	12 8	1 3	
				10 —	15 —			10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	
				14 8	12 8			8 8	8 8	7 —	10 —	
20 —	20 —			18 5	13 5			11 5	10 12	10 —	9 13	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khajuraho Jabalpur Bhopal Gwalior Nagpur Wardha
				11 —	12 —			12 —	12 —	10 10	10 10	
				17 6	17 6			13 —	13 —	10 10	10 10	
				18 11	14 11			10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1902—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR OOMRU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Best sort		Common		Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month
					Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month				
Central Provinces continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	12 13			7 1	7 1	9 10	9 2	19 8			
Rangor	13 —	1 12			8 13	8 15	9 3	9 3	15 —	15 —		
Danoh	2 10	14 1			6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8				
Jalhalore	14 8	14 8			11 —	11 —	14 —	15 —				
Bandia	17	16 —			6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —				
Seoni	18 10	16 —			7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —				
Hilagi At	1 8	1 8			6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —				
Bhandara	11 4	11 4			9 1	9 12	10 2	10 9	17 9	16 5		
Chanda	11 —	11 —										
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	16 —	14 9			9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13				
Rajpur	14 8	14 8			7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —				
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —			9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —				
Far—												
Bhindana	8 8	8 8			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Basim	9 5	9 —			6 1	5 10	9 1	9 3	26 —	26 —	16 —	16 —
Akola	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	9 9	9 3	21 5	21 —	17 7	17 7
Bilichpur	8 —	8 —			5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	12 —	12 —
Amratoli	11 11	11 11			6 6	6 6	10 10	11 11	23 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Wun	10 8	10 8			6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	22 —	23 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 8	6 8	10 13	10 1	5 14	5 13	10 4	9 13	17 7	17 3	19 13	19 3
Kalam	6 9	6 9			5 8	5 8	10 —	10 2	17 8	17 4		
Chadarghat	6 9	6 9			4 1	5 1	7 10	8 3	17 8	16 6	18 9	21 14
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar							10 14	10 14				
S. Canara							13 13	12 —				
South central—												
Coimbatore							9 14	9 13	26 8	24 13	25 5	23 13
Nilgiris							9 —	9 —				
Salem							9 13	9 14	22 13	22 13	21 14	21 14
Central—												
Bellary							10 13	11 14	20 14	19 14		
Anantapur							10 13	10 13	25 8	22 6		
Cuddalore							9 14	9 14	18 13	18 13	26 13	26 13
Karnul							10 —	10 —	20 5	21 5		
East Coast north—												
Gajam							9 11	9 11				
Vinayapatnam							9 —	9 —				
Godavari							12 6	13 —	25 10	26 8	22 5	22 5
East Coast, central—												
Kintla							12 2	12 2	18 11	18 11		
Nellore							14 13	14 13	20 —	20 —	20 11	20 14
East Coast south—												
Madras							9 13	9 5				
Chingleput							10 14	10 14				
N. Arcot							13 —	12 —				
S. Arcot							12 8	12 3			23 5	19 10
Tanjore							15 5	14 6			30 4	28 11
Trichinopoly							10 11	11 —	22 1	24 5	23 5	21 14
Southern—												
Tinnevely							12 11	12 1	23 13	21 5	16 14	16 13
Madura							12 3	12 3	22 8	20 14	2 3	19 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	9 7	8 6			8 9	8 2	11 4	10 2	28 2	30 6		
Bangalore	5 5	9 5	8 4	8 3	8 10	8 5	10 1	9 3	2 13	22 13		
Kolar	5 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —				
Tunkur	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —		
Channarayana	7 7	6 10	7 11	7 7	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —				
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —		
Chimnoga	7 1	7 1	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	13 10	14 8	29 6	25 8		
Chitalur	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 8	5 8	13 —	14 8				
Aden	8 —	8 —			6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 15	14 15	12 7	1 7



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HOME DEPARTMENT

## SANITARY

## PLAGUE

Calcutta, the 11th December 1902

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 6th December 1902 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P	146	130
		Dhollera Port		6	5
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B C J P	52	36
		Ahmedabad District		6	
		Broach Port			
		Broach District	B B & C I		
		Kaira		356	265
		Mahikanta State	"		
		Palanpur	"		
		Panch Mahals District	"	14	99
		Rewakanta State	"	10	4
		Surat Town and Port	"	70	70
		Bulsar Port	"	6	6
		Surat District	"	22	17
		Bandra Port		1	1
		Utari			
		Kelva			
		Mahim	B B & C I		
		Bhiwadi		4	3
		Bassein	B B & C I	2	2
		Kalyan	C I I	15	13
		Uran		2	2
		Unbangan Port		1	1
		Thana District	& B B & C I	2	1
	Central	Ahmednagar	Dhond and Manmad (G I P)	87	67
		Khandesh	B P & C I & G I P	790	655
		Nasik	C I P & N G	464	374
		Poona City	S M & C I I	84	63
		Poona District		251	224
		Satara	S M	122	103
		Sholapur Town	C I P	1	1
		Sholapur District	S M & Barod	411	35
		Alibag Port			
		Panvel		1	2
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	Southern	Isheer			
		Revdanda			
		Kolaba District	C I P	10	9
		Ratnagiri Port		3	2
		Dalhal			
		Jagid			
		Ratnagiri District			
		Bilgaum	S M	1091	88
		Hubli Town		125	114
		Dharwar District		1153	830
		Karwar Port			
		Aklipit			
		Kunta Port			
		Kunta District	S M	24	16
		Kunta State			
		Kunta District	S M & G I P	106	164

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND—continued	Sind	Karachi District .	N W . . . . .		
		Karachi City and Port . . . .	" . . . . .	13	12
		Hyderabad Town . . . .	" & J B . . . .	4†	
		Hyderabad District . . . .	" " . . . .	46	37
		Thar and Parkar District . .	J B . . . . .		"
		Khairpur State . . . .	N W . . . . .		
		Akalkot . . . .		10	5
		Aundh State . . . .		29	23
		Cutch State . . . .		1‡	1‡
		Savanur " . . . .		75	75
	Political charge	Mongrol Port . . . .			
		Kathiawar State . . . .	B, B & C I, Morvi & B G J P	186	130
		Kolhapur Town . . . .	S M . . . . .	3	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	" . . . . .	918	647
		Sachin State . . . .	B B & C I . . . .		2
		Srivardhan Port . . . .			
		Murud Port . . . .			
		Janjira , . . . .			
		Janjira State . . . .		10‡	6‡
		Kodinar Port . . . .			
		Billimora , . . . .	B B & C I . . . .		
		Baroda Town . . . .	" . . . . .	20	7
		Baroda State . . . .	" . . . . .	237	128
		Dharampur , . . . .			
		Jath . . . .			
		Cambay . . . .	B B & C I . . . .	15	12
			Total	9304	6324
	MADRAS PRESIDENCY	Salem Town . . . .	Madras . . . . .		
		Salem District . . . .	" . . . . .	117*	92*
		Bellary Town . . . .	S M . . . . .	1‡	1‡
		Bellary Cantonment . . . .	" . . . . .		
		Bellary District . . . .	" & Madras . . . .	229†	186†
		Coimbatore District . . . .	Madras S I & Nilgiri	22	19
		North Arcot , . . . .	S I & Madras . . . .	5‡	3‡
		South Arcot " . . . .	" . . . . .		
		Tinnevely " . . . .	S I . . . . .		
		Malabar " . . . .	Madras . . . . .		
		Cuddapah " . . . .	S I & Madras * . . .		
		Kurnool " . . . .	S M . . . . .	11	10
		Mangalore Port . . . .			
		Ermala , . . . .			
		South Canara District . . . .		1‡	1‡
		Madras City . . . .	Madras & S I . . . .		
		Anantapur District . . . .	S I, Madras & S M . . .		
		Chingleput . . . .			"
			Total	386	312

\* Including 7 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths  
† Occurred in November 1902  
‡ Imported  
‡ For week ending 29th November 1902

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta Howrah Town	E I F B S and R N E I B N H A & H S	25	25
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	F I & B & N W	(1)	2(e)
		Monghyr Town	E I	97	77
		Monghyr District	,	31	29
		Sonthal Parganas District			
		Bhagalpur District	E I & B & N W	1(1)	1(e)
	Patna	Chupra Town	B and N W	633*	479
		Saran District		72	71
		Patna City	R I	10	11
		Patna		41	42
		Muzaffarpur District	B and N W	5	5
		Darbhanga Town		85	73
		Darbhanga District		77	73
		Shahabad	I I		
	Total			1 062	890
U P of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	L I	411	341
		Allahabad District		156	146
		Cawnpur City	L I O and R B B and C I and G I P (I M sec)	236	207
		Cawnpur District		421	410
	Benares	Fatehpur	I I	5	3
		Jhansi City	C I P		
		Jhansi District		50	24
		Benares Cantonment	B and N W and O and R		
	Benares	Benares City		12	11
		Benares District	P and N W and I I		
		Billia	B & N W	177	166
		Jaunpur City	O & R		
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur District		40	46
		Ghazipur	F I & B & N W		
		Mirzapur City	I I		
		Partabgarh District	O & R	69	69
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad			
		Azamgarh	B & N W & O & R	745	59
		Gorakhpur City	B & N W		
		Gorakhpur District		129†	98‡
	Meerut	Basti			
		Meerut City (including Cantonment)	N W	101	151
		Hardwar	N W	7	5
		Muzaffarnagar District	O & R & N W	3	3
	Lucknow	Saharanpur District			
		Unao District	O & R	39	27
	Agra	Hardoi	F I O & R		
		Farrukhabad District	B B & C I	28(a)	10
		Agra City	G I P B & N W & E I		
	Total			1 452	1 263
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur Cantonment	"		
		Jullundur District		550	242
		Hoshiarpur		481	245
	Lahore	Ferozepur	N W & B B & C I	74	55
		Cujranwala	N W	245	145
		Amritsar City		640	399
		Amritsar District			
	Rawalpindi	Gurdaspur		62	46
		Lahore		318	112
		Cujrat		22	12
		Sialkot		155	101
	Rawalpindi	Jhang	"	4	1

\* Including 1 imported seizure  
† Including 5 seizures and 5 deaths of previous week  
‡ 9 seizures and 7 deaths of previous week  
§ 41 seizures and 28 deaths of previous week

1 Including 9 seizures and 8 deaths of previous week  
¶ Including 3 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week  
(a) 3 seizures of previous week  
(e) Imported



Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths		
Punjab— <i>contd</i>	Delhi	Karnal District	E I	74	48		
		Ludhiana	N W and E I	93	65		
		Umballa Cantonment	,				
		Umballa City	, and E I	"			
		Umballa District	"				
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)				
		Patiala State	N W E I B, B & C I & J B	254	105		
		Kapurthala State	N W	30	19		
		Maler Kotla	N W	112	91		
		Jhind	N W & B B & C I	32	9		
Total				3 166	1 695		
Central Provinces	Narbada	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G I P	15	9		
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & G I P				
Kamptee Cantonment		B N					
Total				15	9		
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	118	82		
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	160	123		
		Bangalore District	" "	155	110		
		Mysore City	"	95	84		
		Mysore District		337	258		
		Kolar	Madras and S M				
		Kolar Gold Fields		78	52		
		Tumkur District	S M	35	25		
		Shimoga	"	135	104		
		Chitaldrug	"	1	3		
		Kadur		45	36		
		Hassan	,	65	35		
		Total				1 224	912
		Hyderabad State		Lingsagur District	S M		
Aurangabad	N G S			722†	653†		
Oosmanabad	G I P & Bara			97†	61†		
Laichar	& Madras			19†	16†		
Hyderabad				1(b)	1(b)		
Total				839	731		
Berar		Akola District	G I P	151	121		
		Buldana	B S & G I P (B U Sec)	150	126		
Total				301	247		
Rajputana		Abu Road	B B & C I				
		Jaipur State Bandikui	"				
Total							
Central India		Indore City	B B & C I	11(a)	10(a)		
		Indore State Rutlam City Bhopal Agency	, B S & G I P (B U Sec)				
Total				11	10		
Kashmir		Poonch District					
		Poonch Town Hamirpur Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		13	10		
Total				13	7		
Bulochis tan		Sonmiani					
Total							
GRAND TOTAL				17 791	12 400		

† From 25th November to 1st December 1902

|| Including 2 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week.

(a) From 19th to 27th November 1902

(b) Imported Occurred from 25th November to 1st December 1902

**H H RISLEY,**  
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
RAILWAY STATISTICS

## STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

N.B. - As regards the figures in column *Total earnings* audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	AVERAGE OFFICIAL PER MILE PER WEEK		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND HALF OF YEAR										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR			
	During 1st half of year 1961	During 2nd half of year 1961-62	Mean mileage worked		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase	
	R	R	1961	1962	30th November 1961	30th November 1962	1961	1962	30th November 1961	30th November 1962	R	R	30th November 1961	30th November 1962	R	R
<b>State and Guaranteed Railways</b>																
East Indian	710	728	1,873	1,049	14 03 05	14 04 00	750	718	2 96 13 885	2 57 49 000	1 89 681	35 64 885	4 77 12 781	4 34 00 000	43 12 781	
Bengal Central	216	103	139	139	20 32 22	25 10	193	181	6 02 57 5	5 97 000		66 575	9 88 110	9 03 000	83 110	
Bengal Nagpur (inclg Nagpur Ihamtari 2 6)	143	162	1 607	1 608	3 25 8 59	3 0 000	203	187	4 16 33 19	49 5 000			81 46 04	86 23 000	4 78 096	
Great Indian Peninsula system	416	527	1,501	1,568	9 34 35 6	10 13 000	599	646	1 20 13 450	1 18 02 000	12 7 0	7 65 450	2 45 54 541	2 36 55 000	8 99 541	
Indian Midland (inclg Mughal Pithor)	168	244	512	512	1 83 663	1 75 0 0	211	01	21 3 384	7 6 000		1 0 384	53 30 763	58 12 000	2 81 237	
Bezwa extn East Coast (late)	234	230	21	21	1 21 5	5 1 0	344	243	1 03 430	1 16 000			1 78 493	1 79 000	507	
North Western (inclg Nowshera Dargah 2 6)	252	165	312	3 58	8 33 042	8 52 000	266	271	1 73 42 616	1 66 17 000		7 02 616	2 85 6 167	2 75 53 000	10 06 797	
Quith and Rohil hand (inclg m g)	218	232	1 115	1 115	2 77 277	2 45 000	241	220	51 48 221	47 89 000		3 39 21	80 01 414	85 03 000	3 98 414	
Eastern Bengal (inclg meue & 6)	4 5	36	854	859	4 40 118	4 14 000	5 5	4 56	7 8 10 575	80 24 000	213 125		1 11 29 615	1 17 63 000	6 33 355	
Bombay Baroda and Central India	533	6 4	461	461	3 21 530	3 01 000	6 8	653	50 21 612	50 59 000	37 383		1 04 42 528	96 73 000	7 59 528	
Madras	253	231	873	859	2 3 30	2 3 000	250	262	4 56 937	46 42 000		14 987	75 4 068	78 33 000	3 18 032	
North East line	17	183	508	492	1 01 4 0	66 00	00	133	18 43 161	15 48 000	9 038	2 95 161	30 38 819	28 82 000	1 54 819	
Hardwar-Delhra	127	137	32	32	4 635	3 00	145	116	87 46	90 500			1 46 770	1 67 000	20 230	
Rajputana-Malwa (inclg Godhra Rutlam Nagda 5 6)	265	30	1 78	1 784	5 2 008	4 51 000	225	253	97 43 140	83 37 000		14 06 140	1 83 47 031	1 57 95 000	25 41 031	
Palampur Deesa	33	44	17	17	4 8	1 00	9	35	11 877	10 800		1 4077	23 621	0 900	2 721	
South Indian	19	193	1 034	1 124	2 01 113	1 7 000	197	154	41 70 159	42 56 000	8 841		68 04 459	69 75 000	1 04 541	
Tinnerelly Quilon (British section)			19	19		1 300		68		33 400	13 400			(a) 40 100	40 100	
Tanjore District Board (Vayavaram Vattipet)	106	106	34	71	5 7 9	5 00	106	80	1 22 423	1 27 000	4 577		2 74 168	2 09 000	4 832	
Southern Mahratta (inclg G. V. Kion sec)	91	101	102	116	1 02 312	1 0 000	88	108	22 01 369	26 37 000	3 0 631		40 33 968	48 19 000	7 85 932	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	92	91	206	296	25 051	35 400	85	1 0	5 92 582	7 15 000	1 20 118		9 49 084	11 47 000	1 9 916	
Bengal and N W (inclg Turhoo sec)	13	165	1 31	1 261	2 30 0 9	1 1 000	1 4	136	34 43 151	33 36 000		1 07 151	63 80 080	65 35 000	1 45 080	
Lucknow-Bareilly	109	126	200	200	1 8 29	2 100	95	111	4 48 040	4 48 000	13 119		6 51 580	8 95 000	1 45 080	
Assam-Bengal	69	69	589	589	5 447	42 400	80	72	8 37 528	8 54 000	16 472		13 58 336	13 09 000	43 440	
Burma	173	201	1 18	1 178	2 27 644	2 04 000	193	173	43 54 977	43 36 000	22 471	18 677	72 51 284	74 12 000	1 60 716	
Brahmaputra-Saltanpar	73	65	59	59	3 093	4 300	52	73	93 529	1 16 000	14 357		1 31 610	1 62 000	30 360	
Jodhpur Hyderabad (British section)	71	74	184	124	10 513	8 000	85	65	1 62 643	1 77 000			2 69 495	3 15 000	45 395	
	65	57	30	30	1 471	1 300	49	43	38 735	41 800	3 065		58 778	61 400	2 622	
	269	294	20 86	21 112	64 90 458	62 83 000	312	298	11 83 38 801	11 22 11 500		61 27 301	20 35 78 117	19 66 51 400		69 36 717
<b>Total</b>																

Special  
Jorhat

All other Railways.									
Delhi-Umballa Kalke	230	216	162	162	41,700	202	257	8,32,448	8,21,000
Tarapur	230	284	22	22	6,400	236	201	1,19,94	1,25,000
South Behar	126	126	79	79	5,100	105	103	2,31,658	1,98,000
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastha)	148	135	425	425	36,00	81	85	8,60,847	6,58,000
Rajpura Bhatinda	143	154	107	107	11,900	104	111	2,83,037	2,63,000
Ludhiana-Dhruv Jakhul	69	64	79	79	5,100	71	72	1,18,583	1,16,000
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	219	237	334	334	89,600	278	268	14,86,297	15,77,000
Tapti Valley	75	93	135	135	13,500	75	87	1,95,191	2,15,000
Petlad Camlay	61	84	32	32	1,900	67	57	41,113	42,00
Nagda Ujjain	51	73	34	34	3,000	40	88	3,931	39,300
Bina-Gooma-Bharin	28	33	148	148	7,000	24	47	90,083	86,000
Bhopal Ujjain	70	91	114	114	1,100	65	62	1,67,771	1,58,000
Kolar Gold fields	443	414	10	10	2,400	429	30	97,168	87,500
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co s sec)	112	131	66	66	9,900	206	150	2,09,902	2,17,000
Sevanthi-Raxaul	37	41	18	18	600	32	33	14,108	11,200
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Jagannathganj	64	62	53	53	5,300	87	100	70,868	86,300
Bengal-Doonars	205	168	36	36	8,000	271	222	1,60,488	1,4,000
Bengal Doonars Extensions	69	50	75	75	7,120	95	106	1,09,372	1,32,000
Dibr Sadiya	219	224	78	78	14,300	201	183	3,17,801	3,78,000
Nagari	254	288	17	17	4,900	307	288	91,302	1,31,000
Shoranur-Jochin	50	62	55	55	2,000	62	103	52,965	1,07,000
Ahmedabad-Patani	62	79	93	93	7,500	61	61	15,512	55,300
The Cackwar & Railway	79	79	38	38	800	40	21	26,269	1,33,000
Kolhapur	37	79	29	29	2,100	38	72	37,105	44,200
Yesvantpur Mysore From sec (inclg M Nanjangud)	63	63	67	67	6,100	70	91	1,21,101	1,21,000
Bidar-Shmoga	34	33	38	38	800	40	21	26,269	23,800
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	92	113	392	392	36,900	118	94	7,05,592	6,90,000
Hyderabad-Gondal Junagad Porbandar	72	87	334	334	24,900	100	75	4,68,317	4,47,000
Jetalsar Rajkot	65	69	46	46	1,000	116	39	6,1403	47,000
Jamnagar	43	46	54	54	1,400	57	26	47,618	56,500
Dhanganadra	31	41	21	21	771	37	33	12,839	12,100
Jodhpur Bikaner	60	62	611	700	30,100	73	43	7,24,001	6,50,000
Udaipur-Ciitor	61	64	67	67	4,100	81	61	8,4491	76,600
Darveling Himalayan	311	290	51	51	19,19	387	192	3,38,590	3,37,000
Coch Behar	57	4	34	34	3,267	96	76	4,1417	51,400
The Cackwar & Dabbon	52	65	79	79	5,367	70	42	73,799	65,500
Rajpipla	18	23	37	37	823	24	16	13,032	12,600
Vicri	6	69	94	94	1,46	82	54	1,20,715	1,07,000
Baru	100	152	22	22	3,337	151	55	4,18,628	3,100
TOTAL	105	117	4,168	4,355	4,73,800	114	102	86,50,861	85,45,200
GRAND TOTAL	242	64	24,594	25,467	69,64,58	279	264	12,69,89,662	12,07,60,700

(a) From 1st June to 24th November 1902

(b) From 10th April to 30th November 1901

(c) From 2nd June to 29th November 1902

CALCUTTA the 11th December 1902

A R JACOBSON,  
Offg Under Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING INDIA No 8 Hastings Street Calcutta



# The Gazette of India.

**EXTRAORDINARY.**

**PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

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**CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902**

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## **FOREIGN DEPARTMENT**

### **NOTIFICATION**

*Fort William, the 18th December 1902*

The subjoined Agreement between the British Government and the Hyderabad State, whereby His Highness the Nizam leases the Berar Districts in perpetuity to the British Government, is published, with the connected correspondence, for general information

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No 19, dated India Office, London, the 28th March 1879

From—The Most Noble THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council

I have received and considered your letter of the 11th of June last (No 18 of 1877) enclosing a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, and Your Excellency's reply to that request

2 I concur with Your Excellency in thinking that the previous correspondence which has passed upon this subject dispenses with the necessity of examining and refuting the historical contentions put forward by the Ministers in support of their prayer. It is superfluous at this time to inquire into the grounds and motives which actuated those who concluded the Treaty of 1853. The fact that it was signed, and that its provisions are binding on those who signed it, is the material fact with which Her Majesty's Government on the one side and His Highness's Government on the other side have to deal. To go behind it—to impugn the reasons which induced the signatories to conclude it, and on that ground to challenge its validity, is inconsistent with the practice of nations

3 It would be sufficient, therefore, that I should now simply express my approval of the course which you have followed, and my concurrence in the

arguments which on this and on former occasions your Government has employed. But in this and in former letters from the Ministers, a line of reasoning has been pursued, of which, if I do not take any notice, I may seem to have admitted the legitimacy, and upon which, therefore, I will make some observations.

4 A claim, as of right, to the restitution of the administration of Berar will be naturally sustained by appeals to the treaties and other formal obligations of the British Government. To a certain extent the arguments advanced have been of this character, and little as the Regent Ministers appear to Her Majesty's Government to have been successful in establishing their contention, no demur can so far be made to the legitimacy of the evidence to which they appeal. But formal treaties, or instruments of like authority, are by no means the only documents which they quote in seeking to fix a pledge or obligation on the British Government. A large portion of their argument rests on expressions of opinion by servants of that Government, contained in letters or minutes addressed by them, not to the Nizam and his officers, but to their own superiors or subordinates. It often happens that these papers are subsequently given to the world in a Parliamentary Blue Book. The Ministers appear to assume that opinions which they find expressed by highly placed officers of the Crown, and published in this manner, are binding upon Her Majesty's Government, and constitute a pledge which the latter may be called upon to fulfil. It is very necessary to point out that this assumption is quite ungrounded.

5 In all Governments, and especially in the Government of India, it is generally requisite that public servants should record the reasons on which any particular measure or order is based. The statement of these reasons may take the form of instructions to the subordinate officer, by whom the orders are to be executed, or they may be contained in minutes and reports addressed to Her Majesty's Government in explanation of the policy that has been pursued. Such documents, if they are to be of any value, must contain not only records of fact, but statements of opinion upon disputable questions. They may contain arguments upon the rights and claims of persons concerned, upon contested questions of obligation, upon controverted points of external and internal law. It must occasionally happen that, in his treatment of these questions of opinion, the officer may hold, and express with great distinctness, views which are entirely at variance with those of the Government under which he is serving, and, perhaps, the consciousness that his opinions are not generally shared will lead him to dwell upon them at greater length, and to advocate them with more energy. The Government may possibly approve the measures that have been taken by an officer, while dissenting from his opinions upon matters of controversy, but unless the statement of these opinions contains matters requiring immediate decision, they will probably be satisfied simply to approve his policy without expressing any judgment on his opinions. The documents may, in due course, be published, but it would be a great error to assume that Her Majesty's Government are in the slightest degree pledged to the expressions of opinion or the interpretation of documents, or the estimate of rights, which the reports so published may be found to contain. No obligations can be created on their part towards any other person, except by assurances addressed by them or on their behalf to him for that purpose.

6 It is, therefore, irrelevant to discuss point by point the various opinions which have been quoted during this controversy out of the official correspondence of various Governors General and other officers during the half century which elapsed between the surrender of Berar by the British Government to the Nizam, and its re-assignment by the Treaties of 1853 and 1860. It would not be difficult to show that the opinions attributed to the Marquis of Hastings, and the Marquis of Dalhousie, and the Earl Canning are not really deducible from the expressions which are quoted out of their correspondence. But it is comparatively of little importance to ascertain what is the signification of their language, and the discussion might attach to it an exaggerated value. It is essential to insist that their meaning is irrelevant to the question of obligation. The pledges of Her Majesty in respect to Berar are to be found only in the formal engagements which have been contracted on her behalf.

7 The only formal engagements which are directly material to this controversy, are to be found in the Treaties of 1853 and 1860. In order to elucidate the meanings of these documents, the Ministers dwell upon the conversations which took place during the negotiations between the Nizam and the British Residents, Colonel Low and Colonel Davidson, and they seek apparently to establish that the Nizam had fully resolved not to cede the district in perpetuity, and that the arrangement to which he did agree was accepted by him rather in deference to the superior material force of the British Government, than of his own genuine inclination. Upon these latter circumstances it is hardly necessary to enlarge. The Nizam appears to have been guided by a fear of losing the Contingent, a body of whose utility to his Government, in spite of its costliness, he was well convinced. But the obligations of the treaty can hardly be thought to turn upon this point. The doctrine that the validity of a treaty is affected by the fact that one of the two parties signing it was actuated in doing so by a consciousness of the material superiority of the other, would, as I have already observed to you, be fatal to the mass of treaty law over the whole of the civilized world. Nor is it necessary to inquire into the exact nature and application of the conversations which passed between the negotiators of the Treaty of 1853. Its language requires no elucidation, but sets forth with perfect distinctness the nature of the relation which it was intended to establish. It is manifest that the treaty does not convey any absolute cession of Bejar. Lord Dalhousie appears to have desired such an arrangement, but the Nizam entertained insuperable objections to it, and no attempt was made to force it on him. If the cession had been absolute, the entire sovereignty would have passed to the British Crown. No transfer of sovereignty in fact took place, but the territory remained among the dominions of the Nizam, as it had been before the treaty was signed. The Nizam retained unimpaired all the personal dignity which this sovereignty had previously conferred upon him, and the net revenue of the province, after all charges of administration have been defrayed, has ever since been paid into his treasury. All that he parted with was the actual conduct of the administration. So far the limited nature of the assignment is clearly borne out by the language of the treaties, and has always been scrupulously recognized in practice by Her Majesty's Government.

8 But when the Ministers attempt to extend this important limitation in the scope of the assignment, by adding to it a limitation in time as well, they are inserting into the treaty a stipulation of which its actual text does not bear the slightest trace. There is no word in it indicating any term after the expiration of which the assignment is to cease, or vesting in one of the signatories the power of terminating it at will. If any intention had been entertained of fixing a limit to the duration of the British administration, or of making its continuance to depend on the will of the Nizam, words to that effect would have been inserted. The entire absence of any such words is, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, decisive of this controversy.

9 The Right Ministers, on this, as on previous occasions, do not rely exclusively upon their claim to the re-assignment of territory as of right, but enforce it by an appeal to the favour of Her Majesty, and the friendly relations which have long continued between the British Government and the Nizam. While fully recognizing the satisfactory nature of these relations as they at present exist, and the advantage which their continuance confers upon both Governments, I am unable to admit that a question of this character can be disposed of as a matter of favour, or that the policy of the British Government in respect to it can be looked upon as a test of the amicable nature of the sentiments they entertain towards the Government of the Nizam. The matter in controversy here is not dignity, or revenue, or any matter of personal enjoyment, it is the control over the lives and properties of two millions of men. In dealing with interests of this magnitude, Her Majesty's Government must necessarily be guided by considerations of a more imperative character than the sentiments, however friendly, which they entertain towards another Government. A very strong presumption exists in such a case against disturbing a state of things which was not only sanctioned by treaty, but is now established

by usage. It would be invidious in this despatch to compare the relative merits of the British system of Government with that which has prevailed in the dominions of the Nizam during the period covered by the review of the Ministers. But it may be at least confidently said that the two Governments differ widely in their methods, and that a thickly peopled territory could not be transferred from one system to the other without a disturbance in the most important circumstances of life being felt by every class of the population. No doubt, the interests of the empire at large, and especially of the adjoining populations, and the character of the administrative system which ultimately takes root in the Nizam's dominions, are considerations germane to such an issue as the Ministers desire to raise. But it would be necessary to make good a very strong case of advantage on the whole to those who would be affected, in order to overbear the weighty presumption which treaties and the actual well-being of the Assigned Districts have established against a change.

10 Your Excellency, in replying to this appeal on the part of the Ministers to the favour of the Crown, has noticed the inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind, while the Nizam, on whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor. In this opinion I entirely concur. You go on to say, that if on His Highness undertaking the government, he should desire to bring the whole of the treaty arrangements between the two Governments under general revision, the British Government will take His Highness's request into consideration. I confirm this intimation on your part on the understanding that in making it you do not in the slightest degree prejudice, by any present engagement, the discretion of the Government of the day to deal as it shall think expedient with any question submitted by the Nizam.

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No 57-Political, dated India Office, London, the 11th May 1899

From—THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council

Having considered in Council the Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned District Administration Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98, my attention has been drawn to the fact that in the year under review no surplus revenue was available for payment to His Highness the Nizam.

2 This result may, no doubt, in a large measure be attributable to the influence exercised by the prevailing scarcity both on the Civil Expenditure in respect of famine relief, and on the Military Commissariat Expenditure, owing to dearness of grain. I observe, however, that the average payments made to the Nizam during the period from 1892-93 to 1896-97, had fallen to Rs 73,192, as compared with an average of Rs 136,311 in the previous twenty years.

3 I cannot regard this state of things as satisfactory, and I commend the matter to the serious consideration of Your Excellency's Government, with a view to the adoption of such measures of economy as may be found practicable, in order to establish the financial position of Berar on a basis which should provide an adequate surplus of revenue over expenditure for payment to the Nizam.

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No 53 C, dated Viceroy's Camp, the 25th April 1902

From—H S BARNES, Esq, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor D W K BARR, C S I, Resident at Hyderabad

In the course of his recent visit to Hyderabad, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at a settlement of the Berar question with His Highness the Nizam. This settlement was the result of informal and private communications that had



for some time been proceeding between His Excellency and His Highness. As there is no official record of these communications, which had been largely conducted by word of mouth, I am now to address you officially on the matter, and to instruct you to place before His Highness the following statement concerning the proposals that were made, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance.

2 There has been no discussion of the Berar question between the British Government and His Highness, since the correspondence that ended with the despatch\* of Lord Salisbury (at that time Secretary of State for India), dated 28th March 1878. On that occasion Lord

\* Copy forwarded with the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 10031, dated the 16th May 1878.

Salisbury, in replying to a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for the restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, stated at length the reasons which prevented Her late Majesty's Government from acceding to any such request. He pointed out that the engagements of Her late Majesty in respect of Berar were to be found only in the two Treaties of 1853 and 1860, that no limitation of time whatever was assigned to the British administration of Berar by either of those Treaties, that a very strong presumption existed against the disturbance of a state of things which was not only sanctioned by Treaty, but was now established by usage, and that this presumption was fortified by a consideration of the actual well-being of the population in the Assigned Districts.

3 At the same time, in thus refusing the request of the Regents, Lord Salisbury went on to say that, should His Highness the Nizam, who was at that time a minor, desire at a later date, after undertaking the government of his State, to bring the whole of the Treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Hyderabad under general revision, the British Government would take the request into consideration, but must reserve to the Government of the day a full discretion to deal with the matter as they might find expedient.

4 This was the starting point of the recent communications, which were conducted with the knowledge and authority of His Majesty's Government, between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Nizam. Understanding that the latter was willing once again to bring the matter under discussion, His Excellency suggested to His Highness the proposals which have since been accepted. It was not sought on either side to revive the controversies of the past. They were regarded as having been determined by the reply of the British Government contained in the aforesaid despatch of Lord Salisbury. The considerations that were already strong in 1878 had manifestly gained, instead of losing, in force during an additional quarter of a century of British administration. They precluded the revival of a request that had even then been rejected without qualification. But this did not render the British Government less willing in 1902 than they had been in 1878 to consider any solution that might conduce to the interests of the Hyderabad administration, to the satisfaction of its Ruler, and to the permanent maintenance of the happy relations that have so long prevailed between the Paramount Power and the Hyderabad State.

5 Although, as had been pointed out by Lord Salisbury, no limit of time was fixed in either of the Treaties of 1853 or 1860 to British administration in the Assigned Districts, and although, in the interests of Berar itself, there was no manifest reason for any change in the existing system, yet there were circumstances in the situation created by the Treaties that seemed to be susceptible of positive improvement in the interests both of the British Government and still more of His Highness the Nizam. It was a consideration of these circumstances, which I am now to recapitulate, that suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the proposals recently put forward by him, and that also commended them to the acceptance of the Nizam.

*Firstly*, it cannot be doubted that the system under which the Assigned Districts of Berar have been administered, according to the terms of the Treaties, as a separate Province under the British Resident at Hyderabad has not been as economical as could be desired. The result of a recent enquiry, ordered by the Government of India, into the civil administration of Berar has shown that,

while it may be possible to introduce certain economies in the existing scale of expenditure in Berar, these economies can only be insignificant, unless accompanied by such a redistribution of administrative authority as will enable the Government of India to incorporate the administration of Berar with that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Such an amalgamation would render possible a reduction of local staffs and establishments, and would finally assimilate the administrative standards of Berar and of the adjacent districts of British India. Hitherto this has been rendered impossible by the Treaties. The desirability of their revision, so as to admit of a change in this respect, is greatly enhanced by the effect that has been produced by the same causes in curtailing the balances paid over from year to year to the Nizam. Thus on both sides there would appear to be the strongest grounds for revising an arrangement that has been shown to be so wasteful of the resources of each.

*Secondly*, there is similar scope for reorganisation and retrenchment, though hitherto prevented by the same reasons, in the case of the military force known as the Hyderabad Contingent. Under the Treaties it has been necessary to maintain this force as a separate unit at a recognised strength in certain stations in His Highness's dominions. The advantages that might accrue from any redistribution of strength, or reduction of numbers, still more from the incorporation of the Contingent with the neighbouring forces of the Indian Army, have been prevented by the Treaties. An arrangement has thus been stereotyped for nearly half a century which, as time has passed and communications have improved, has scarcely been demanded for the adequate protection of His Highness's dominions, whilst it has imposed upon the Government of India a system compatible neither with economy nor with efficiency of administration. It must be to the interest of both parties that some change should be introduced into this situation. Nor will such a change, in all probability, be less welcome to the Nizam, if it is no longer considered necessary to maintain the separate existence or title of a force whose associations are believed to be somewhat invidious to the feelings of the Hyderabad State and its Ruler.

*Thirdly*, while it has been shown to be desirable, in the interests of both parties, that a complete revision should take place of the conditions under which Berar is at present administered and the Hyderabad Contingent maintained, it is even more desirable, in the interests of the Nizam, and is certainly the wish of the British Government, that His Highness should receive from these portions of his territory which have hitherto been assigned a more regular and assured income than that which, under the Treaties, it has hitherto been found possible to pay over to him. The terms of the Treaties in this respect have in no way been departed from, nor has any complaint been received from His Highness as to the nature or amount of the surpluses which from time to time he has received. The Treaties themselves, for the reasons already named, have, however, been fatal to real economy of administration, and, as a consequence, to the payment of large surpluses. The largest surplus that has ever been paid over to His Highness the Nizam in any single year since 1860 was Rs 19,73,000 in 1887-88. In several years, owing to famine or other causes, there has been no surplus at all. The average of the surpluses transferred to Hyderabad during the forty years between 1860 and 1900 amounted only to a fraction under nine lakhs per annum. More recently all chance of a surplus payment to the Nizam for many years to come has been seriously affected, if not altogether destroyed, by the contraction of certain loans, for the repayment of which (capital and interest) the Berar surplus, when there is a surplus, has been made the chief security, viz., (1) the loan of two crores from the Government of India to the Hyderabad State in 1900, and (2) the famine loans amounting to 141 lakhs which have been made by the Government of India to Berar. The interest upon the former, or Hyderabad loan, is fixed at 4 per cent, and it is to be repaid partly by annual payments of 3 lakhs by the Nizam, but in the main by annual instalments of 15 lakhs, towards principal and interest, from the Berar surplus. The interest upon the second, or Berar loans, is 3½ per cent, and they are to be repaid by an annual instalment of 5 lakhs a year from the Berar surplus spread over 28 years. Should there be no surplus in any year or

years, the repayment of these loans will be proportionately postponed. In any case, it is clear that while Berar has for forty years been a source only of fluctuating and precarious revenue to the Hyderabad State, there is no chance, under existing conditions, of any change being effected in this condition of affairs for many years to come and that, even if such economies are introduced by the Government of India as have been shown by the recent enquiry to be possible, it will not be the Nizam, but the Government of India, who will profit by the saving, in the greater rapidity with which their loans will be repaid.

6 These conditions suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the arrangement which he recently communicated to His Highness the Nizam, and which has been accepted by the latter. The present arrangement by which the Berar Districts are assigned to the British Government will be terminated. The sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar is re-affirmed. But His Highness undertakes to grant a lease in perpetuity to the British Government of the districts hitherto assigned, in return for a permanent annual rent of 25 lakhs. The annual rent will not be payable to His Highness in full for several years to come, since a part of it must be devoted to effecting, under an arrangement which will presently be discussed, the liquidation of the loans for which the Berar Revenues have already been made the security. As soon as these loans have been discharged, the annual rent will be payable in full to His Highness the Nizam. For their part the Government of India will in future be at liberty to administer Berar in such manner as they may deem desirable, by amalgamation with adjoining British territory or otherwise. The Hyderabad Contingent will also cease to exist as an independent auxiliary force, its strength in Hyderabad territory will probably be found capable of reduction, and it will be finally incorporated in the Indian Army.

7 It has been the desire of the Government of India in making this proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam. Indeed, his sovereignty over Berar will be not less, but if anything more clearly acknowledged by the grant of a lease than by the cession of an assignment. Although the territories leased from His Highness may hereafter be administered as part of a British Province, the laws of British India will only continue to apply through the exercise of the foreign jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council. Further, His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his willingness, should the Nizam attach value to such a suggestion, to undertake that the flag of His Highness the Nizam shall be flown at the head-quarters of the local administration in Berar upon the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. This is a compliment that is not paid to the Ruler of the Hyderabad State under the existing form of administration.

8 There is one point in connection with the suggested reduction in the Hyderabad Contingent, that was mentioned by His Excellency to the Nizam and which I am instructed to request you to bring again more particularly before the attention of His Highness to whom it was submitted by you as far back as January last, in the first outline of the Viceroy's scheme. It has been proposed that the strength of the Hyderabad Contingent, that is of the Indian troops who will in future be stationed in His Highness's territories, shall be reduced. This is a concession which the Government of India are willing to make if His Highness can *pari passu* see his way to initiate a corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State. These troops consist of 19,500 men, and they cost the Hyderabad Treasury 45 lakhs a year. These numbers appear to be fraught with some peril rather than with any material advantage to the State, while the annual charge entailed is an expensive and unnecessary burden. The Government of India are animated solely by a regard for the best interests of the Nizam himself and of his State, in suggesting that a substantial reduction should be made in the strength of this irregular force. The proposal of the Viceroy was that the number of troops in Hyderabad territory, who are at present comprised in the Hyderabad Contingent, *i.e.*, 6,800 men, should be reduced to 4,500—5,000 men, to be maintained in future at a reduced number of stations, and that the Nizam's irregular forces should be simultaneously reduced to 12,000, or, if His Highness is agreeable, to 10,000 men.

9 Different alternatives have been placed before His Highness for making to him an annual payment of rent pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad and Berar loans. The arrangement that appeared to be most satisfactory would be the payment to him of an immediate cash benefit of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs a year for 20 years, and of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs a year in the 21st and following years, culminating in the full 25 lakhs after both the loans had been fully repaid, which would be in about 30 years. These payments would be made concurrently with the continuous liquidation of the loans, and His Highness would continue to pay to the Government of India the 3 lakhs a year which he has undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad loan until it is fully repaid. Under this arrangement the annual rent of 25 lakhs would be thus distributed —

- (a) To the Nizam,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs for 20 years,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs from the 21st year till the loans had been fully repaid, thereafter 25 lakhs,
- (b) Towards the Berar loans, 10 lakhs for about 20 years,
- (c) Towards the Hyderabad loan,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs

The 10 lakhs a year would discharge the Berar loans, principal and interest in a fraction under 20 years, and the  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, with His Highness the Nizam's 3 lakhs a year, making  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in all, would discharge the Hyderabad loan in a fraction over 30 years. By these means His Highness would receive in the next 30 years a total sum of 295 lakhs, loans amounting to 341 lakhs being in the meantime discharged. The Government of India in fact in return for the lease of Berar will undertake to provide from its revenues and from their own resources a total sum of 636 lakhs in 30 years, and will promise to His Highness an assured income of 25 lakhs a year afterwards. If the surpluses in the future were not to exceed the average of the last 40 years, namely, 9 lakhs a year, that sum, even with the 3 lakhs payable towards the Hyderabad loan by His Highness, would not suffice to pay the interest on the two loans, and there would be nothing available either for the repayment of the principal or for payment to the Nizam. These calculations are, it is hoped, sufficient to show that the arrangement which has been proposed is conceived in a spirit of no small generosity to the Nizam. Should His Highness, in order to secure a larger immediate annual benefit, desire to spread the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal to that effect. Their desire is to place the contemplated pecuniary advantage in the possession of His Highness in such form as may be most agreeable to him.

10 I am to instruct you to place the contents of this letter before His Highness the Nizam, and, in requesting from him an official confirmation of the proposals to which he has already signified his assent, to invite from him an expression of opinion on the points mentioned in the letter upon which his final opinion still remains to be sought. When His Highness's reply has been received, I will then forward to you a formal agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally agreed upon, for the joint signature of His Highness and of the Viceroy, or of their several representatives.

11 In conclusion, I am to convey the grateful recognition of the Governor-General in Council of the extreme friendliness and courtesy which have been displayed by His Highness the Nizam in the negotiations that have thus happily terminated, and to express a hope that the settlement arrived at, which is equally honourable to both parties, and which has been framed in the best interests of each, will not merely remove the only shadow that has ever appeared to fall upon the relations of the Government of India and the Hyderabad State in the past, but will tend to place them for all time upon a footing of undisturbed confidence and amity.

No 33-C, dated Hyderabad, the 17th July 1902

From—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR DAVID BARR, K C S I, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 53-C, dated the 25th April 1902, instructing me to place before His Highness the

Nizam a statement concerning the proposals that were made by His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his visit to Hyderabad, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance of the settlement verbally made as the result of informal and private communications between His Excellency and His Highness

2 On the receipt of your instructions, I addressed the Minister to His Highness the Nizam in a letter No 4 P, dated the 7th May 1902, of which a copy is attached. Considerable delay occurred before I received the reply to this letter—due probably to the fact that His Highness the Nizam was anxious to collect the views of his Minister and principal nobles and officials before committing himself to an opinion on the points referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter, on which an expression of His Highness's views was sought

3 I have now the honour to submit (in original) a letter No 3 C, dated the 14th July 1902, from His Highness's Minister to my address, replying to my letter No 4 P, dated the 7th May 1902. This letter, written by command of His Highness the Nizam, states that His Highness formally accepts and officially confirms the agreement made between His Excellency the Viceroy and himself, with regard to the lease in perpetuity of Berar for a permanent annual rent of Rs 25 lakhs. Having thus formally confirmed His Highness's acceptance of the agreement made with His Excellency the Viceroy—the Minister's letter proceeds to discuss the points mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9 of my letter No 4-P, dated the 7th May 1902, and to communicate, as invited, an expression of His Highness's opinion on those points, and concludes with the formulation of certain requests which are left to the final decision of the Government of India—while His Highness's assent to the new agreement is not conditional on that decision

4 I will await the further orders of the Government of India before offering any remarks on the requests made, as I believe they are of a nature which the Government of India are prepared to deal with separately from the actual terms of the new agreement which are in no way involved by their consideration. I would, however, observe that I have ascertained that the allusion in paragraph 5 of the Minister's letter to "clauses 2 and 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, in so far as they apply to the Hyderabad Contingent", is merely intended to apply to that portion of Article 3 of the Treaty, wherein it is agreed that, "whenever the services of the said Contingent may be required they shall be afforded at all times to His Highness the Nizam fully and promptly throughout his whole Dominions, etc."

It is clearly understood by His Highness's Minister that the new agreement does not abrogate any of the treaties now in force between the Government of India and His Highness the Nizam

No 4 P\*, dated Ootacamund, the 7th May 1902

From—The HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL D W K BARR, C S I, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The MAHARAJA PLSHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, Minister to His Highness the Nizam

In the course of his recent visit to Hyderabad, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at a settlement of the Berar question with His Highness the Nizam. This settlement was the result of informal and private communications that had for some time been proceeding between His Excellency and His Highness. As there is no official record of these communications, which had been largely conducted by word of mouth, I have now the honour to address you on the matter, and to request you to place before His Highness the following statement concerning the proposals that were made, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance

2 There has been no discussion of the Berar question between the British Government and His Highness, since the correspondence that ended with the despatch of Lord Salisbury (at that time Secretary of State for India), dated

28th March 1878 On that occasion Lord Salisbury, in replying to a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for the restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, stated at length the reasons which prevented Her late Majesty's Government from acceding to any such request. He pointed out that the engagements of Her late Majesty in respect of Berar were to be found only in the two Treaties of 1853 and 1860, that no limitation of time whatever was assigned to the British administration of Berar by either of those Treaties, that a very strong presumption existed against the disturbance of a state of things which was not only sanctioned by Treaty, but was now established by usage, and that this presumption was fortified by a consideration of the actual well-being of the population in the Assigned Districts.

3 At the same time in thus refusing the request of the Regents, Lord Salisbury went on to say that, should His Highness the Nizam, who was at that time a minor, desire at a later date, after undertaking the government of his State, to bring the whole of the Treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Hyderabad under general revision, the British Government would take the request into consideration, but must reserve to the Government of the day a full discretion to deal with the matter as they might find expedient.

4 This was the starting point of the recent communications, which were conducted with the knowledge and authority of His Majesty's Government, between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Nizam. Understanding that the latter was willing once again to bring the matter under discussion, His Excellency suggested to His Highness the proposals which have since been accepted. It was not sought on either side to revive the controversies of the past. They were regarded as having been determined by the reply of the British Government contained in the aforesaid despatch of Lord Salisbury. The considerations that were already strong in 1878 had manifestly gained, instead of losing, in force during an additional quarter of a century of British administration. They precluded the revival of a request that had even then been rejected without qualification. But this did not render the British Government less willing in 1902 than they had been in 1878 to consider any solution that might conduce to the interests of the Hyderabad administration, to the satisfaction of its Ruler, and to the permanent maintenance of the happy relations that have so long prevailed between the Paramount Power and the Hyderabad State.

5 Although, as had been pointed out by Lord Salisbury, no limit of time was fixed in either of the Treaties of 1853 or 1860 to British administration in the Assigned Districts, and although, in the interests of Berar itself, there was no manifest reason for any change in the existing system, yet there were circumstances in the situation created by the Treaties that seemed to be susceptible of positive improvement in the interests both of the British Government and still more of His Highness the Nizam. It was a consideration of these circumstances, which I am now to recapitulate, that suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the proposals recently put forward by him, and that also commended them to the acceptance of the Nizam.

*Firstly*,—it cannot be doubted that the system under which the Assigned Districts of Berar have been administered according to the terms of the Treaties, as a separate Province under the British Resident at Hyderabad has not been as economical as could be desired. The result of a recent enquiry, ordered by the Government of India into the civil administration of Berar has shown that, while it may be possible to introduce certain economies in the existing scale of expenditure in Berar, these economies can only be insignificant, unless accompanied by such a redistribution of administrative authority as will enable the Government of India to incorporate the administration of Berar with that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Such an amalgamation would render possible a reduction of local staffs and establishments, and would finally assimilate the administrative standards of Berar and of the adjacent districts of British India. Hitherto this has been rendered impossible by the Treaties. The desirability of their revision, so as to admit of a change in this respect is greatly enhanced by the effect that has been produced by the same causes in curtailing the balances paid over from



year to year to the Nizam. Thus on both sides there would appear to be the strongest grounds for revising an arrangement that has been shown to be so wasteful of the resources of each.

*Secondly*,—there is similar scope for reorganisation and retrenchment, though hitherto prevented by the same reasons, in the case of the Military force known as the Hyderabad Contingent. Under the Treaties it has been necessary to maintain this force as a separate unit at a recognised strength in certain stations in His Highness's Dominions. The advantages that might accrue from any redistribution of strength, or reduction of numbers, still more from the incorporation of the Contingent with the neighbouring forces of the Indian Army, have been prevented by the Treaties. An arrangement has thus been stereotyped for nearly half a century, which, as time has passed and communications have improved, has scarcely been demanded for the adequate protection of His Highness's Dominions, whilst it has imposed upon the Government of India a system compatible neither with economy nor with efficiency of administration. It must be to the interest of both parties that some change should be introduced into this situation. Nor will such a change, in all probability, be less welcome to His Highness the Nizam, if it is no longer considered necessary to maintain the separate existence or title of a force whose associations are believed to be somewhat invidious to the feelings of the Hyderabad State and its Ruler.

*Thirdly*,—while it has been shown to be desirable, in the interests of both parties, that a complete revision should take place of the conditions under which Berar is at present administered and the Hyderabad Contingent maintained, it is even more desirable, in the interests of the Nizam, and is certainly the wish of the British Government, that His Highness should receive from those portions of his territory which have hitherto been assigned, a more regular and assured income than that which, under the Treaties, it has hitherto been found possible to pay over to him. The terms of the Treaties in this respect have in no way been departed from, nor has any complaint been received from His Highness as to the nature or amount of the surpluses which from time to time he has received. The Treaties themselves, for the reasons already named, have, however, been fatal to real economy of administration, and, as a consequence, to the payment of large surpluses. The largest surplus that has ever been paid over to His Highness the Nizam in any single year since 1860 was Rs 19,73,000 in 1887-88. In several years owing to famine or other causes there has been no surplus at all. The average of the surpluses transferred to Hyderabad during the forty years between 1860 and 1900 amounted only to a fraction under nine lakhs per annum. More recently all chance of a surplus payment to the Nizam for many years to come has been seriously affected, if not altogether destroyed by the contraction of certain loans, for the repayment of which (capital and interest) the Berar surplus, when there is a surplus, has been made the chief security, viz—(1) the loan of two crores from the Government of India to the Hyderabad State in 1900, and (2) the famine loans amounting to 141 lakhs which have been made by the Government of India to Berar. The interest upon the former, or Hyderabad loan, is fixed at 4 per cent and it is to be repaid partly by annual payments of 3 lakhs by the Nizam, but in the main by annual instalments of 15 lakhs, towards principal and interest from the Berar surplus. The interest upon the second, or Berar loans, is 3½ per cent, and they are to be repaid by an annual instalment of 5 lakhs a year from the Berar surplus spread over 28 years. Should there be no surplus in any year or years, the repayment of these loans will be proportionately postponed. In any case, it is clear that while Berar has for forty years been a source only of fluctuating and precarious revenue to the Hyderabad State, there is no chance, under existing conditions, of any change being effected in this condition of affairs for many years to come and that, even if such economies are introduced by the Government of India as have been shown by the recent enquiry to be possible, it will not be His Highness the Nizam but the Government of India who will profit by the saving, in the greater rapidity with which their loans will be repaid.

6 These conditions suggested to His Excellency the arrangement which he recently communicated to His Highness the Nizam, and which has been

accepted by the latter. The present arrangement by which the Berar Districts are assigned to the British Government will be terminated. The sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar is re-affirmed. But His Highness undertakes to grant a lease in perpetuity to the British Government of the districts hitherto assigned, in return for a permanent annual rent of 25 lakhs. The annual rent will not be payable to His Highness in full for several years to come, since a part of it must be devoted to effecting, under an arrangement which will presently be discussed, the liquidation of the loans for which the Berar Revenues have already been made the security. As soon as these loans have been discharged the annual rent will be payable in full to His Highness the Nizam. For their part the Government of India will in future be at liberty to administer Berar in such manner as they may deem desirable, by amalgamation with adjoining British territory or otherwise. The Hyderabad Contingent will also cease to exist as an independent auxiliary force, its strength in Hyderabad territory will probably be found capable of reduction, and it will be finally incorporated in the Indian Army.

7 It has been the desire of the Government of India in making this proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam. Indeed, his sovereignty over Berar will be not less, but if anything more clearly acknowledged by the grant of a lease than by the cession of an assignment. Although the territories leased from His Highness may hereafter be administered as part of a British Province, the laws of British India will only continue to apply through the exercise of the foreign jurisdiction of the Governor General in Council. Further, His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his willingness, should the Nizam attach value to such a suggestion, to undertake that the flag of His Highness the Nizam shall be flown at the head quarters of the local administration in Berar upon the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. This is a compliment that is not paid to the Ruler of the Hyderabad State under the existing form of administration.

8 There is one point in connection with the suggested reduction in the Hyderabad Contingent, that was mentioned by His Excellency to the Nizam, and which I am to request you to bring again more particularly before the attention of His Highness to whom it was submitted by me as far back as January last, in the first outline of the Viceroy's scheme. It has been proposed that the strength of the Hyderabad Contingent, that is of the Indian troops who will in future be stationed in His Highness's territories, shall be reduced. This is a concession which the Government of India are willing to make if His Highness can *pari passu* see his way to initiate a corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State. These troops consist of 19,500 men, and they cost the Hyderabad Treasury 45 lakhs a year. Their numbers appear to be fraught with some peril rather than with any material advantage to the State, while the annual charge entailed is an expensive and unnecessary burden. The Government of India are animated solely by a regard for the best interests of the Nizam himself and of his State, in suggesting that a substantial reduction should be made in the strength of this irregular force. The proposal of the Viceroy was that the number of troops in Hyderabad territory, who are at present comprised in the Hyderabad Contingent, *i.e.*, 6,800 men, should be reduced to 4,500—5,000 men, to be maintained in future at a reduced number of stations, and that the Nizam's irregular forces should be simultaneously reduced to 12,000 or, if His Highness is agreeable, to 10,000 men.

9 Different alternatives have been placed before His Highness for making to him an annual payment of rent pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad and Berar loans. The arrangement that appeared to be most satisfactory would be the payment to him of an immediate cash benefit of 6½ lakhs a year for 20 years and of 16½ lakhs a year in the 21st and following years, culminating in the full 25 lakhs after both the loans had been fully repaid, which would be in about 30 years. These payments would be made concurrently with the continuous liquidation of the loans, and His Highness would continue to pay to the Government of India the 3 lakhs a year which he has undertaken to contribute towards



the Hyderabad loan until it is fully repaid Under this arrangement the annual rent of 25 lakhs would be thus distributed

- (a) To the Nizam,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs for 20 years  $16\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs from the 21st year till the loans had been fully repaid thereafter 25 lakhs,
- (b) Towards the Berar loans, 10 lakhs for about 20 years,
- (c) Towards the Hyderabad loan,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs

The 10 lakhs a year would discharge the Berar loans, principal and interest, in a fraction under 20 years and the  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, with His Highness the Nizam's 3 lakhs a year, making  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in all, would discharge the Hyderabad loan in a fraction over 30 years By these means His Highness would receive in the next 30 years a total sum of 295 lakhs, loans amounting to 341 lakhs being in the meantime discharged The Government of India in fact in return for the lease of Berar will undertake to provide from its revenues and from their own resources a total sum of 636 lakhs in 30 years, and will promise to His Highness an assured income of 25 lakhs a year afterwards If the surpluses in the future were not to exceed the average of the last 40 years, *namely* 9 lakhs a year, that sum, even with the 3 lakhs payable towards the Hyderabad loan by His Highness, would not suffice to pay the interest on the two loans, and there would be nothing available either for the repayment of the principal or for payment to the Nizam These calculations are, it is hoped, sufficient to show that the arrangement which has been proposed is conceived in a spirit of no small generosity to the Nizam Should His Highness, in order to secure a large immediate benefit, desire to spread the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal to that effect Their desire is to place the contemplated pecuniary advantage in the possession of His Highness in such form as may be most agreeable to him

10 I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to lay the contents of this letter before His Highness the Nizam and, in requesting from him an official confirmation of the proposals to which he has already signified his assent, to invite from His Highness an expression of opinion on the points upon which his final opinion still remains to be sought I would, therefore, beg you to submit this letter to His Highness and to explain that the points on which His Excellency the Viceroy invites an expression of opinion are contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 When His Highness's reply is received I shall have the honour to submit it for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy, and, in due course, a formal agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally agreed upon will be forwarded for the joint signature of His Highness and of the Viceroy, or of their several representatives

11 In conclusion, I am to convey the grateful recognition of the Governor-General in Council of the extreme friendliness and courtesy which have been displayed by His Highness the Nizam in the negotiations that have thus happily terminated, and to express a hope that the settlement arrived at which is equally honourable to both parties, and which has been framed in the best interests of each, will not merely remove the only shadow that has ever appeared to fall upon the relations of the Government of India and Hyderabad State in the past, but will tend to place them for all time upon a footing of undisturbed confidence and amity

No 3-C, dated Hyderabad, the 14th July 1902

From—MAHARAJA KISHEN PRSHAD, Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,

To—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR DAVID BARR, K C S I, Resident at Hyderabad

I duly submitted to His Highness your confidential letter No 4 P, dated Ootacamund, 7th May 1902, regarding the settlement of the Berar question arrived at between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness

2. I am now commanded by His Highness to reply to your letter above cited

3 His Highness formally accepts and officially confirms the agreement verbally made between His Excellency the Viceroy and himself with regard to the lease in perpetuity of Berar for a permanent annual rent of Rs 25 lakhs

4 I now proceed to answer paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter under acknowledgment, and these paragraphs may be summarised as follows —

- (a) The reduction in numbers of the Hyderabad Contingent troops, and their maintenance in future at a reduced number of stations, as also the final incorporation of these troops in the Indian Army
- (b) A corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State
- (c) The manner in which the annual rent of 25 lakhs is to be paid, pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad loan and the Berar Famine loan

5 I am commanded by His Highness to say that he understands that, whatever change may be made in the number and designation of the troops maintained hereafter by the Government of India in Hyderabad territory, the terms contained in clauses 2 and 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, in so far as they apply to the Hyderabad Contingent, will be strictly observed and maintained in respect of the troops of the Indian Army stationed in His Highness's Dominions, and paid from the Revenues of Berar

6 His Highness highly appreciates the kind advice given by the Government of India in connection with the reduction in the number of irregular troops. This is a matter which, as you are aware, has been engaging His Highness's attention for some time past, and the reductions already effected have been officially intimated to the Hon'ble the Resident from time to time—*vide* correspondence ending with my letter No 1341, dated the 12th September 1900. His Highness, while accepting the advice of the Government of India, and agreeing with them as to the necessity of reducing the existing strength of the Hyderabad irregular troops, desires to point out that the reduction of these troops involves many delicate and difficult questions. His Highness, however, agrees that, after carefully considering the requirements of the city and the districts, he will, if possible, reduce the number to 12,000 men, when this reduction can be carried out with due regard to the claims of those who are employed, and without causing dissatisfaction and discontent.

7 The point dealt with in paragraph 9 is connected to a certain extent with the views expressed in sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 5, as also in paragraph 6 of your letter. His Highness has no hesitation in accepting the proposed arrangement as regards the annual payment of the rent, and His Highness's Government will continue to pay to the Government of India the three lakhs a year which they have undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad loan, until it is fully repaid. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 9 of your letter, His Highness would wish to secure a larger immediate benefit resulting from the proposal of spreading the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next thirty years. If this can be done, His Highness will feel greatly obliged. But at the same time His Highness desires to reserve the right of making larger payments than the instalments that may be fixed upon, or of paying off the whole balance of the loan, should he, at any time, be in a position to do so.

8 I am, however, to request that the actual amount of instalments to be paid in liquidation of the two loans, may be left undetermined until a decision is arrived at as to the exact amount of the Famine loan now due by the Berar Province to the Government of India. In this connection I am desired by His Highness to point out that a large reserve balance of something like thirty lakhs is always kept in the Berar Treasuries to meet current expenses. This reserve balance pertains to the surplus payable to His Highness's Government according to the terms of the Treaty of 1853, and I am to enquire whether the amount of this reserve balance has been deducted from the loan received by Berar from the Government of India. Further, as some proportion of the famine expenditure in Berar is represented by public works which will remain

as an asset, I am to enquire whether the value of these works has been deducted from the famine debt of the Province. His Highness earnestly hopes that, in view of the fact that he has been made liable for the Berar famine loan, the point he has now urged will receive the most favourable consideration of the Government of India.

9 There are a few other points which require settlement, and these I mention below —

- (1) In good seasons or in bad seasons the amount of rent now fixed, *viz*, Rs 25 lakhs per annum, should be regularly paid to His Highness's Government
- (2) His Highness's Government should be absolved from all future responsibility, financial or otherwise, should unhappily any famines occur in the Berar Province
- (3) His Highness's Government should also be absolved, as heretofore, from responsibility for payment of certain *chauth* allowances and pensions mentioned in Article 6 of the Treaty, dated 31st December 1860
- (4) When the number of stations of the Hyderabad Contingent troops are reduced, the lands, etc., of such stations should revert to His Highness's Government
- (5) Should the Hyderabad Contingent troops be incorporated in the Indian Army, all free Rumnahs hitherto granted to these troops should revert to His Highness's Government

10 I have kept paragraph 7 of your letter to answer at the last. His Highness is extremely obliged to His Excellency the Viceroy for his proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam over Berar. His Highness accepts with pleasure the suggestion made that his flag should be flown at the headquarters of the local administration in Berar on the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. His Highness, however, should be further obliged if these ceremonies were also observed on the occasions of the *Eed ul Fitr* (Ramzan) and *Eed-uz-Zoha* (Bukkur Eed), and if on all these occasions *Khutbas* were read in the mosques.

11 I am to state that the requests made in this letter are left to the final decision of the Government of India, and that His Highness's assent to the new agreement is not conditional on that decision. I am also to express the fullest reliance of His Highness's Government on receiving the most friendly and liberal treatment at the hands of the Government of India.

12 In conclusion His Highness desires to tender to His Excellency the Viceroy and to yourself his most cordial thanks for the great friendliness and courtesy that have been shown to him in bringing to an amicable settlement this most important matter, and to express His Highness's earnest hope that this settlement will tend to promote and strengthen the happy relations which have always existed between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State.

No 4293 I-B, dated Simla, the 30th September 1902

From—H S BARNES, Esq, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR D W K BARR, K C S I, Resident at Hyderabad

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 33 C, dated the 17th July 1902, forwarding a copy of the Minister's letter (No 3 C, dated the 14th July) formally accepting, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, the proposals contained in paragraph 6 of my letter No 53 C, dated the 25th April last, for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees.

2 I am now to forward in duplicate, for execution by yourself and the Minister, a formal\* Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon. After the execution of the Agreement, both copies of it should be returned to this office for ratification by His Excellency the Viceroy, and one of the copies will then be forwarded to you for delivery to the Durbar.

For the Agreement see enclosure in Lieutenant Colonel Sir D. Barr's letter No. 67 C dated the 5th November 1902; which follows

3 You will notice that the Agreement contains a reference to Article 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, which meets the wishes of His Highness the Nizam as stated in the 5th paragraph of the Minister's letter of the 14th July, and as explained in the 4th paragraph of your letter under reply. Article 2 of the Treaty of 1853 is not affected by the new Agreement, and as regards Article 3, while it is an essential part of the settlement now made that the troops maintained in lieu of the Hyderabad Contingent shall be no longer controlled through the Resident, the Government of India readily agree that the services of these troops, if required, shall be fully and promptly afforded at all times to His Highness the Nizam throughout his dominions.

4 The Government of India have learnt with pleasure that His Highness the Nizam accepts their advice as to the need of a reduction in the number of his irregular troops, and they note with much satisfaction that he agrees to diminish them, if possible, to 12,000 men. It is recognised that the promise of so considerable a reduction will require time for its complete fulfilment. But you should point out to His Highness the importance of taking some immediate steps to carry out the measure to which he has now signified his assent, since upon this reduction depends the corresponding reduction that the Government of India desire to effect in the number of their troops stationed in His Highness's dominions. The Government of India confidently hope that His Highness's Government will approach the matter without delay in a business-like spirit, and will lose no time in devising the means for effecting a reform of so much financial benefit to the State.

5 I am now to communicate to you the decision of the Government of India upon the other requests that are contained in the Minister's letter. The Government of India readily agree to the proposal in paragraph 7 of the Minister's letter that a larger immediate annual benefit should be secured to His Highness by spreading the payments to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, and in view of the reduction in the Berar famine loans which will be referred to later on, they propose that the distribution of the rent of 25 lakhs should be as follows until these loans and the Hyderabad loan are repaid —

10 lakhs to His Highness the Nizam

7 „ towards the Berar loans

8 „ towards the Hyderabad loan

The last-named payment is, of course, in addition to the 3 lakhs per annum which His Highness has agreed to pay from Hyderabad revenues. The effect of these payments in extinguishing the loans will be explained later. I am to add that there will be no objection to His Highness making larger repayments of the principal of these loans when he is in a position to do so, provided this is not done by incurring fresh loans, but the Government of India will require six months' previous notice of the amount of such excess repayment, and of the date upon which it will be made.

6 In paragraph 8 of his letter the Minister asks that the reserve or working balance in the Berar treasuries, and also the value of the public works constructed out of the famine expenditure, may be deducted from the Berar famine loans. As regards the first part of his request, I am to explain that, while it is true that a part of the cash balance in Berar has been built up out of the surplus revenue, to which the Nizam's Government was entitled, the actual cash balance consists not only of the unpaid portion of the surplus, but of the balances of Local funds, of Judicial and Revenue deposits, and of other sums held on behalf of persons other than Government. Even, therefore, on the assumption that the Nizam has a claim to a portion of the balance, it is reasonable to hold that only so much of the cash balance as represents the

unpaid portion of past surpluses can rightly be credited in deduction of the famine loans. There is, however, equal force in the argument that the Nizam is not ceding Berar, but is merely consenting to certain improvements in the existing arrangements, and that since a working balance was necessary and would have been retained under the old assignment, it is equally necessary and should, therefore, be retained for the working of the new lease. Nevertheless the Government of India, in their anxiety to deal in this matter with the Nizam's Government in a spirit of the utmost liberality and in a way which shall admit of no criticism or dispute, have decided to make to His Highness a full and ample payment in satisfaction of all actual or possible claims. The sum that they are prepared to hand over is the whole of the actual cash balance on the date upon which the new settlement will come into force. It is proposed that this should be the 1st October next. The amount of the actual cash balance of Berar on that date, which, as will be shown presently, may not improbably amount to 40 lakhs, will be communicated to you for His Highness's information, and the whole amount will be taken in reduction of the Berar famine loans.

7 The above remarks will have made clear that the second request of His Highness, namely, that the value of the famine works that have been constructed from the famine expenditure should also be taken as a set off against the famine loans, is one with which the Government of India have not found it possible to comply. It is open to them to contend that the normal cost of these works is for the most part a mere forestallment of expenditure which would probably have been undertaken later if the need for famine expenditure had not hurried it on. But, on the other hand, in any well regulated administration the cost of famines should ordinarily be met from the surplus of past years, and in the case of Berar the whole of the surplus (including, under the present orders, the working balance) having been made over to the Nizam, the latter cannot fairly expect to receive credit also for the value of works the cost of which forms a proper charge against that surplus. It must be recollected that the true value of famine works is always difficult to ascertain, and it is estimated by the Public Works Department of the Government of India that in Berar their value will not exceed about 11½ lakhs, since many of the works begun will never be completed, while others, such as railway embankments, will probably be destroyed before they can be used. Moreover, the Government of India are unable to recognise any difference of principle between these works and other public works constructed in the past from the revenues of Berar, the value of which will also remain in the province. For these reasons, it is impossible to accede to this request of His Highness, apart from, or outside of, the general settlement which has been proffered in the preceding paragraph.

8 I am to enclose statements showing particulars of the transactions up to the present date connected with the principal of (1) the Berar famine loans, and (2) the Hyderabad loan. It will be seen that the former loans have already been reduced to 116 lakhs. If the cash balance on the 1st October amounts to 40 lakhs, as is not improbable, these loans will be reduced further to about 76 lakhs, and by the proposed payment of 7 lakhs a year they will be discharged with interest in about 14 years. From the 15th year therefore, on the supposition above made as to the amount of the cash balance at the beginning of October, the cash payment to the Nizam will be increased from 10 lakhs per annum, as stated in paragraph 5, to 17 lakhs per annum. This increase will occur sooner if the cash balance of October is higher than 40 lakhs, and later if the cash balance is lower. The balance of the Hyderabad loan, 185 lakhs, by the annual payment of 11 lakhs (8 lakhs from the annual Berar rent and 3 lakhs from Hyderabad revenues), will be completely discharged with interest in about 29 years, after which His Highness will receive the full rent of 25 lakhs per annum. As the new Agreement is to have effect from the 1st October 1902, the Government of India are willing to agree that the first payment and distribution of the 25 lakhs in the manner proposed should be made on the 1st April 1903, and thereafter on the 1st April in each year. It is hoped that this arrangement will prove agreeable to His Highness, and will prove to him the sincerity of the Government of India's desire to conclude this settlement with a due regard to his wishes, and on generous as well as equitable terms. It will be

understood that the periods mentioned in this paragraph for the liquidation of the loans are approximate only. The actual process of liquidation will be as follows from the 7 lakhs to be paid on the 1st of April of each year towards the Berar famine loans, the amount of interest due and unpaid up to that date will be first discharged, and the balance will be credited to the principal of the loans, the process continuing until the annual credits to principal have discharged the whole of the loans. The annual payment of 11 lakhs towards the Hyderabad loan will be similarly distributed every year between interest and principal till the whole principal is repaid.

9 As regards the points discussed in paragraph 9 of the Minister's letter, the Government of India agree to proposals 1, 2 and 3. It was always intended that, under the new settlement, the responsibility for future famine expenditure should rest upon the Government of India, and the new Agreement does not affect the provisions of the Treaty of 1860 in regard to the payment of the Chouth allowances and pensions, which are mentioned in Article 6 of that Treaty. The Government of India also agree that, if the number of stations now occupied by the Hyderabad Contingent is reduced, the lands hitherto occupied by the troops in the abandoned stations will revert to His Highness, subject to the reservation of all private rights in such lands. Similarly, all free rumnahs at the stations that may be given up will also revert to His Highness's Government, but in any stations that may be retained, it is considered that the free rumnahs hitherto attached to them should continue to be available as heretofore for the use of the troops. The above-named reversion will, of course, not apply to the station of Ellichpur in Berar, which, in common with the whole of that province, will remain exclusively under British administration.

10 As His Highness the Nizam accepts the concession which had been proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Government of India will issue orders that his flag shall be flown at the head-quarters of the Berar Administration on the anniversary of His Highness's birthday, and that a salute shall be fired in his honour on the same occasion. But they are of opinion that it is not desirable that these ceremonies should also be observed on the occasions of the Id-ul-Fitr and the Id-us-Zoha, or that Khutbas should be read in the mosques. The concession that was suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy is an innovation in Berar itself, and is without precedent in any other territories similarly administered by the British Government. Moreover, His Excellency's desire in making the proposal was specially to associate the compliment with His Highness the present Nizam, an object that will not be attained by the wider proposals now submitted, which the Government of India are accordingly reluctant to sanction.

11 In conclusion, I am to ask you to convey to His Highness the Nizam the Governor-General in Council's cordial acknowledgments of the friendly spirit in which His Highness has participated in these negotiations and his hearty congratulations upon their successful termination.

#### BERAR FAMINE LOANS

<i>Advances—</i>	<i>Rs</i>
First instalment, 1899-00	55,36,798
Second instalment, 1900-01	85,58,810
<b>Total of loan on 1st April 1901</b>	<b>1,40,95,608</b>
<i>Repayments of principal—</i>	
In April 1901	5,00,000
In April 1902	5,00,000
In June 1902	15,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,00,000</b>
<b>Balance of principal outstanding</b>	<b>1,15,95,608</b>

#### HYDERABAD LOAN

Total advances of which the last was made in July 1901	2,00,00,000
Repayment of principal from Berar surplus in April 1902	15,00,000
<b>Balance of principal outstanding</b>	<b>1,85,00,000</b>



No 67-C, dated Hyderabad, the 5th November 1902

From—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR D W K BARR, K C S I, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4293 I -B, dated the 30th September 1902, forwarding, in duplicate, for execution by myself and the Minister, a formal Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees

2 I have now the honour to return the Agreement, in duplicate, executed by myself and the Minister to His Highness the Nizam

3 The Agreement was signed by us, this day, in the presence of Major Wolseley Haig, my First Assistant, and Mr Faridoonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to the Minister

4 I enclose a copy of my letter to the Minister, No 54-C, dated the 11th October 1902, with which, as authorised by you, I forwarded confidentially, for the information of His Highness the Nizam, a printed copy of your letter No 4293 I -B, dated the 30th September 1902

No 54 C, dated the 11th October 1902

From—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR D W K BARR, K C S I, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—MAHARAJA PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, Minister to His Highness the Nizam

1 I had the honour of submitting, for the consideration of the Government of India, a copy of your letter No 3-C, dated the 14th July 1902, formally accepting, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, the proposals contained in paragraph 6 of my letter No 4 P, dated the 6th May 1902, for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government, for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees, and I now enclose *confidentially*, for the information of His Highness, a copy of a letter No 4293 I -B, dated the 30th September 1902, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to my address, together with enclosures, *viz*, a copy of the Agreement, referred to in that letter, and a statement of the Berar Famine loan

2 I would beg you to lay these papers before His Highness, and after obtaining his orders, to inform me on what date it will be convenient to you to execute with me the formal Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon

Memorandum of Agreement between the British Government on the one part and the Hyderabad State on the other part, concluded by LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR DAVID WILLIAM KEITH BARR, K C S I, I S C, duly authorised by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council for that purpose, and by the MAHARAJA PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, Minister to His Highness the Nizam, on behalf of the Hyderabad State

Whereas by the Treaties concluded between the British Government and the Hyderabad State on the 21st May 1853 and the 26th December 1860, the Berar districts were assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus, if any, from the Assigned Districts being paid to His Highness the Nizam

And whereas the British Government and His Highness the Nizam desire to improve this arrangement

And whereas it is inexpedient in the interests of economy that the Assigned Districts should continue to be managed as a separate administration or the Hyderabad Contingent as a separate force

And whereas it is also desirable that His Highness the Nizam should receive a fixed instead of a fluctuating and uncertain income from the Assigned Districts

The following terms are hereby agreed upon between the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council and the Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung Nizam of Hyderabad —

- (1) His Highness the Nizam, whose sovereignty over the Assigned Districts is re-affirmed, leases them to the British Government in perpetuity in consideration of the payment to him by the British Government of a fixed and perpetual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum,
- (2) The British Government, while retaining the full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority in the Assigned Districts which they enjoy under the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, shall be at liberty, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in those Treaties, to administer the Assigned Districts in such manner as they may deem desirable, and also to redistribute, reduce, reorganise and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent, as they may think fit, due provision being made as stipulated by Article 3 of the Treaty of 1853 for the protection of His Highness's Dominions

D W K BARR  
KISHEN PERSHAD

Hyderabad Residency, the fifth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and two, corresponding to the third day of Shaban in the year of the Hijra one thousand, three hundred and twenty

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India

By order,  
(Sd ) LOUIS W DANE,  
*Offg Secy to the Govt of India  
in the Foreign Department*

FORT WILLIAM,  
*The 16th December 1902*

Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 1-C, dated Viceroy's Camp, the 13th November 1902

We have the honour to forward to Your Lordship a complete copy of the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Minister of His Highness the Nizam, concerning the future administration of Berar, and also of the Agreement that has been concluded on the subject between Sir D Barr, our Resident at Hyderabad, on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the one hand, and the Maharaja Peshkar Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Minister to His Highness the Nizam, on behalf of the Hyderabad State on the other

2 The negotiations that have thus reached a happy termination were inaugurated, with the full knowledge and sanction of Your Lordship, towards the end of the year 1901. An interchange of friendly and confidential opinions ensued between the representatives of the Government of India and of the Nizam and His Excellency the Viceroy, who had some time previously accepted an invitation from His Highness to visit Hyderabad in the spring of the present year, was able, while there in the month of April, to complete the negotiations in personal conference with His Highness. The succeeding interval has been occupied in working out the details of the new arrangement, and in considering and replying to certain requests that were received from the Nizam. Finally, the Agreement, recording the settlement arrived at, was signed at Hyderabad on the 5th November 1902, and the discussions between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State were thereby brought to a successful close



3 The papers which we forward with this despatch will in themselves provide a full and ample explanation, both of the objects which the Government of India have throughout had in view, and of the nature of the Agreement that has been signed. But they may briefly be summarised as follows. The system that has prevailed up to the present date in Berar, dates from the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, under which certain districts, known as the Assigned Districts of Berar, were made over without limit of time to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus, if any, from their administration being paid to His Highness the Nizam. In the passage of time these arrangements have become both inconvenient and obsolete, while they have on occasions given rise to controversies, which have never permanently affected the friendly relations between the British Government and the Hyderabad State, but the recurrence or revival of which it was nevertheless most desirable in the interests of both parties to preclude. Upon the side of the Government of India the flaws in the existing system were mainly associated with the civil and military administration of the province, which, under the arrangements stereotyped by the Treaties, was imperfect and wasteful. Upon the side of His Highness the Nizam, the desirability of a change arose in the main from the precarious and fluctuating character of the surpluses which, also under the stipulations of the Treaties, were payable to him, and the irregular nature of which introduced a regrettable element of uncertainty into the finances of the State. It was realised on both sides that the events of the past half century, during which the Assigned Districts of Berar have remained continuously under British administration, constituted a prescription, from which it was neither possible nor desirable to depart, and the efforts of both parties in the recent negotiations were accordingly directed to the discovery of a solution that should possess the combined merits of removing the administrative anomalies of which we have spoken, of securing to His Highness the Nizam an assured income from this portion of his territories, and of guaranteeing to the population of Berar, which now amounts to over 2½ million persons, a continuance of the conditions and standards under which they have attained to a high measure of prosperity.

Consistently with these objects, it has been our desire to recognise and to re-affirm, rather than in any way to dispute or to derogate from, the sovereignty of the Nizam, and the Agreement arrived at, while leaving the administration of Berar as at present in British hands, though under conditions that will ensure a far more economical system of management, provides for the recognition of the prerogatives of His Highness, both by the terms of the Agreement, according to which the future tenure of the Assigned Districts by the British Government will be a lease in perpetuity, and also by the annual compliments to His Highness in the leased territories which the Government of India have consented henceforward to bestow.

4 The financial terms which we offered to the Nizam and which have been accepted by him are an annual rent of 25 lakhs, or nearly £167,000. When this sum is contrasted with the average annual amount of the surpluses that have been paid to the Nizam during the 40 years between 1860 and 1900—namely, a fraction under 9 lakhs, or a sum varying according to the rate of exchange from £90,000 to £50,000, it will, we think, be recognised, both that the Hyderabad State will be a substantial gainer by the transaction, and also that our proposals have been conceived in no grudging or illiberal spirit. It is true that, in consequence of the financial embarrassments in which the State has lately been plunged, owing in the main to famine both in Hyderabad and Berar, and which have compelled recourse to be made in both cases to the Government of India for loans, the full annual rent will not for some time be realised by His Highness. But the arrangements that have been agreed upon for the discharge of these liabilities are such as will relieve the Hyderabad State at the earliest possible date from its burdens, while we have further accelerated this consummation by handing over to the Nizam, for the still more rapid liquidation of the loans, a sum equivalent to the entire working balance of 41 lakhs, which stood to the credit of the Berar administration on October 1st of the present year. We did not regard the request of the Nizam for a concession

of this point as one with which we were at all bound, either in logic or equity, to comply. But in our anxiety to meet the courteous and conciliatory attitude of His Highness in a similar spirit, and to effect a liberal settlement of all possible claims, we were glad to give a favourable answer to his representation.

5 It only remains for us to notice the effect that will be produced by the new Agreement upon the military forces of both signatories. The Government of India acquire the liberty, hitherto denied to them by the Treaties, to effect such a redistribution and reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent (without of course in any way reducing the numerical strength of the Indian army) as may be found desirable, consistently with the uninterrupted discharge of the obligation, assumed by them in the Treaty of 1853, to employ these troops, when required, in assisting the Nizam to maintain order within his dominions. Simultaneously the Nizam has undertaken to reduce by gradual degrees the irregular forces of his State, which, as at present constituted, are far from being required for purposes of internal order, and which, moreover, impose an onerous annual charge upon the revenues of the State. It is, therefore, a further and not less beneficial result of the new Agreement that both parties will thereby be enabled to undertake long needed projects of military economy and reform.

6 We do not delay the present despatch to acquaint Your Lordship with the proposals which we have in view for the future administration of Berar. Under the terms of the new Agreement the British Government are at liberty to deal with this matter in such manner as they may deem desirable. The extinction of a separate and costly administration will be the first condition of the projected reforms. But upon this matter we shall again address Your Lordship at a later date when our plans have been more fully worked out.

7 In our correspondence with our Resident at Hyderabad, we have already expressed our cordial acknowledgments of the friendly manner in which His Highness the Nizam has throughout participated in the recent negotiations. The language that has been used by his Minister in reply assures us that these sentiments are entirely reciprocated by His Highness, and leaves no doubt that the settlement of this most important matter which we have here recorded has been as heartily and spontaneously accepted by the Nizam, as it was frankly and sincerely put forward by ourselves. We now look forward with confidence to a future in which no cloud need again arise to obscure the historical and unbroken friendship that has for so long existed between the British Government and the Hyderabad State.

We have, etc

(Signed)	CURZON
,	A. P. PALMER
„	T. RALEIGH
„	E. F. G. LAW
„	E. R. ELLES
„	A. T. ARUNDEL
„	DENZIL IBBETSON

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L. W. DANE,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902

Separate pricing is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS

##### PUBLIC

*Calcutta, the 19th December 1902*

No. 3885.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Director General of Education in India shall have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS

*The 19th December 1902.*

No. 745.—The services of Mr E H C Walsh, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st December 1902

(911).

1 A

**No. 748**—Sir H J S Cotton, K C S I, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 28th October 1902

**No. 760**—The services of Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department

**No. 762**—Mr R Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, *vice* Mr A Williams.

### MEDICAL

*The 17th December 1902*

**No. 1472**—The services of Lieutenant Colonel H Allison, M D, I M S (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

**No. 1475**—The services of Major P W O Gorman, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab

*The 18th December 1902*

**No. 1481**—The services of Major H E Deane, R A M C, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 1st January 1903.

### SANITARY PLAGUE

*The 16th December 1902*

**No. 2594**—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram dated Pietermaritzburg the 12th December 1902

From—The Governor of Natal

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Regret to inform you that bubonic plague broken out Durban At present only one certain case Vigorous precautionary measures being taken

*The 19th December 1902*

**No. 2617**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in Madras City, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Christmas fair

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Avadi, Ambattur, Villivakkam, Perambur, Madras Veyasarpady, Washermenpet, Ravapuram, Korukkuppettai, Tondaiyarpettai, Tiruvottiyur, Lranavur, Innur, and Madras Beach on the Madras Railway, and Pallavaram, Saint Thomas' Mount, Sudapet, Kodambakkam, Chetpat, Egmore, Madras Park, Madras Fort and Madras Beach on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 20th to the 31st December 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending, or believed to be intending, to proceed to the Christmas fair in Madras City

**No. 2625**—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram, dated Pera, the 14th December 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Alexandria raised to seven days, but against other Egyptian Ports still five days except for pilgrim ships seven days.

## JUDICIAL

*The 19th December 1902*

**No. 1848**—Major E S Cooper, 31st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nymach

**No. 1852**—The services of Mr J E Phillimore, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Judge of the Assam Valley Districts.

## POLICE

*The 19th December 1902*

**No. 1042**—The services of Captain A T Walling, Officiating Commandant of the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

## ECCLESIASTICAL

*The 19th December 1902*

**No. 567**—The following addition is made to rule XXIII, Part IV of the Ecclesiastical Rules published with the Home Department Notification No 178, dated the 21st May 1897—

Local Governments and Administrations may, however, sanction expenditure for small additions and alterations to existing churches which are the property of Government up to Rs 1,500 in each case, irrespective of the question whether the original grants for the construction of the churches were within or in excess of the limits prescribed in the rules

H H RISLEY,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATIONS

## EMIGRATION

*Calcutta, the 18th December, 1902*

**No. 2600—835**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI. of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 941, dated the 18th March, 1886, as subsequently amended, namely—

In rule 4, for the words "within the month following that for which the return is due" the words "at such intervals as it may prescribe" shall be substituted

In rule 34, the word "monthly" shall be omitted, and after the word "concerned," the words "at such intervals as the Local Government may prescribe" shall be added

In the heading of Statements A and B in rule 34, the words "the month of" shall be omitted

## GENERAL

*The 19th December, 1902*

**No. 4242—22-10**—Mr R C Wroughton, Conservator of Forests, Bombay, who was appointed in Notification No 959, dated 21st March, 1902, to officiate as Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 8th November, *vice* Mr H C Hill, deceased

## FORESTS.

*The 16th December, 1902*

**No. 1285-F—132 22**—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators, 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces named below —

- Mr V G Morgan, Central Provinces, 22nd November, 1902
- „ C A Von B Malcolm, Central Provinces, 22nd November, 1902
- „ E A Courthope, United Provinces, 22nd November, 1902
- „ G M Townshend, Assam, 28th November, 1902.
- „ G R Jeffery, Burma, 1st December, 1902

**No 1290 F—134 8**—Mr A Smythies, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 4th December, 1902

From the same date the following promotions are made —

- Mr F B Bryant, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Punjab, is confirmed in the 2nd grade
- Mr T A Hauxwell, Conservator, 3rd grade, Lower Burma, to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade
- Mr A G Hobart-Hampden, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, United Provinces (temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces), to be Conservator, 3rd grade, and to hold charge of the Southern Circle, Central Provinces, of which he relieved Mr Smythies on the afternoon of the 3rd December, 1902

J. O. MILLER,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

*Fort William, the 18th December, 1902.*

**No. 5615-I B**—The subjoined Agreement between the British Government and the Hyderabad State, whereby His Highness the Nizam leases the Berar Districts in perpetuity to the British Government, is published, with the connected correspondence, for general information

No 19 dated India Office, London, the 28th March 1878

From—THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council

I have received and considered your letter of the 11th of June last (No 18 of 1877) enclosing a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, and Your Excellency's reply to that request

2 I concur with Your Excellency in thinking that the previous correspondence which has passed upon this subject dispenses with the necessity of examining and refuting the historical contentions put forward by the Ministers in support of their prayer. It is superfluous at this time to inquire into the grounds and motives which actuated those who concluded the Treaty of 1853. The fact that it was signed, and that its provisions are binding on those who signed it, is the material fact with which Her Majesty's Government on the one side and His Highness's Government on the other side have to deal. To go behind it—to impugn the reasons which induced the signatories to conclude it, and on that ground to challenge its validity, is inconsistent with the practice of nations

3 It would be sufficient, therefore, that I should now simply express my approval of the course which you have followed, and my concurrence in the arguments which on this and on former occasions your Government has employed. But in this and in former letters from the Ministers, a line of reasoning has been pursued, of which, if I do not take any notice, I may seem to have admitted the legitimacy, and upon which, therefore, I will make some observations

4 A claim, as of right, to the restitution of the administration of Berar will be naturally sustained by appeals to the treaties and other formal obligations of the British Government. To a certain extent the arguments advanced have been of this character, and little as the Regent Ministers appear to Her Majesty's Government to have been successful in establishing their contention, no demur can so far be made to the legitimacy of the evidence to which they appeal. But formal treaties, or instruments of like authority, are by no means the only documents which they quote in seeking to fix a pledge or obligation on the British Government. A large portion of their argument rests on expressions of opinion by servants of that Government, contained in letters or minutes addressed by them, not to the Nizam and his officers, but to their own superiors or subordinates. It often happens that these papers are subsequently given to the world in a Parliamentary Blue Book. The Ministers appear to assume that opinions which they find expressed by highly placed officers of the Crown, and published in this manner, are binding upon Her Majesty's Government, and constitute a pledge which the latter may be called upon to fulfil. It is very necessary to point out that this assumption is quite ungrounded.

5 In all Governments, and especially in the Government of India, it is generally requisite that public servants should record the reasons on which any particular measure or order is based. The statement of these reasons may take the form of instructions to the subordinate officer, by whom the orders are to be executed, or they may be contained in minutes and reports addressed to Her Majesty's Government in explanation of the policy that has been pursued. Such documents, if they are to be of any value, must contain not only records of fact, but statements of opinion upon disputable questions. They may contain arguments upon the rights and claims of persons concerned, upon contested questions of obligation, upon controverted points of external and internal law. It must occasionally happen that, in his treatment of these questions of opinion, the officer may hold, and express with great distinctness, views which are entirely at variance with those of the Government under which he is serving, and, perhaps, the consciousness that his opinions are not generally shared will lead him to dwell upon them at greater length, and to advocate them with more energy. The Government may possibly approve the measures that have been taken by an officer, while dissenting from his opinions upon matters of controversy, but unless the statement of these opinions contains matters requiring immediate decision, they will probably be satisfied simply to approve his policy without expressing any judgment on his opinions. The documents may, in due course, be published, but it would be a great error to assume that Her Majesty's Government are in the slightest degree pledged to the expressions of opinion or the interpretation of documents, or the estimate of rights, which the reports so published may be found to contain. No obligations can be created on their part towards any other person, except by assurances addressed by them or on their behalf to him for that purpose.

6 It is, therefore, irrelevant to discuss point by point the various opinions which have been quoted during this controversy out of the official correspondence of various Governors-General and other officers during the half century which elapsed between the surrender of Berar by the British Government to the Nizam, and its re-assignment by the Treaties of 1853 and 1860. It would not be difficult to show that the opinions attributed to the Marquis of Hastings, and the Marquis of Dalhousie, and the Earl Canning are not really deducible from the expressions which are quoted out of their correspondence. But it is comparatively of little importance to ascertain what is the signification of their language, and the discussion might attach to it an exaggerated value. It is essential to insist that their meaning is irrelevant to the question of obligation. The pledges of Her Majesty in respect to Berar are to be found only in the formal engagements which have been contracted on her behalf.

7 The only formal engagements which are directly material to this controversy, are to be found in the Treaties of 1853 and 1860. In order to elucidate the meanings of these documents, the Ministers dwell upon the conversations which took place during the negotiations between the Nizam and the British Residents, Colonel Low and Colonel Davidson, and they seek apparently to establish that the Nizam had fully resolved not to cede the district in perpetuity, and that the arrangement to which he did agree was accepted by him rather in deference to the superior material force of the British Government, than of his own genuine inclination. Upon these latter circumstances it is hardly necessary to enlarge. The Nizam appears to have been guided by a fear of losing the Contingent, a body of whose utility to his Government, in spite of its costliness, he was well convinced. But the obligations of the treaty can hardly be thought to turn upon this point. The doctrine that the validity of a treaty is affected by the fact that one of the two parties signing it was actuated in doing so by a consciousness of the material superiority of the other, would, as I have already observed to you, be fatal to the mass of treaty law over the whole of the civilized world. Nor is it necessary to inquire into the exact nature and application of the conversations which passed between the negotiators of the Treaty of 1853. Its language requires no elucidation, but sets forth with perfect distinctness the nature of the relation which it was intended to establish. It is manifest that the treaty does not convey any absolute cession of Berar. Lord Dalhousie appears to have desired such an arrangement, but the Nizam entertained insuperable objections to it, and no attempt was made to force it on him. If the cession had been absolute, the entire sovereignty would have passed to the British



Crown No transfer of sovereignty in fact took place, but the territory remained among the dominions of the Nizam, as it had been before the treaty was signed. The Nizam retained unimpaired all the personal dignity which this sovereignty had previously conferred upon him, and the net revenue of the province, after all charges of administration have been defrayed, has ever since been paid into his treasury. All that he parted with was the actual conduct of the administration. So far the limited nature of the assignment is clearly borne out by the language of the treaties, and has always been scrupulously recognized in practice by Her Majesty's Government.

8 But when the Ministers attempt to extend this important limitation in the scope of the assignment, by adding to it a limitation in time as well, they are inserting into the treaty a stipulation of which its actual text does not bear the slightest trace. There is no word in it indicating any term after the expiration of which the assignment is to cease, or vesting in one of the signatories the power of terminating it at will. If any intention had been entertained of fixing a limit to the duration of the British administration, or of making its continuance to depend on the will of the Nizam, words to that effect would have been inserted. The entire absence of any such words is, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, decisive of this controversy.

9 The Regent Ministers, on this, as on previous occasions, do not rely exclusively upon their claim to the re-assignment of territory as of right, but enforce it by an appeal to the favour of Her Majesty, and the friendly relations which have long continued between the British Government and the Nizam. While fully recognizing the satisfactory nature of these relations as they at present exist, and the advantage which their continuance confers upon both Governments, I am unable to admit that a question of this character can be disposed of as a matter of favour, or that the policy of the British Government in respect to it can be looked upon as a test of the amicable nature or the sentiments they entertain towards the Government of the Nizam. The matter in controversy here is not dignity, or revenue, or any matter of personal enjoyment, it is the control over the lives and properties of two millions of men. In dealing with interests of this magnitude, Her Majesty's Government must necessarily be guided by considerations of a more imperative character than the sentiments, however friendly which they entertain towards another Government. A very strong presumption exists in such a case against disturbing a state of things which was not only sanctioned by treaty, but is now established by usage. It would be invidious in this despatch to compare the relative merits of the British system of Government with that which has prevailed in the dominions of the Nizam during the period covered by the review of the Ministers. But it may be at least confidently said that the two Governments differ widely in their methods, and that a thickly peopled territory could not be transferred from one system to the other without a disturbance in the most important circumstances of life being felt by every class of the population. No doubt, the interests of the empire at large, and especially of the adjoining populations, and the character of the administrative system which ultimately takes root in the Nizam's dominions are considerations germane to such an issue as the Ministers desire to raise. But it would be necessary to make good a very strong case of advantage on the whole to those who would be affected, in order to overbear the weighty presumption which treaties and the actual well being of the Assigned Districts have established against a change.

10 Your Excellency, in replying to this appeal on the part of the Ministers to the favour of the Crown, has noticed the inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind, while the Nizam, on whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor. In this opinion I entirely concur. You go on to say, that if on His Highness undertaking the Government, he should desire to bring the whole of the treaty arrangements between the two Governments under general revision, the British Government will take His Highness's request into consideration. I confirm this intimation on your part on the understanding that in making it you do not in the slightest degree prejudice, by any present engagement, the discretion of the Government of the day to deal as it shall think expedient with any question submitted by the Nizam.

No 57 Political, dated India Office London, the 11th May 1899

From—The RIGHT HONBLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council

Having considered in Council the Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Administration Report for 1897-98

able for payment to His Highness the Nizam

Assigned Districts for the year 1897-98, my attention has been drawn to the fact that in the year under review no surplus revenue was avail-

2 This result may, no doubt, in a large measure be attributable to the influence exercised by the prevailing scarcity both on the Civil Expenditure in respect of famine relief, and on the Military Commissariat Expenditure, owing to dearness of grain. I observed, however, that the average payments made to the Nizam during the period from 1892-93 to 1896-97, had fallen to Rs 73,192, as compared with an average of Rs 136,311 in the previous twenty years.



3 I cannot regard this state of things as satisfactory, and I commend the matter to the serious consideration of Your Excellency's Government, with a view to the adoption of such measures of economy as may be found practicable, in order to establish the financial position of Berar on a basis which should provide an adequate surplus of revenue over expenditure for payment to the Nizam

No 534<sup>C</sup>, dated Viceroy's Camp, the 25th April 1902

From—H S BARNES, Esq., C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL D W K BARR, C S I, Resident at Hyderabad

In the course of his recent visit to Hyderabad, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at a settlement of the Berar question with His Highness the Nizam. This settlement was the result of informal and private communications that had for some time been proceeding between His Excellency and His Highness. As there is no official record of these communications, which had been largely conducted by word of mouth, I am now to address you officially on the matter, and to instruct you to place before His Highness the following statement concerning the proposals that were made, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance.

2 There has been no discussion of the Berar question between the British Government and His Highness, since the correspondence that ended with the despatch\* of Lord Salisbury

\* Copy forwarded with the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 1003 P, dated the 16th May 1878

(at that time Secretary of State for India), dated 28th March 1878. On that occasion Lord Salisbury,

in replying to a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for the restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar, stated at length the reasons which prevented Her late Majesty's Government from acceding to any such request. He pointed out that the engagements of Her late Majesty in respect of Berar were to be found only in the two Treaties of 1853 and 1860, that no limitation of time whatever was assigned to the British administration of Berar by either of those Treaties, that a very strong presumption existed against the disturbance of a state of things which was not only sanctioned by Treaty, but was now established by usage, and that this presumption was fortified by a consideration of the actual well being of the population in the Assigned Districts.

3 At the same time, in thus refusing the request of the Regents, Lord Salisbury went on to say that, should His Highness the Nizam, who was at that time a minor, desire at a later date, after undertaking the government of his State, to bring the whole of the Treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Hyderabad under general revision, the British Government would take the request into consideration, but must reserve to the Government of the day a full discretion to deal with the matter as they might find expedient.

4 This was the starting point of the recent communications, which were conducted with the knowledge and authority of His Majesty's Government, between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Nizam. Understanding that the latter was willing once again to bring the matter under discussion, His Excellency suggested to His Highness the proposals which have since been accepted. It was not sought on either side to revive the controversies of the past. They were regarded as having been determined by the reply of the British Government contained in the aforesaid despatch of Lord Salisbury. The considerations that were already strong in 1878 had manifestly gained instead of losing, in force during an additional quarter of a century of British administration. They precluded the revival of a request that had even then been rejected without qualification. But this did not render the British Government less willing in 1902 than they had been in 1878 to consider any solution that might conduce to the interests of the Hyderabad administration, to the satisfaction of its Ruler, and to the permanent maintenance of the happy relations that have so long prevailed between the Paramount Power and the Hyderabad State.

5 Although, as had been pointed out by Lord Salisbury, no limit of time was fixed in either of the Treaties of 1853 or 1860 to British Administration in the Assigned Districts, and although, in the interests of Berar itself, there was no manifest reason for any change in the existing system, yet there were circumstances in the situation created by the Treaties that seemed to be susceptible of positive improvement in the interests both of the British Government and still more of His Highness the Nizam. It was a consideration of these circumstances, which I am now to recapitulate, that suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the proposals recently put forward by him, and that also commended them to the acceptance of the Nizam.

Firstly, it cannot be doubted that the system under which the Assigned Districts of Berar have been administered, according to the terms of the Treaties, as a separate Province under the British Resident at Hyderabad has not been as economical as could be desired. The result of a recent enquiry, ordered by the Government of India, into the civil administration of Berar has shown that, while it may be possible to introduce certain economies in the existing scale of expenditure in Berar, these economies can only be insignificant, unless

accompanied by such a redistribution of administrative authority as will enable the Government of India to incorporate the administration of Berar with that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Such an amalgamation would render possible a reduction of local staffs and establishments, and would finally assimilate the administrative standards of Berar and of the adjacent districts of British India. Hitherto this has been rendered impossible by the Treaties. The desirability of their revision, so as to admit of a change in this respect, is greatly enhanced by the effect that has been produced by the same causes in curtailing the balances paid over from year to year to the Nizam. Thus on both sides there would appear to be the strongest grounds for revising an arrangement that has been shown to be so wasteful of the resources of each.

*Secondly*, there is similar scope for reorganization and retrenchment, though hitherto prevented by the same reasons, in the case of the military force known as the Hyderabad Contingent. Under the Treaties it has been necessary to maintain this force as a separate unit at a recognised strength in certain stations in His Highness's dominions. The advantages that might accrue from any redistribution of strength, or reduction of numbers, still more from the incorporation of the Contingent with the neighbouring forces of the Indian Army, have been prevented by the Treaties. An arrangement has thus been stereotyped for nearly half a century, which, as time has passed and communications have improved, has scarcely been demanded for the adequate protection of His Highness's dominions, whilst it has imposed upon the Government of India a system compatible neither with economy nor with efficiency of administration. It must be to the interest of both parties that some change should be introduced into this situation. Nor will such a change, in all probability, be less welcome to the Nizam, if it is no longer considered necessary to maintain the separate existence or title of a force whose associations are believed to be somewhat invidious to the feelings of the Hyderabad State and its Ruler.

*Thirdly*, while it has been shown to be desirable, in the interests of both parties, that a complete revision should take place of the conditions under which Berar is at present administered and the Hyderabad Contingent maintained, it is even more desirable, in the interests of the Nizam, and is certainly the wish of the British Government, that His Highness should receive from these portions of his territory which have hitherto been assigned a more regular and assured income than that which, under the Treaties, it has hitherto been found possible to pay over to him. The terms of the Treaties in this respect have in no way been departed from, nor has any complaint been received from His Highness as to the nature or amount of the surpluses which from time to time he has received. The Treaties themselves, for the reasons already named, have, however, been fatal to real economy of administration, and, as a consequence, to the payment of large surpluses. The largest surplus that has ever been paid over to His Highness the Nizam in any single year since 1860 was Rs. 19,73,000 in 1887-88. In several years, owing to famine or other causes, there has been no surplus at all. The average of the surpluses transferred to Hyderabad during the forty years between 1860 and 1900 amounted only to a fraction under nine lakhs per annum. More recently all chance of a surplus payment to the Nizam for many years to come has been seriously affected, if not altogether destroyed, by the contraction of certain loans, for the payment of which (capital and interest) the Berar surplus, when there is a surplus, has been made the chief security, *vis*, (1) the loan of two crores from the Government of India to the Hyderabad State in 1900, and (2) the famine loans amounting to 141 lakhs which have been made by the Government of India to Berar. The interest upon the former, or Hyderabad loan is fixed at 4 per cent, and it is to be repaid partly by annual payments of 3 lakhs by the Nizam, but in the main by annual instalments of 15 lakhs, towards principal and interest, from the Berar surplus. The interest upon the second, or Berar loans, is 3½ per cent, and they are to be repaid by an annual instalment of 5 lakhs a year from the Berar surplus, spread over 28 years. Should there be no surplus in any year or years, the repayment of these loans will be proportionately postponed. In any case, it is clear that while Berar has for forty years been a source only of fluctuating and precarious revenue to the Hyderabad State, there is no chance, under existing conditions, of any change being effected in this condition of affairs for many years to come and that, even if such economies are introduced by the Government of India as have been shown by the recent enquiry to be possible, it will not be the Nizam, but the Government of India, who will profit by the saving, in the greater rapidity with which their loans will be repaid.

6 These conditions suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the arrangement which he recently communicated to His Highness the Nizam, and which has been accepted by the latter. The present arrangement by which the Berar Districts are assigned to the British Government will be terminated. The sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar is re-affirmed. But His Highness undertakes to grant a lease in perpetuity to the British Government of the districts hitherto assigned, in return for a permanent annual rent of 25 lakhs. The annual rent will not be payable to His Highness in full for several years to come, since a part of it must be devoted to effecting, under an arrangement which will presently be discussed, the liquidation of the loans for which the Berar Revenues have already been made the security. As soon as these loans have been discharged, the annual rent will be payable in full to His Highness the Nizam. For their part the Government of India will in future be at liberty to administer Berar in such manner as they may deem desirable, by amalgamation with adjoining British territory or otherwise. The Hyderabad Contingent will also cease to exist as an independent auxiliary force, its strength in Hyderabad terri-

tory will probably be found capable of reduction, and it will be finally incorporated in the Indian Army

7 It has been the desire of the Government of India in making this proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the overignty of His Highness the Nizam. Indeed, his sovereignty over Berar will be not less, but if anything, more clearly acknowledged by the grant of a lease than by the cession of an assignment. Although the territories leased from His Highness may hereafter be administered as part of a British Province, the laws of British India will only continue to apply through the exercise of the foreign jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council. Further, His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his willingness, should the Nizam attach value to such a suggestion, to undertake that the flag of His Highness the Nizam shall be flown at the head-quarters of the local administration in Berar upon the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. This is a compliment that is not paid to the ruler of the Hyderabad State under the existing form of administration.

8 There is one point in connection with the suggested reduction in the Hyderabad Contingent, that was mentioned by His Excellency to the Nizam and which I am instructed to request you to bring again more particularly before the attention of His Highness to whom it was submitted by you as far back as January last, in the first outline of the Viceroy's scheme. It has been proposed that the strength of the Hyderabad Contingent, that is of the Indian troops who will in future be stationed in His Highness's territories, shall be reduced. This is a concession which the Government of India are willing to make if His Highness can *pari passu* see his way to initiate a corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State. These troops consist of 19,500 men, and they cost the Hyderabad Treasury 4½ lakhs a year. Their numbers appear to be fraught with some peril rather than with any material advantage to the State, while the annual charge entailed is an expensive and unnecessary burden. The Government of India are animated solely by a regard for the best interests of the Nizam himself and of his State, in suggesting that a substantial reduction should be made in the strength of this irregular force. The proposal of the Viceroy was that the number of troops in Hyderabad territory, who are at present comprised in the Hyderabad Contingent, i.e., 6,800 men, should be reduced to 4,500—5,000 men to be maintained in future at a reduced number of stations, and that the Nizam's irregular forces should be simultaneously reduced to 12,000, or, if His Highness is agreeable, to 10,000 men.

9 Different alternatives have been placed before His Highness for making to him an annual payment of rent pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad and Berar loans. The arrangement that appeared to be most satisfactory would be the payment to him of an immediate cash benefit of 6½ lakhs a year for 20 years, and of 16½ lakhs a year in the 21st and following years, culminating in the full 25 lakhs after both the loans had been fully repaid, which would be in about 30 years. These payments would be made concurrently with the continuous liquidation of the loans, and His Highness would continue to pay to the Government of India the 3 lakhs a year which he has undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad loan until it is fully repaid. Under this arrangement the annual rent of 25 lakhs would be thus distributed —

- (a) To the Nizam, 6½ lakhs for 20 years, 16½ lakhs from the 21st year till the loans had been fully repaid, thereafter 25 lakhs.
- (b) Towards the Berar loans, 10 lakhs for about 20 years,
- (c) Towards the Hyderabad loan, 8½ lakhs.

The 10 lakhs a year would discharge the Berar loans, principal and interest in a fraction under 20 years, and the 8½ lakhs, with His Highness the Nizam's 3 lakhs a year, making 11½ lakhs in all, would discharge the Hyderabad loan in a fraction over 30 years. By these means His Highness would receive in the next 30 years a total sum of 295 lakhs, loans amounting to 341 lakhs being in the meantime discharged. The Government of India in fact in return for the lease of Berar will undertake to provide from its revenues and from their own resources a total sum of 636 lakhs in 30 years, and will promise to His Highness an assured income of 25 lakhs a year afterwards. If the surpluses in the future were not to exceed the average of the last 40 years, namely, 9 lakhs a year, that sum, even with the 3 lakhs payable towards the Hyderabad loan by His Highness, would not suffice to pay the interest on the two loans, and there would be nothing available either for the repayment of the principal or for payment to the Nizam. These calculations are, it is hoped, sufficient to show that the arrangement which has been proposed is conceived in a spirit of no small generosity to the Nizam. Should His Highness, in order to secure a larger immediate annual benefit, desire to spread the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal to that effect. Their desire is to place the contemplated pecuniary advantage in the possession of His Highness in such form as may be most agreeable to him.

10 I am to instruct you to place the contents of this letter before His Highness the Nizam, and, in requesting from him an official confirmation of the proposals to which he has already signified his assent, to invite from him an expression of opinion on the points mentioned in the letter upon which his final opinion still remains to be sought. When his

Highness's reply has been received, I will then forward to you a formal agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally agreed upon, for the joint signature of His Highness and of the Viceroy, or of the several representatives

11 In conclusion, I am to convey the grateful recognition of the Governor-General in Council of the extreme friendliness and courtesy which have been displayed by His Highness the Nizam in the negotiations that have thus happily terminated, and to express a hope that the settlement arrived at, which is equally honourable to both parties, and which has been framed in the best interests of each, will not merely remove the only shadow that has ever appeared to fall upon the relations of the Government of India and the Hyderabad State in the past, but will tend to place them for all time upon a footing of undisturbed confidence and amity

No 33 C, dated Hyderabad, the 17th July 1902

From—The HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR DAVID BARR, KCSI, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 53-C, dated the 25th April 1902, instructing me to place before His Highness the Nizam a statement concerning the proposals that were made by His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his visit to Hyderabad, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance of the settlement verbally made as the result of informal and private communications between His Excellency and His Highness

2 On the receipt of your instructions, I addressed the Minister to His Highness the Nizam in a letter No 4 P, dated the 7th May 1902, of which a copy is attached. Considerable delay occurred before I received the reply to this letter—due probably to the fact that His Highness the Nizam was anxious to collect the views of his Minister and principal nobles and officials before committing himself to an opinion on the points referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter, on which an expression of His Highness's views was sought

3 I have now the honour to submit (in original) a letter No 3 C, dated the 14th July 1902, from His Highness's Minister to my address, replying to my letter No 4 P, dated the 7th May 1902. This letter, written by command of His Highness the Nizam, states that His Highness formally accepts and officially confirms the agreement made between His Excellency the Viceroy and himself, with regard to the lease in perpetuity of Berar for a permanent annual rent of Rs 25 lakhs. Having thus formally confirmed His Highness's acceptance of the agreement made with His Excellency the Viceroy—the Minister's letter proceeds to discuss the points mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9 of my letter No 4-P, dated the 7th May 1902, and to communicate, as invited, an expression of His Highness's opinion on those points, and concludes with the formulation of certain requests which are left to the final decision of the Government of India—while His Highness's assent to the new agreement is not conditional on that decision

4 I will await the further orders of the Government of India before offering any remarks on the requests made, as I believe they are of a nature which the Government of India are prepared to deal with separately from the actual terms of the new agreement which are in no way involved by their consideration. I would, however, observe that I have ascertained that the allusion in paragraph 5 of the Minister's letter to "clauses 2 and 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, in so far as they apply to the Hyderabad Contingent", is merely intended to apply to that portion of Article 3 of the Treaty wherein it is agreed that, "whenever the services of the said Contingent may be required they shall be afforded at all times to His Highness the Nizam fully and promptly throughout his whole Dominions etc."

It is clearly understood by His Highness's Minister that the new agreement does not abrogate any of the treaties now in force between the Government of India and His Highness the Nizam

No 4 P, dated Ootacamund, the 7th May 1902

From—The HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL D W K BARR, CSI, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The MAHARAJA PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, Minister to His Highness the Nizam

In the course of his recent visit to Hyderabad, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at a settlement of the Berar question with His Highness the Nizam. This settlement was the result of informal and private communications that had for some time been proceeding between His Excellency and His Highness. As there is no official record of these communications, which had been largely conducted by word of mouth, I have now the honour to address you on the matter, and to request you to place before His Highness the following statement concerning the proposals that were made, with a view to securing His Highness's formal confirmation of his acceptance

2 There has been no discussion of the Berar question between the British Government and His Highness, since the correspondence that ended with the despatch of Lord Salisbury (at that time Secretary of State for India), dated 28th March 1878. On that occasion Lord Salisbury, in replying to a memorial from the Regent Ministers of Hyderabad, praying for the restoration to them of the administration of the Assigned Districts of Berar stated at length the reasons which prevented Her late Majesty's Government from acceding to any such request. He pointed out that the engagements of Her late Majesty in respect of Berar were to be found only in the two Treaties of 1853 and 1860, that no limitation of time what ever was assigned to the British administration of Berar by either of those Treaties, that a very strong presumption existed against the disturbance of a state of things which was not only sanctioned by Treaty, but was now established by usage, and that this presumption was fortified by a consideration of the actual well being of the population in the Assigned Districts.

3 At the same time in thus refusing the request of the Regents, Lord Salisbury went on to say that, should His Highness the Nizam, who was at that time a minor, desire at a later date, after undertaking the government of his State, to bring the whole of the Treaty arrangements between Great Britain and Hyderabad under general revision, the British Government would take the request into consideration, but must reserve to the Government of the day a full discretion to deal with the matter as they might find expedient.

4 This was the starting point of the recent communications, which were conducted with the knowledge and authority of His Majesty's Government, between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Nizam. Understanding that the latter was willing once again to bring the matter under discussion, His Excellency suggested to His Highness the proposals which have since been accepted. It was not sought on either side to revive the controversies of the past. They were regarded as having been determined by the reply of the British Government contained in the aforesaid despatch of Lord Salisbury. The considerations that were already strong in 1878 had manifestly gained, instead of losing, in force during an additional quarter of a century of British administration. They precluded the revival of a request that had even then been rejected without qualification. But this did not render the British Government less willing in 1902 than they had been in 1878 to consider any solution that might conduce to the interests of the Hyderabad administration, to the satisfaction of its Ruler, and to the permanent maintenance of the happy relations that have so long prevailed between the Paramount Power and the Hyderabad State.

5 Although, as had been pointed out by Lord Salisbury, no limit of time was fixed in either of the Treaties of 1853 or 1860 to British administration in the Assigned Districts, and although, in the interests of Berar itself, there was no manifest reason for any change in the existing system, yet there were circumstances in the situation created by the Treaties that seemed to be susceptible of positive improvement in the interests both of the British Government and still more of His Highness the Nizam. It was a consideration of these circumstances which I am now to recapitulate, that suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy the proposals recently put forward by him, and that also commended them to the acceptance of the Nizam.

*Firstly*,—it cannot be doubted that the system under which the Assigned Districts of Berar have been administered according to the terms of the Treaties, as a separate Province under the British Resident at Hyderabad has not been as economical as could be desired. The result of a recent enquiry, ordered by the Government of India into the civil administration of Berar has shown that, while it may be possible to introduce certain economies in the existing scale of expenditure in Berar, these economies can only be insignificant, unless accompanied by such a redistribution of administrative authority as will enable the Government of India to incorporate the administration of Berar with that of the neighbouring British Provinces. Such an amalgamation would render possible a reduction of local staffs and establishments, and would finally assimilate the administrative standards of Berar and of the adjacent districts of British India. Hitherto this has been rendered impossible by the Treaties. The desirability of their revision, so as to admit of a change in this respect is greatly enhanced by the effect that has been produced by the same causes in curtailing the balances paid over from year to year to the Nizam. Thus on both sides there would appear to be the strongest grounds for revising an arrangement that has been shown to be so wasteful of the resources of each.

*Secondly*,—there is similar scope for reorganisation and retrenchment though hitherto prevented by the same reasons, in the case of the Military force known as the Hyderabad Contingent. Under the Treaties it has been necessary to maintain this force as a separate unit at a recognised strength in certain stations in His Highness's Dominions. The advantages that might accrue from any redistribution of strength, or reduction of numbers, still more from the incorporation of the Contingent with the neighbouring forces of the Indian Army, have been prevented by the Treaties. An arrangement has thus been stereotyped for nearly half a century which, as time has passed and communications have improved, has scarcely been demanded for the adequate protection of His Highness's Dominions, whilst it has imposed upon the Government of India a system compatible neither with economy nor with efficiency of administration. It must be to the interest of both parties that some change should be introduced into this situation. Nor will such a change, in all probability, be less welcome to His Highness the Nizam, if it is no longer considered necessary



to maintain the separate existence or title of a force whose associations are believed to be somewhat invidious to the feelings of the Hyderabad State and its Ruler

*Thirdly*,—while it has been shown to be desirable in the interests of both parties, that a complete revision should take place of the conditions under which Berar is at present administered and the Hyderabad Contingent maintained, it is even more desirable, in the interests of the Nizam and is certainly the wish of the British Government, that His Highness should receive from those portions of his territory which have hitherto been assigned, a more regular and assured income than that which, under the Treaties, it has hitherto been found possible to pay over to him. The terms of the Treaties in this respect have in no way been departed from, nor has any complaint been received from His Highness as to the nature or amount of the surpluses which from time to time he has received. The Treaties themselves for the reasons already named, have, however, been fatal to real economy of administration, and, as a consequence to the payment of large surpluses. The largest surplus that has ever been paid over to His Highness the Nizam in any single year since 1860 was Rs 19,73,000 in 1887-88. In several years owing to famine or other causes there has been no surplus at all. The average of the surpluses transferred to Hyderabad during the forty years between 1860 and 1900 amounted only to a fraction under nine lakhs per annum. More recently all chance of a surplus payment to the Nizam for many years to come has been seriously affected, if not altogether destroyed by the contraction of certain loans, for the repayment of which (capital and interest) the Berar surplus, when there is a surplus, has been made the chief security, *viz*—(1) the loan of two crores from the Government of India to the Hyderabad State in 1900, and (2) the famine loans amounting to 141 lakhs which have been made by the Government of India to Berar. The interest upon the former, or Hyderabad loan, is fixed at 4 per cent, and it is to be repaid partly by annual payments of 3 lakhs by the Nizam but in the main by annual instalments of 15 lakhs, towards principal and interest from the Berar surplus. The interest upon the second, or Berar loans, is 3½ per cent, and they are to be repaid by an annual instalment of 5 lakhs a year from the Berar surplus spread over 28 years. Should there be no surplus in any year or years the repayment of these loans will be proportionately postponed. In any case, it is clear that while Berar has for forty years been a source only of fluctuating and precarious revenue to the Hyderabad State, there is no chance, under existing conditions, of any change being effected in this condition of affairs for many years to come. And that, even if such economies are introduced by the Government of India as have been shown by the recent enquiry to be possible, it will not be His Highness the Nizam but the Government of India who will profit by the saving, in the greater rapidity with which their loans will be repaid.

6 These conditions suggested to His Excellency the arrangement which he recently communicated to His Highness the Nizam, and which has been accepted by the latter. The present arrangement by which the Berar Districts are assigned to the British Government will be terminated. The sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar is re-affirmed. But His Highness undertakes to grant a lease in perpetuity to the British Government of the districts hitherto assigned, in return for a permanent annual rent of 25 lakhs. The annual rent will not be payable to His Highness in full for several years to come, since a part of it must be devoted to effecting, under an arrangement which will presently be discussed, the liquidation of the loans for which the Berar Revenues have already been made the security. As soon as these loans have been discharged the annual rent will be payable in full to His Highness the Nizam. For their part the Government of India will in future be at liberty to administer Berar in such manner as they may deem desirable, by amalgamation with adjoining British territory or otherwise. The Hyderabad Contingent will also cease to exist as an independent auxiliary force, its strength in Hyderabad territory will probably be found capable of reduction, and it will be finally incorporated in the Indian Army.

7 It has been the desire of the Government of India in making this proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam. Indeed, his sovereignty over Berar will be not less, but if anything more clearly acknowledged by the grant of a lease than by the cession of an assignment. Although the territories leased from His Highness may hereafter be administered as part of a British Province, the laws of British India will only continue to apply through the exercise of the foreign jurisdiction of the Governor General in Council. Further, His Excellency the Viceroy has signified his willingness, should the Nizam attach value to such a suggestion, to undertake that the flag of His Highness the Nizam shall be flown at the headquarters of the local administration in Berar upon the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion. This is a compliment that is not paid to the Ruler of the Hyderabad State under the existing form of administration.

8 There is one point in connection with the suggested reduction in the Hyderabad Contingent, that was mentioned by His Excellency to the Nizam, and which I am to request you to bring again more particularly before the attention of His Highness to whom it was submitted by me as far back as January last, in the first outline of the Viceroy's scheme. It has been proposed that the strength of the Hyderabad Contingent, that is of the Indian troops who will in future be stationed in His Highness's territories, shall be reduced. This is a concession which the Government of India are willing to make if His Highness can *pari passu* see his way to initiate a corresponding reduction in the number of irregular

troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State. These troops consist of 19,500 men, and they cost the Hyderabad Treasury 45 lakhs a year. Their numbers appear to be fraught with some peril rather than with any material advantage to the State, while the annual charge entailed is an expensive and unnecessary burden. The Government of India are animated solely by a regard for the best interests of the Nizam himself and of his State, in suggesting that a substantial reduction should be made in the strength of this irregular force. The proposal of the Viceroy was that the number of troops in Hyderabad territory, who are at present comprised in the Hyderabad Contingent, i.e., 6,800 men, should be reduced to 4,500—5,000 men, to be maintained in future at a reduced number of stations, and that the Nizam's irregular forces should be simultaneously reduced to 12,000 or, if His Highness is agreeable, to 10,000 men.

9. Different alternatives have been placed before His Highness for making to him an annual payment of rent pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad and Berar loans. The arrangement that appeared to be most satisfactory would be the payment to him of an immediate cash benefit of 6½ lakhs a year for 20 years and of 16½ lakhs a year in the 21st and following years, culminating in the full 25 lakhs after both the loans had been fully repaid, which would be in about 30 years. These payments would be made concurrently with the continuous liquidation of the loans, and His Highness would continue to pay to the Government of India the 3 lakhs a year which he has undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad loan until it is fully repaid. Under this arrangement the annual rent of 25 lakhs would be thus distributed:

- (a) To the Nizam 6½ lakhs for 20 years, 16½ lakhs from the 21st year till the loans had been fully repaid, thereafter 25 lakhs,
- (b) Towards the Berar loans, 10 lakhs for about 20 years,
- (c) Towards the Hyderabad loan, 8½ lakhs.

The 10 lakhs a year would discharge the Berar loans, principal and interest, in a fraction under 20 years, and the 8½ lakhs, with His Highness the Nizam's 3 lakhs a year, making 11½ lakhs in all, would discharge the Hyderabad loan in a fraction over 30 years. By these means His Highness would receive in the next 30 years a total sum of 295 lakhs, loans amounting to 341 lakh being in the meantime discharged. The Government of India in fact in return for the lease of Berar will undertake to provide from its revenues and from their own resources a total sum of 636 lakhs in 30 years, and will promise to His Highness an assured income of 25 lakhs a year afterwards. If the surpluses in the future were not to exceed the average of the last 40 years, namely 9 lakhs a year, that sum, even with the 3 lakhs payable towards the Hyderabad loan by His Highness, would not suffice to pay the interest on the two loans, and there would be nothing available either for the repayment of the principal or for payment to the Nizam. These calculations are, it is hoped, sufficient to show that the arrangement which has been proposed is conceived in a spirit of no small generosity to the Nizam. Should His Highness in order to secure a large immediate benefit, desire to spread the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, the Government of India would be willing to consider any proposal to that effect. Their desire is to place the contemplated pecuniary advantage in the possession of His Highness in such form as may be most agreeable to him.

10. I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to lay the contents of this letter before His Highness the Nizam and in requesting from him an official confirmation of the proposals to which he has already signified his assent, to invite from His Highness an expression of opinion on the points upon which his final opinion still remains to be sought. I would, therefore, beg you to submit this letter to His Highness and to explain that the points on which His Excellency the Viceroy invites an expression of opinion are contained in paragraphs 8 and 9. When His Highness's reply is received I shall have the honour to submit it for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy, and, in due course, a formal agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally agreed upon will be forwarded for the joint signature of His Highness and of the Viceroy or of their several representatives.

11. In conclusion, I am to convey the grateful recognition of the Governor-General in Council of the extreme friendliness and courtesy which have been displayed by His Highness the Nizam in the negotiations that have thus happily terminated, and to express a hope that the settlement arrived at which is equally honourable to both parties, and which has been framed in the best interests of each, will not merely remove the only shadow that has ever appeared to fall upon the relations of the Government of India and Hyderabad State in the past, but will tend to place them for all time upon a footing of undisturbed confidence and amity.

No. 3 C, dated Hyderabad, the 14th July 1902

From—MAHARAJA KISHEN PERSHAD, Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,  
To—The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir David Barr, K.C.S.I. Resident at Hyderabad

I duly submitted to His Highness your confidential letter No. 4 P, dated Ootacamund, 7th May 1902, regarding the settlement of the Berar question arrived at between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness.

2 I am now commanded by His Highness to reply to your letter above cited

3 His Highness formally accepts and officially confirms the agreement verbally made between His Excellency the Viceroy and himself with regard to the lease in perpetuity of Berar for a permanent annual rent of Rs 25 lakhs

4 I now proceed to answer paragraphs 8 and 9 of your letter under acknowledgment, and these paragraphs may be summarised as follows —

(a) The reduction in numbers of the Hyderabad Contingent troops, and their maintenance in future at a reduced number of stations, as also the final incorporation of these troops in the Indian Army

(b) A corresponding reduction in the number of irregular troops at present maintained by the Hyderabad State

(c) The manner in which the annual rent of 25 lakhs is to be paid, pending the liquidation of the Hyderabad loan and the Berar Famine loan

5 I am commanded by His Highness to say that he understands that, whatever change may be made in the number and designation of the troops maintained hereafter by the Government of India in Hyderabad territory, the terms contained in clauses 2 and 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853 in so far as they apply to the Hyderabad Contingent, will be strictly observed and maintained in respect of the troops of the Indian Army stationed in His Highness's Dominions, and paid from the Revenues of Berar

6 His Highness highly appreciates the kind advice given by the Government of India in connection with the reduction in the number of irregular troops. This is a matter which, as you are aware, has been engaging His Highness's attention for some time past, and the reductions already effected have been officially intimated to the Hon'ble the Resident from time to time — *vide* correspondence ending with my letter No 1341 dated the 12th September 1900. His Highness while accepting the advice of the Government of India, and agreeing with them as to the necessity of reducing the existing strength of the Hyderabad irregular troops desires to point out that the reduction of these troops involves many delicate and difficult questions. His Highness, however, agrees that, after carefully considering the requirements of the city and the districts, he will, if possible, reduce the number to 12,000 men, when this reduction can be carried out with due regard to the claims of those who are employed, and without causing dissatisfaction and discontent

7 The point dealt with in paragraph 9 is connected to a certain extent with the views expressed in sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 5, as also in paragraph 6 of your letter. His Highness has no hesitation in accepting the proposed arrangement as regards the annual payment of the rent, and His Highness's Government will continue to pay to the Government of India the three lakhs a year which they have undertaken to contribute towards the Hyderabad loan until it is fully repaid. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 9 of your letter, His Highness would wish to secure a larger immediate benefit resulting from the proposal of spreading the suggested payment to himself more evenly over the next thirty years. If this can be done, His Highness will feel greatly obliged. But at the same time His Highness desires to reserve the right of making larger payments than the instalments that may be fixed upon or of paying off the whole balance of the loan, should he, at any time, be in a position to do so

8 I am, however, to request that the actual amount of instalments to be paid in liquidation of the two loans may be left undetermined until a decision is arrived at as to the exact amount of the Famine loan now due by the Berar Province to the Government of India. In this connection I am desired by His Highness to point out that a large reserve balance of something like thirty lakhs is always kept in the Berar Treasuries to meet current expenses. This reserve balance pertains to the surplus payable to His Highness's Government according to the terms of the Treaty of 1853 and I am to enquire whether the amount of this reserve balance has been deducted from the loan received by Berar from the Government of India. Further, as some proportion of the famine expenditure in Berar is represented by public works which will remain as an asset I am to enquire whether the value of these works has been deducted from the famine debt of the Province. His Highness earnestly hopes that, in view of the fact that he has been made liable for the Berar Famine loan, the point he has now urged will receive the most favourable consideration of the Government of India

9 There are a few other points which require settlement, and these I mention below —

- (1) In good seasons or in bad seasons the amount of rent now fixed, *vis*, Rs 25 lakhs per annum, should be regularly paid to His Highness's Government
- (2) His Highness's Government should be absolved from all future responsibility, financial or otherwise, should unhappily any famines occur in the Berar Province
- (3) His Highness's Government should also be absolved, as heretofore, from responsibility for payment of certain *chauth* allowances and pensions mentioned in Article 6 of the Treaty, dated 31st December, 1860
- (4) When the number of stations of the Hyderabad Contingent troops are reduced, the lands, etc., of such stations should revert to His Highness's Government



- (5) Should the Hyderabad Contingent troops be incorporated in the Indian Army all free Rumnahs hitherto granted to these troops should revert to His Highness's Government

10 I have kept paragraph 7 of your letter to answer at the last His Highness is extremely obliged to His Excellency the Viceroy for his proposal to vindicate in the fullest manner, compatible with convenience and reason, the sovereignty of His Highness the Nizam over Berar His Highness accepts with pleasure the suggestion made that his flag should be flown at the headquarters of the local administration in Berar on the anniversary of the birth of His Highness, and that a salute should be fired in his honour on the same occasion His Highness, however, should be further obliged if these ceremonies were also observed on the occasions of the Eed ul Fitr (Ramzan) and Eed uz Zoha (Bukkur Eed), and if on all these occasions *Khutbas* were read in the mosques

11 I am to state that the requests made in this letter are left to the final decision of the Government of India, and that His Highness's assent to the new agreement is not conditional on that decision I am also to express the fullest reliance of His Highness's Government on receiving the most friendly and liberal treatment at the hands of the Government of India

12 In conclusion His Highness desires to tender to His Excellency the Viceroy and to yourself his most cordial thanks for the great friendliness and courtesy that have been shown to him in bringing to an amicable settlement this most important matter, and to express His Highness's earnest hope that this settlement will tend to promote and strengthen the happy relations which have always existed between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State

No 4293 I B, dated Simla, the 30th September 1902

From—H S BARNES, Esq., C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR D W K BARR K C S I Resident at Hyderabad

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 33 C, dated the 17th July 1902, forwarding a copy of the Minister's letter (No 3 C, dated the 14th July), formally accepting, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam, the proposals contained in paragraph 6 of my letter No 53C, dated the 25th April last, for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees

2 I am now to forward in duplicate, for execution by yourself and the Minister, a formal\* Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon After the execution of the Agreement both copies of it should be returned to this office for ratification by His Excellency the Viceroy, and one of the copies will then be forwarded to you for delivery to the Durbar

\* For the Agreement see enclosure in Lieutenant Colonel Sir D Barr's letter No 67 C dated the 5th November 1902 which follows

3 You will notice that the Agreement contains a reference to Article 3 of the Treaty of the 21st May 1853, which meets the wishes of His Highness the Nizam as stated in the 5th paragraph of the Minister's letter of the 14th July, and as explained in the 4th paragraph of your letter under reply Article 2 of the Treaty of 1853 is not affected by the new Agreement, and as regards Article 3, while it is an essential part of the settlement now made that the troops maintained in lieu of the Hyderabad Contingent shall be no longer controlled through the Resident, the Government of India readily agree that the services of these troops, if required shall be fully and promptly afforded at all times to His Highness the Nizam throughout his dominions

4 The Government of India have learnt with pleasure that His Highness the Nizam accepts their advice as to the need of a reduction in the number of his irregular troops, and they note with much satisfaction that he agrees to diminish them, if possible, to 12,000 men It is recognised that the promise of so considerable a reduction will require time for its complete fulfilment But you should point out to His Highness the importance of taking some immediate steps to carry out the measure to which he has now signified his assent, since upon this reduction depends the corresponding reduction that the Government of India desire to effect in the number of their troops stationed in His Highness's dominions The Government of India confidently hope that His Highness's Government will approach the matter without delay in a business like spirit, and will lose no time in devising the means for effecting a reform of so much financial benefit to the State

5 I am now to communicate to you the decision of the Government of India upon the other requests that are contained in the Minister's letter The Government of India readily agree to the proposal in paragraph 7 of the Minister's letter that a larger immediate annual benefit should be secured to His Highness by spreading the payments to himself more evenly over the next 30 years, and in view of the reduction in the Berar famine loans which will be referred to later on, they propose that the distribution of the rent of 25 lakhs should be as follows until these loans and the Hyderabad loan are repaid —

10 lakhs to His Highness the Nizam  
7 " towards the Berar loans.  
8 " towards the Hyderabad loan

The last-named payment is, of course, in addition to the 3 lakhs per annum which His Highness has agreed to pay from Hyderabad revenues. The effect of these payments in extinguishing the loans will be explained later. I am to add that there will be no objection to His Highness making larger repayments of the principal of these loans when he is in a position to do so, provided this is not done by incurring fresh loans, but the Government of India will require six months' previous notice of the amount of such excess repayment, and of the date upon which it will be made.

6 In paragraph 8 of his letter the Minister asks that the reserve or working balance in the Berar treasuries, and also the value of the public works constructed out of the famine expenditure, may be deducted from the Berar famine loans. As regards the first part of his request, I am to explain that, while it is true that a part of the cash balance in Berar has been built up out of the surplus revenue, to which the Nizam's Government was entitled, the actual cash balance consists not only of the unpaid portion of the surplus, but of the balances of Local funds, of Judicial and Revenue deposits, and of other sums held on behalf of persons other than Government. Even, therefore, on the assumption that the Nizam has a claim to a portion of the balance, it is reasonable to hold that only so much of the cash balance as represents the unpaid portion of past surpluses can rightly be credited in deduction of the famine loans. There is, however, equal force in the argument that the Nizam is not ceding Berar, but is merely consenting to certain improvements in the existing arrangements, and that since a working balance was necessary and would have been retained under the old assignment, it is equally necessary and should, therefore, be retained for the working of the new lease. Nevertheless the Government of India, in their anxiety to deal in this matter with the Nizam's Government in a spirit of the utmost liberality and in a way which shall admit of no criticism or dispute, have decided to make to His Highness a full and ample payment in satisfaction of all actual or possible claims. The sum that they are prepared to hand over is the whole of the actual cash balance on the date upon which the new settlement will come into force. It is proposed that this should be the 1st October next. The amount of the actual cash balance of Berar on that date, which, as will be shown presently, may not improbably amount to 40 lakhs, will be communicated to you for His Highness's information, and the whole amount will be taken in reduction of the Berar famine loans.

7 The above remarks will have made clear that the second request of His Highness, namely, that the value of the famine works that have been constructed from the famine expenditure should also be taken as a set off against the famine loans, is one with which the Government of India have not found it possible to comply. It is open to them to contend that the normal cost of these works is for the most part a mere forestalment of expenditure which would probably have been undertaken later if the need for famine expenditure had not hurried it on. But on the other hand in any well regulated administration the cost of famines should ordinarily be met from the surplus of past years, and in the case of Berar the whole of the surplus (including, under the present orders, the working balance) having been made over to the Nizam, the latter cannot fairly expect to receive credit also for the value of works the cost of which forms a proper charge against that surplus. It must be recollected that the true value of famine works is always difficult to ascertain, and it is estimated by the Public Works Department of the Government of India that in Berar their value will not exceed about 11½ lakhs, since many of the works begun will never be completed, while others, such as railway embankments, will probably be destroyed before they can be used. Moreover, the Government of India are unable to recognise any difference of principle between these works and other public works constructed in the past from the revenues of Berar, the value of which will also remain in the province. For these reasons, it is impossible to accede to this request of His Highness, apart from, or outside of, the general settlement which has been proffered in the preceding paragraph.

8 I am to enclose statements showing particulars of the transactions up to the present date connected with the principal of (i) the Berar famine loans, and (ii) the Hyderabad loan. It will be seen that the former loans have already been reduced to 116 lakhs. If the cash balance on the 1st October amounts to 40 lakhs, as is not improbable, these loans will be reduced further to about 76 lakhs, and by the proposed payment of 7 lakhs a year they will be discharged with interest in about 14 years. From the 15th year therefore, on the supposition above made as to the amount of the cash balance at the beginning of October, the cash payment to the Nizam will be increased from 10 lakhs per annum, as stated in paragraph 5 to 17 lakhs per annum. This increase will occur sooner if the cash balance of October is higher than 40 lakhs, and later if the cash balance is lower. The balance of the Hyderabad loan, 185 lakhs, by the annual payment of 11 lakhs 8 lakhs from the annual Berar rent and 3 lakhs from Hyderabad revenues, will be completely discharged with interest in about 29 years, after which His Highness will receive the full rent of 25 lakhs per annum. As the new Agreement is to have effect from the 1st October 1902, the Government of India are willing to agree that the first payment and distribution of the 25 lakhs in the manner proposed should be made on the 1st April 1903, and thereafter on the 1st April in each year. It is hoped that this arrangement will prove agreeable to His Highness, and will prove to him the sincerity of the Government of India's desire to conclude this settlement with a due regard to his wishes, and on generous as well as equitable terms. It will be understood that the periods mentioned in this paragraph for the liquidation of the loans are approximate only. The actual process of liquidation will be as follows from the

7 lakhs to be paid on the 1st of April of each year towards the Berar famine loans, the amount of interest due and unpaid up to that date will be first discharged, and the balance will be credited to the principal of the loans, the process continuing until the annual credits to principal have discharged the whole of the loans. The annual payment of 11 lakhs towards the Hyderabad loan will be similarly distributed every year between interest and principal till the whole principal is repaid.

9 As regards the points discussed in paragraph 9 of the Minister's letter, the Government of India agree to proposals 1, 2 and 3. It was always intended that, under the new settlement, the responsibility for future famine expenditure should rest upon the Government of India, and the new Agreement does not affect the provisions of the Treaty of 1860 in regard to the payment of the Chouth allowances and pensions, which are mentioned in Article 6 of that Treaty. The Government of India also agree that, if the number of stations now occupied by the Hyderabad Contingent is reduced, the lands hitherto occupied by the troops in the abandoned stations will revert to His Highness subject to the reservation of all private right in such lands. Similarly all free rumnahs at the stations that may be given up will also revert to His Highness's Government, but in any stations that may be retained, it is considered that the free rumnahs hitherto attached to them should continue to be available as heretofore for the use of the troop. The above named reversion will, of course, not apply to the station of Ellichpur in Berar, which in common with the whole of that province, will remain exclusively under British administration.

10 As His Highness the Nizam accepts the concession which had been proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Government of India will issue orders that his flag shall be flown at the head-quarters of the Berar Administration on the anniversary of His Highness's birthday, and that a salute shall be fired in his honour on the same occasion. But they are of opinion that it is not desirable that these ceremonies should also be observed on the occasion of the Id ul Fitr and the Id us Zoha or that khutbas should be read in the mosques. The concession that was suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy is an innovation in Berar itself, and is without precedent in any other territory similarly administered by the British Government. Moreover, His Excellency's desire in making the proposal was specially to associate the compliment with His Highness the present Nizam, an object that will not be attained by the wider proposals now submitted, which the Government of India are accordingly reluctant to sanction.

11 In conclusion, I am to ask you to convey to His Highness the Nizam the Governor General in Council's cordial acknowledgments of the friendly spirit in which His Highness has participated in these negotiations and his hearty congratulations upon their successful termination.

#### BERAR FAMINE LOANS

Advances—	Rs
First instalment 1899 00	55 36 708
Second instalment 1900 01	85 58 810
Total of loan on 1st April 1901	1 40 95 608
Repayments of principal—	
In April 1901	5,00 000
In April 1902	5 00 000
In June 1902	15 00,000
TOTAL	25,00 000
Balance of principal outstanding	1 15 95 608

#### HYDRABAD LOAN

Total advances of which the last was made in July 1901	2 00,00,000
Repayment of principal from Berar surplus in April 1902	15 00 000
Balance of principal outstanding	1 85 00 000

No 67 C, dated Hyderabad, the 3th November 1902

From—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL, SIR D W K BARR, KCSI, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 4293 I-B, dated the 30th September 1902, forwarding, in duplicate, for execution by myself and the Minister, a formal Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees.

2 I have now the honour to return the Agreement, in duplicate, executed by myself and the Minister to His Highness the Nizam.

3 The Agreement was signed by us, this day, in the presence of Major Wolseley Haig my First Assistant, and Mr Faridoonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to the Minister

4 I enclose a copy of my letter to the Minister, No 54-C, dated the 11th October 1902, with which, as authorised by you, I forwarded confidentially, for the information of His Highness the Nizam, a printed copy of your letter No 4293 I B, dated the 30th September 1902

No 54 C, dated the 11th October 1902<sup>1</sup>

From—THE HONBLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR D W K BARR K C S I, Resident at Hyderabad,

To—MAHARAJA PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, Minister to His Highness the Nizam

I had the honour of submitting for the consideration of the Government of India, a copy of your letter No 3 C, dated the 14th July 1902, formally accepting, on behalf of His Highness the Nizam the proposals contained in paragraph 6 of my letter No 4 P, dated the 6th May 1902 for the lease of the Assigned Districts of Berar in perpetuity to the British Government, for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees, and I now enclose *confidentially*, for the information of His Highness, a copy of a letter No 4293 I-B, dated the 30th September 1902, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to my address, together with enclosures, *viz*, a copy of the Agreement, referred to in that letter, and a statement of the Berar I amine loan

2 I would beg you to lay these papers before His Highness and after obtaining his orders, to inform me on what date it will be convenient to you to execute with me the formal Agreement containing the terms of the settlement as finally decided upon

Memorandum of Agreement between the British Government on the one part and the Hyderabad State on the other part concluded by LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR DAVID WILLIAM KEITH BARR K C S I, I S C, duly authorised by the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council for that purpose, and by the MAHARAJA PESHKAR KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, Minister to His Highness the Nizam, on behalf of the Hyderabad State

Whereas by the Treaties concluded between the British Government and the Hyderabad State on the 21st May 1853 and the 26th December 1860, the Berar districts were assigned to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus, if any, from the Assigned Districts being paid to His Highness the Nizam

And whereas the British Government and His Highness the Nizam desire to improve this arrangement

And whereas it is inexpedient in the interests of economy that the Assigned Districts should continue to be managed as a separate administration or the Hyderabad Contingent as a separate force

And whereas it is also desirable that His Highness the Nizam should receive a fixed instead of a fluctuating and uncertain income from the Assigned Districts

The following terms are hereby agreed upon between the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council and the Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad —

- (i) His Highness the Nizam, whose sovereignty over the Assigned Districts is re-affirmed, leases them to the British Government in perpetuity in consideration of the payment to him by the British Government of a fixed and perpetual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum,
- (ii) The British Government, while retaining the full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority in the Assigned Districts which they enjoy under the Treaties of 1853 and 1860, shall be at liberty, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in those Treaties, to administer the Assigned Districts in such manner as they may deem desirable, and also to redistribute, reduce, reorganise and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent, as they may think fit, due provision being made as stipulated by Article 3 of the Treaty of 1853 for the protection of His Highness's Dominions

D W K BARR  
KISHEN PERSHAD

Hyderabad Residency, the fifth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand-nine hundred and two, corresponding to the third day of Shaban in the year of the Hijra one thousand three hundred and twenty

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India

By order,  
(Sd) LOUIS W DANE,  
*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign Department*

FORT WILLIAM;  
The 16th December, 1902

Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the RIGHT HON BLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 1 C dated Viceroy's Camp, the 13th November 1902

We have the honour to forward to Your Lordship a complete copy of the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Minister of His Highness the Nizam, concerning the future administration of Berar, and also of the Agreement that has been concluded on the subject between Sir D Barr, our Resident at Hyderabad, on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor General of India on the one hand, and the Maharaja Peshkar Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Minister to His Highness the Nizam, on behalf of the Hyderabad State on the other

2 The negotiations that have thus reached a happy termination were inaugurated, with the full knowledge and sanction of Your Lordship, towards the end of the year 1901. An interchange of friendly and confidential opinions ensued between the representatives of the Government of India and of the Nizam and His Excellency the Viceroy, who had some time previously accepted an invitation from His Highness to visit Hyderabad in the spring of the present year, was able, while there in the month of April, to complete the negotiations in personal conference with His Highness. The succeeding interval has been occupied in working out the details of the new arrangement, and in considering and replying to certain requests that were received from the Nizam. Finally, the Agreement, recording the settlement arrived at, was signed at Hyderabad on the 5th November 1902, and the discussions between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State were thereby brought to a successful close.

3 The papers which we forward with this despatch will in themselves provide a full and ample explanation both of the objects which the Government of India have throughout had in view and of the nature of the Agreement that has been signed. But they may briefly be summarised as follows. The system that has prevailed up to the present date in Berar date from the Treaties of 1853 and 1860 under which certain districts known as the Assigned Districts of Berar, were made over without limit of time to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, the surplus if any, from their administration being paid to His Highness the Nizam. In the passage of time these arrangements have become both inconvenient and obsolete while they have on occasions given rise to controversies which have never permanently affected the friendly relations between the British Government and the Hyderabad State but the recurrence or revival of which it was nevertheless most desirable in the interests of both parties to preclude. Upon the side of the Government of India the flaws in the existing system were mainly associated with the civil and military administration of the province which, under the arrangements stereotyped by the Treaties was imperfect and wasteful. Upon the side of His Highness the Nizam the desirability of a change arose in the main from the precarious and fluctuating character of the surpluses which also under the stipulations of the Treaties, were payable to him, and the irregular nature of which introduced a regrettable element of uncertainty into the finances of the State. It was realised on both sides that the events of the past half century during which the Assigned Districts of Berar have remained continuously under British administration constituted a prescription from which it was neither possible nor desirable to depart and the efforts of both parties in the recent negotiations were accordingly directed to the discovery of a solution that should possess the combined merits of removing the administrative anomalies of which we have spoken of securing to His Highness the Nizam an assured income from this portion of his territories, and of guaranteeing to the population of Berar, which now amounts to over 2½ million persons a continuance of the conditions and standards under which they have attained to a high measure of prosperity.

Consistently with these objects, it has been our desire to recognise and to reaffirm, rather than in any way to dispute or to derogate from the sovereignty of the Nizam and the Agreement arrived at, while leaving the administration of Berar as at present in British hands though under conditions that will ensure a far more economical system of management, provides for the recognition of the prerogatives of His Highness both by the terms of the Agreement according to which the future tenure of the Assigned Districts by the British Government will be a lease in perpetuity, and also by the annual compliments to His Highness in the leased territories which the Government of India have consented hence forward to bestow.

4 The financial terms which we offered to the Nizam and which have been accepted by him are an annual rent of 25 lakhs, or nearly £167,000. When this sum is contrasted with the average annual amount of the surpluses that have been paid to the Nizam during the 40 years between 1860 and 1900—namely, a fraction under 9 lakhs or a sum varying according to the rate of exchange from £90,000 to £50,000 it will, we think, be recognised both that the Hyderabad State will be a substantial gainer by the transaction and also that our proposals have been conceived in no grudging or illiberal spirit. It is true that, in consequence of the financial embarrassments in which the State has lately been plunged, owing in the main to famine both in Hyderabad and Berar, and which have compelled recourse to be made in both cases to the Government of India for loans, the full annual rent will not for some time be realised by His Highness. But the arrangements that have been agreed upon for the discharge of these liabilities are such as will relieve the Hyderabad State at the earliest possible date from its burdens while we have further accelerated this consummation by handing over to the Nizam, for the still more rapid liquidation of the loans, a sum equivalent to the entire working balance of 41 lakhs, which stood to the credit of the Berar administration on October 1st of the present year. We did not regard the request of the Nizam for a concession of this point as one with which we were at all

bound either in logic or equity, to comply. But in our anxiety to meet the courteous and conciliatory attitude of His Highness in a similar spirit, and to effect a liberal settlement of all possible claims, we were glad to give a favourable answer to his representation.

5 It only remains for us to notice the effect that will be produced by the new Agreement upon the military forces of both signatories. The Government of India acquire the liberty, hitherto denied to them by the Treaties, to effect such a redistribution and reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent (without of course in any way reducing the numerical strength of the Indian army) as may be found desirable, consistently with the uninterrupted discharge of the obligation, assumed by them in the Treaty of 1853, to employ these troops, when required, in assisting the Nizam to maintain order within his dominions. Simultaneously the Nizam has undertaken to reduce by gradual degrees the irregular forces of his State, which, as at present constituted, are far from being required for purposes of internal order, and which, moreover, impose an onerous annual charge upon the revenues of the State. It is therefore a further and not less beneficial result of the new Agreement that both parties will thereby be enabled to undertake long needed projects of military economy and reform.

6 We do not delay the present despatch to acquaint Your Lordship with the proposals which we have in view for the future administration of Berar. Under the terms of the new Agreement the British Government are at liberty to deal with this matter in such manner as they may deem desirable. The extinction of a separate and costly administration will be the first condition of the projected reforms. But upon this matter we shall again address Your Lordship at a later date when our plans have been more fully worked out.

7 In our correspondence with our Resident at Hyderabad, we have already expressed our cordial acknowledgments of the friendly manner in which His Highness the Nizam has throughout participated in the recent negotiations. The language that has been used by his Minister in reply assures us that these sentiments are entirely reciprocated by His Highness, and leaves no doubt that the settlement of this most important matter which we have here recorded has been as heartily and spontaneously accepted by the Nizam, as it was frankly and sincerely put forward by ourselves. We now look forward with confidence to a future in which no cloud need again arise to obscure the historical and unbroken friendship that has for so long existed between the British Government and the Hyderabad State.

We have, etc

(Signed)	CURZON
,	A P PALMER
„	T R ALI GH
„	F F G LAW
„	I R LLLIS
„	A T ARUNDL
„	DENZIL IBBLTON

*The 19th December, 1902*

**No. 2506-B**—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India, No 1025-P, dated the 11th May, 1874, the following Order of His Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 26th September, 1902, is republished for general information —

At the Court of Balmoral, the 15th day of September, 1902

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

#### EXTRADITION DECLARATION OF THE 26TH JUNE, 1901, BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA HUNGARY

*Balmoral, 15th September, 1902*

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 15th day of *September*, 1902

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty  
 H R H The Prince of Wales  
 Duke of Fife  
 Mr Secretary Akers-Douglas  
 Sir Dighton Probyn

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895, it was amongst other things enacted that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the sur-



under to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State, and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient,

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, in the case of which Treaty "The Extradition Act, 1870," was applied by Order in Council of the seventeenth March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four

And whereas a Declaration was concluded on the twenty sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, between His Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, amending Article XI of the said Treaty of the third of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Declaration is in the terms following

As it is considered necessary by the Government of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Governments of Austria and Hungary to extend the period of fourteen days fixed in Article XI of the Treaty for the mutual surrender of criminals, concluded on the 3rd December, 1873, between Her late Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India &c, on one side, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia &c and Apostolic King of Hungary, on the other, the respective Plenipotentiaries, undersigned, have agreed that—

The last paragraph of Article XI of the said Treaty of Extradition shall be altered as follows —

Provided, however that he shall be discharged if, within the shortest time possible, and at the utmost within one month, a requisition for his surrender in accordance with the terms of Article IX of this Treaty be not made by the Diplomatic Representative of the State which requests his extradition "

The present Declaration shall have the same force and duration as the Extradition Treaty of the 3rd December, 1873, to which it relates

The present Declaration shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible at London

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms

NACHDEM von der Regierung Grossbritanniens und Irlands und von den Regierungen Oesterreichs und Ungarns, die Verlängerung der im Artikel XI des zwischen weiland Ihrer Majestät der Königin des vereinigten Königreiches von Grossbritannien und Irland, Kaiserin von Indien, &c einerseits und Seiner Majestät dem Kaiser von Oesterreich König von Böhmen &c, und Apostolischen König von Ungarn, andererseits am 3. December 1873 über die gegenseitige Auslieferung der Verbrecher abgeschlossenen Staatsvertrages festgesetzten Frist von 14 Tagen für nothwendig erkannt worden ist haben die hierzu bevollmächtigten Unterzeichneten Folgendes vereinbart —

Der letzte Absatz des Artikels XI des erwähnten Auslieferungsvertrages wird folgendermaßen abgeändert

"Vorausgesetzt wird übrigens, dass in der kürzesten Frist und zwar längstens binnen einem Monate bei sonstiger Entlassung des Verhafteten, durch den diplomatischen Vertreter des um die Auslieferung ersuchenden Staates eine Requisition wegen der Auslieferung in der dem Artikel IX dieses Vertrages entsprechenden Weise erhoben wird "

Die gegenwärtige Erklärung wird dieselbe Kraft and Dauer haben wie der Auslieferungsvertrag vom 3. December 1873 auf welchen sie sich bezieht

Die gegenwärtige Erklärung wird ratificirt werden und werden die Ratificationen sobald als möglich in London ausgewechselt werden

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Unterzeichneten diese Erklärung gefertigt und ihre Siegel beigedruckt

MIUTAN Nagybritannia és Irhon kormány, és Ausztria és Magyarország kormányai a bűntettesek kölcsönös kiadása tárgyában egy részről Ő Felsége Nagybritannia és Irhon egyesült királyságok boldogult királyának utódja és jelenlegi királyának, az Ő Felsége Ausztria császára Csahorág királya stb és Magyarország apostoli királya között 1873. évi december hó 3-án kötött államszerződés XI cikkében megállapított 14 napos határidőnek meghosszabbítását szükségesnek találtak, az illető aláírott meghatalmazottak a következő megállapodásra jutottak—

Az említett kiadatási szerződés XI cikkének utolsó bekezdése következőképen módosul —

"Feltételezzük azonban, hogy a kiadás iránti megkeresés a megkereső állam diplomáciai képviselője által az ezen szerződés IX cikkének megfelelő módon a legrovidebb időn legfőbb egy hónap alatt elő fog terjesztetni, ellenkező esetben az elfogott szabadon bocsáttatik "

A jelen nyilatkozat ugyanazzal az erővel fog bírni is ugyanoly tartamú lesz, mint az 1873. évi december 3-án kötött kiadatási szerződés, a melyre vonatkozik

A jelen nyilatkozat meg fog erősíttetni, s a megerősítési okiratok, melyek lehet Londonban kifognak cseréltetni

Minek hiteléül az illető meghatalmazottak a nyilatkozatot aláírták és pecsétjeikkel elláták

Dore in duplicate at London, the 26th day of June, 1901

For Great Britain and Ireland,  
His Britannic Majesty's  
Principal Secretary of  
State for Foreign Affairs,

(L S)

LANSDOWNE

For Austria and for Hungary,  
the Austro Hungarian Am-  
bassador

(L S)

DEYM

So geschehen zu London,  
in doppelter Ausfertigung am  
26 Juni 1901

Für Grossbritannien und  
Irland, der Königlich Gross-  
britannische Staatssecretär  
für die Auswärtigen Angele-  
genheiten,

(L S)

LANSDOWNE

Für Oesterreich und für Un-  
garn, der Oesterreichisch-  
Ungarische Botschafter,

(L S)

DEYM

Kelt két példányban Lon-  
donban 1901 évi júniushó  
26 ik, napján

Nagybritannia és Irhon res-  
zerol, a Királyi nagybritan-  
niai Kulogyi Allamtitkár,

(L S)

LANSDOWNE

Ausztria és Magyarország  
reszerol, az osztrákmagyar  
nagy követ,

(L S)

DEYM

And whereas the ratifications of the said Declaration were exchanged at London, on the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and two

Now therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council and in virtue of the authority committed to him by the said recited Acts doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and two, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Austria and Hungary under and in accordance with the said Treaty as amended by the said Declaration above set forth

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, and entitled ' An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals,' shall continue in force there, and no longer

*A W FitzRoy*

*(Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, September 26, 1902.)*

*The 17th December 1902*

**No 2080-G**—The services of Captain W E A Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 10th December, 1902

*The 18th December, 1902*

**No 2093-G**—Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is granted extraordinary leave for two years under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st October, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave

(Notification No 1625 G, dated the 1st October, 1902, is hereby cancelled)

*The 19th December, 1902*

**No. 2098-G**—Captain C B Winter, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan

**No 2100-G**—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department—

Consequent on the appointment of Major J Ramsay, C I L, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, and with effect from the 1st November, 1902—

Mr F H S Clarke, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class

Lieutenant-Colonel C G I Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class

Major A F Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class

Captain C T Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain A L Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain C E Luard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class



Consequent on the return from furlough of Major A F Pinhey, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 14th November, 1902—

Mr E H S Clarke, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class

Lieutenant-Colonel C G F Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class

Major A F Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain C T Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

- Captain A L Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Captain B E M Gurdon, C I E, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 14th November, 1902—

Major A F Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class

Captain C T Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain A L Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain S B A Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major F W P Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 18th November, 1902—

Major W M Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class (on privilege leave), reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class

Major A F Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain C T Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain A L Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain S B A Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the appointment of Captain (temporary Major) P M Sykes, C M G, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 22nd November, 1902—

Captain C J Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain E Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class

Captain H A K Gough, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Major W M Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 25th November 1902—

Major A F Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class

Captain C J Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain E Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class

Captain H A K Gough, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class

L. W. DANE,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE  
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1902

## No 6794-A. — Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India

November 1902

Lakhs of Rupees

	IN NOVEMBER		TO END OF NOVEMBER		WHOLE YEAR	
	1901	1902	1901	1902	Budget	Actuals
	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
<b>Civil Revenue</b>						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to the State)	80	71	1089	1170	794	2864
Opium	57	59	457	495	634	728
Salt	77	74	610	599	896	889
Stamps	42	35	349	345	522	517
Excise	46	43	413	387	618	610
Provincial Rates	5	25	108	210	410	426
Customs	40	46	358	358	540	574
Assessed Taxes	1	18	129	125	191	191
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	27	28	50	47
Registration	1	1	3	33	47	47
Tributes from Native States	1	2	34	31	91	80
Other Civil Revenue	6	46	504	33	450	480
<b>TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT (GROSS)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4024</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>7209</b>	<b>7459</b>
<b>Civil Expenditure</b>						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railway and Irrigation Works	50	55	252	262	389	388
Opium	1	1	225	25	65	240
Famine Relief	1	1	17	26	93	31
Other Civil Expenditure	216	206	1778	1801	3054	2837
<b>TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT (GROSS)</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>2275</b>	<b>2314</b>	<b>3831</b>	<b>3496</b>
<b>Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments</b>						
[The figures comprise Revenue Expenditure and Debt and Remittance transactions]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more — Receipts less than 1844)	+6	+6	+56	+52	166	+45
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+2	—2	—13	—46	+10	—39
Military Receipts	+3	+7	+49	+45	+69	+86
Military Issues	—151	—158	—1161	—1141	—1538	—1798
Public Works Department—						
<i>Receipts</i>						
Ordinary Branches	+9	+9	+209	+177		+325
State Railways	+1,73	+1,70	+1400	+1400	+3163	+2844
East Indian Railway	+47	+53	+384	+421		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+11	+10	+94	+104	+219	+164
Telegraph	+6	+7	+47	+52	+70	+82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+246</b>	<b>+249</b>	<b>+2140</b>	<b>+2168</b>	<b>+3458</b>	<b>+3415</b>
<i>Issues</i>						
Ordinary Branches	—68	—61	—593	—538		—915
State Railways	—1,00	—100	—978	907	—2896	—1086
East Indian Railway	—22	—19	—202	—194		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits etc.			—12	—21	—22	—24
Telegraph	—7	—6	—52	—48	—86	—77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—206</b>	<b>—186</b>	<b>—1837</b>	<b>—1708</b>	<b>—3004</b>	<b>—2702</b>
<b>TOTAL NON CIVIL DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>—100</b>	<b>—84</b>	<b>—766</b>	<b>—630</b>	<b>—1239</b>	<b>—983</b>
<b>Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions</b>						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more — Receipts less than payments)			+1,49	+98	+136	+86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+50	—11	—69	+67		+85
Currency Transfers for Gold in England			+1	+2		
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—186	—229	—14,11	—14,59	—25,25	—24,90
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs15 per £	+26	—1,24	—1,31	—2,17	+48	—4,64
Other debt heads (Net as above)						
<b>TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>—110</b>	<b>—364</b>	<b>—14,61</b>	<b>—15,99</b>	<b>—23,41</b>	<b>—27,81</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES</b>	<b>—36</b>	<b>—2,82</b>	<b>—4,78</b>	<b>—4,27</b>	<b>—1,82</b>	<b>+1,97</b>
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,40	14,45	17,82	15,90	18,07	15,90
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,04	11,63	13,04	11,63	16,25	17,87

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

*The 15th December, 1902*

**No. 6678-P** —The services of Mr. W. H. Dawson, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 27th of November, 1902

**No. 6748-P** —The leave on medical certificate for seven months and fifteen days granted to Mr J. W. Bailey, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller Central Provinces, in the Notification in this Department, No 4885 P, dated the 11th September 1902, is extended by six months

E. N. BAKER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Fort William, the 19th December, 1902*

## APPOINTMENTS

**No. 1119** —Brevet Colonel S. B. Batson, C B, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, whilst holding the appointment of Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops. Dated 5th August, 1902

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

**No. 1120** —Second Lieutenant E. Paroury, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 2nd December, 1902

## NATIVE ARMY

*7th Bengal Lancers*

**No. 1121** —Jemadar Balwant Singh, appointed on probation, in G. G. O. No. 970 of 1900, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 23rd October, 1900

## LONDON GAZETTE

**No. 1122** —The following extracts are published for general information —

*"London Gazette," dated the 21st November, 1902, page 7535*

WAR OFFICE,

*Pall Mall, 21st November, 1902*

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## THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA)

• • • • •

**28th Battalion** —Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Turner, Major, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes the command of the Battalion. Dated 21st October, 1902

Captain F. I. I. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, relinquishes the appointment of Captain and Adjutant. Dated 21st October, 1902

• • • • •

*"London Gazette," dated the 25th November, 1902, page 7941*

• • • • •

INDIA OFFICE

*25th November, 1902.*

The King has approved of the following Promotions among Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Departments made by the Government of India —

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS

*Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels**Dated 1st September, 1902*

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Garnett Atkinson

Dated 6th September, 1902

Henry Richmond William Lumsden

Dated 10th September, 1902

William Knox Downes, D S O

Albert Edmond Leslie

John Alfred Wyllie

Henry F. pine Monck-Mason

Gervase Francis Newport Tinley

Frederick Bernard Deane

Charles Walter Harris

Dated 11th September, 1902

Newdigate Addington Kaughtley ~~Deane~~

Richard Cranley Onslow

Alexander Wallace

George Bowring

George Herbert Watson

Substantive Colonel Ernest De Brath

George Edward Hyde Cates

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover

Brevet Colonel Robert Bellem Adams, C B , V.C , A D C

Dated 22nd September, 1902

Arthur Campbell Yate

*To be Major*

Captain John Frederick Whyte Dated 1st September, 1902

*Lieutenants to be Captains*

Dated 30th August, 1902

Henry de Courcy O'Grady

John Clayton Coldstream

Charles Lancelot Storr

Kenneth Lee Warner Mackenzie

Hugh Stephenson Moberly

Charles Augustus Vivian

Francis Dean Russell

Arthur Lennard Barrett

Francis Carminowe Nicolas

Launcelot Hope Rix Ames

Giles Rooke

Henry Beauchamp St John

Stair Francis Barton Dalrymple-Hay

Arthur Kyffin Heyland

John Ernest Blois Johnson

Dated 9th September, 1902

Roland Langharne Clendell Wilkinson

Arthur Lyster Longhurst

Dated 14th September, 1902

Dennis Deane

*To be Lieutenants*

Lieutenant Frank Bernard Lane from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Dated 20th August, 1902, but to rank from 24th February, 1900

Lieutenant Edward Vincent Jones, from the Connaught Rangers Dated 16th May, 1902 but to rank from 6th November, 1900

Lieutenant Hugh Clayton Szcsepanski, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 12th August, 1902, but to rank from 8th January, 1901

Lieutenant Athelstan Chamberlayne, from the Royal Berkshire Regiment Dated 2nd August, 1902, but to rank from 25th February, 1901

Lieutenant John Humphrey Bennett, from the Royal West Kent Regiment Dated 2nd August, 1902, but to rank from 21st August, 1901

Lieutenant John Sterndale-Bennett, from the Worcestershire Regiment Dated 3rd July, 1902, but to rank from 25th October, 1901

Lieutenant William George Arthur Brett, from the West Riding Regiment Dated 2nd July, 1902, but to rank from 7th February, 1902

Lieutenant Benjamin Isidore Herbert Adler, from the Royal Fusiliers Dated 11th April, 1902, but to rank from 27th January, 1902

The above notification is in supersession of that of this Officer's admission to the Staff Corps as Second Lieutenant made in the *London Gazette* of 17th October, 1902

- The date of rank of Lieutenant D R W Gordon, whose admission to the Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of 17th October, 1902, is 23rd October 1901, and not as therein stated

#### *Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants*

Dated 23rd August, 1902

Robert John Wingfield Heale

Henry Melancthon Strong

#### *To be Second Lieutenants*

Second Lieutenant Robert Clerke Burton, from the 4th Dragoon Guards Dated 22nd June, 1902, but to rank from 3rd October, 1900

Second Lieutenant Henry Hugh Backhouse Prior, from the Border Regiment Dated 23rd July, 1902, but to rank from 17th October, 1900

#### INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Robert Kerwick, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, to be Assistant Commissary Dated 13th August, 1902

The King has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers —

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Colonel George McBride Davis, M D, C B, D S O Dated 25th October, 1902

#### INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Richard Dickson, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle Dated 9th October, 1902

• • • • •

#### PROMOTIONS

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

##### *Northern Circle*

No. 1123 — Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Henry Smith, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Raffin, to be Assistant Commissary

Conductor George Wilkinson, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, —

with effect from the 9th October, 1902, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Richard Dickson, retired

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

## ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH

*Bombay Command*

No 1124 — The undermentioned military pupil having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as fourth class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st October, 1902 —

Donald Edward Everard White

## HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

*Madras Command*

No 1125 — The undermentioned native military pupil having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as a third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 31st March, 1902 —

No 1350 Gudalore Ranganavakulu Naidu

## RESIGNATIONS

No 1126 — With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the undermentioned officer is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st December, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Captain Laurence Henry Walker, Indian Staff Corps

## RETIREMENTS

No. 1127 — Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Mackenzie, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), 47th Sikh Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st January, 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval

## REWARDS

No. 1128 — The following name is added to the list of warrant officers promoted for service with the China Expeditionary Force published in G G O No 616 of 1902 —

*Bengal Miscellaneous List*

Conductor William David Gray to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval

No 1129 — In continuation of G G O No 616 of 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the promotion of the following departmental warrant officer in recognition of his services with the China Field Force, 1900-1901, with effect from the 16th November, 1902 —

*Bengal Miscellaneous List*

Conductor Thomas Yarnold Macey, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant subject to His Majesty's approval

## JAGIRS

No 1130 — The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the title of "Bahadur" is conferred on the undermentioned native officer under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Military Department, No 167 B, dated the 27th February, 1893 —

Fateh Ali, Late Subadar, Bengal Sappers and Miners

## SPECIAL.

No 1131 — With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified —

Lieutenant-Colonel J S Ashby, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, 3rd grade, Bombay, — 15th August, 1895

Lieutenant-Colonel H M Abud, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, 4th grade, Bombay, — 17th April, 1896

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 1132 — *Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

George Robertson, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st December, 1902, *vice* Michie, resigned

No. 1133.—*and Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Hodder resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th October, 1902

No. 1134 — *3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Major George Henry Louis Mackenzie resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st December, 1902

Lieutenant George Alfred Meade, to be Captain, with effect from the 29th November, 1902, *vice* Leslie transferred to the 2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles

Peter Isles McInnes, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant with effect from the 1st December, 1902, *vice* Walkem, promoted

No. 1135 — *East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant John Joseph Hatt resigns his commission

No. 1136 — *Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Frederick Austen Hadow, gentleman to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April, 1902, *vice* Gilmore, transferred to the supernumerary list

No. 1137 — *1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Second Lieutenant Lionel Big-Wither resigns his commission with effect from the 11th November, 1902

No. 1138 — *Burma Railways Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant Bertram Maitland Crosthwaite, to be Captain, *vice* Barrie, transferred to the supernumerary list

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Martin Jones to be Lieutenant *vice* Crosthwaite, promoted

No. 1139 — *Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Richard Knightley Cox resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th November, 1902

## MARINE DEPARTMENT

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 67 — The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Engineer T R Wakefield, Royal Indian Marine, for three months (m c)

Engineer G H Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, for two months (m c)

E G BARROW, *Major General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

*Calcutta, the 19th December 1902*

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the

date specified was received in the Military Department between the 13th and 19th December, 1902 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Decease	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
Royal Garrison Artillery	Lieutenant Richard Hugh Adam Ellis	9th, December, 1902	Umballa	.	

*Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 13th and 19th December, 1902*

On whose account.	Rank	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Hubert Lionel Stanton (a)	Captain	3rd Brahman Infantry	29th July, 1902	Intestate	R   a   p 2 120 9 0	18th February, 1902
Alan Charles Leith Wood (b)	2nd Lieutenant	24th Punjab Infantry	5th July, 1902	Ditto	403 14 7	Ditto

*NEXT OF KIN —*

- (a) Mother — Mrs. F. Stanton  
 Brother — Major F. W. S. Stanton, Royal Garrison Artillery  
 Address — Elmsleigh, Sutton Surrey, England  
 (b) Father — Revd. William Manners Wood  
 Address — Littleton Rectory, Chesherton R.S.O. Middlesex, England

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
RAILWAYS**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 15th December, 1902*

**No. 469** — Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 8th November, 1902.

**No. 470** — Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 18th October, 1902.

**No. 473** — It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the Madras Railway Company, for a line of railway from Podanur to Palni, a distance of about 59 miles.

*The 17th December, 1902*

**No. 480** — It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, for a metre gauge railway from Burhwal to Sitapur, a distance of about 58 miles.

*The 18th December, 1902*

**No. 481** — Mr. E. W. Arundel, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is granted privilege leave for 13 days combined with special leave for 5 months and 17 days under Articles 264A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th January, 1903, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.



**No. 482.**—Captain W C Smyth, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from Chatham Course, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, until further orders

*The 19th December, 1902*

**No. 483** —\*ADDENDUM —*After the words "nine months" in Public Works Department Notification No 398 Railways, dated 3rd October, 1902, add the words "and three days"*

C W HODSON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 15th December, 1902*

**No 471** —The services of Lala Jawala Pershad, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for work in connection with the Delhi Durbar, with effect from the 1st November, 1902

**No. 472** The services of Mr T R J Ward, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department in connection with the Sistan-Afghan Boundary Commission, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th November, 1902

**No. 474** —The temporary promotion to Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, of the officers named below has effect from the dates noted against their names, and not as stated in Public Works Department Notification No 314, dated 3rd September, 1902 —

Mr J J Hatten, 18th July, 1902

Mr H G Boyce, 3rd August, 1902

**No. 475** —The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified —

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Leventhorpe, J B	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Temporary	18th July, 1902
Atkinson, R P	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>s p t</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto	21st August, 1902
Perram, G J	Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Chief Engineer, 1st class	Permanent	15th October, 1902
Horn, D B	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Chief Engineer, 1st class	Temporary	Ditto
Inglis, W A	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto	Ditto
Coles, G E	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	Ditto
Murray, F C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Temporary	Ditto
White, G G	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto	Ditto
Atkinson, R P	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>s p t</i> , and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class and Superintending Engineer 2nd class	Permanent	Ditto
McLeod, N F	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Temporary	Ditto
Hatten, J J	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i>	Officiating Superintending Engineer	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	Ditto
			Ditto	28th October, 1902

No. 476 —Mr John Henry Sharpe, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 3rd November, 1902, and posted to Burma

*The 16th December, 1902*

No. 477 —Sir Thomas Higham, K C I E, Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th December, 1902

No. 479 —Mr A B Phelan, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th December, 1902

SIDNEY PRESTON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

*The 16th December, 1902*

No. 478 —With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 306, dated the 29th October, 1902, Mr S Preston, C I E, is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, and Inspector General of Irrigation, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th December, 1902, *vice* Sir Thomas Higham, K C I E, retired

C W HODSON,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

Rates of subscription	Per annum		
	R	s	d
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight			
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice			

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,  
Publisher Gazette of India

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1902

### NOTIFICATIONS

No 4163 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th December 1902 —

No 481 of 1902 —Robert Joseph D'antos, station master, Eastern Bengal State Railway, presently residing at Manihari in the district of Purneah, Bengal *A new or improved padu husking machine*

No 482 of 1902 —Johann Heinrich Friedrich Louis Hartmann, engineer, of No 38, Altonaerstrasse, in the city of Hamburg, German Empire *Improvements in grain decortivating and grinding machines*

No 483 of 1902 —Walter Badenoch Hardy, merchant of the Bath Club, 34, Dover street, in the county of London, England *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for use in the purification of water and other liquids*

No 484 of 1902 —Johan Jakob Ulander, estate owner, of Ekön, Motala, Sweden *Improvements in and relating to milk and other liquid separators*

No 485 of 1902 —Henry Chitty electrical engineer, of "Itala," Clifton road, South Norwood, in the county of Surrey, England *Improvements in dynamo electric machines*

No 486 of 1902 —Murray Corrington, engineer of 40, Wall street, New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America *Improvements in variable speed safety valves*

No 487 of 1902 —A C Wernigg, engineer, Pahatali, near Chittagong *A slide lid axle box*

No 488 of 1902 —John Laird, manager Union Jute mills, Sealdah, residing at No 52, Tangra road Entally, Calcutta *A device for driving looms or other machines by means of a rope*

No 489 of 1902 —Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar, weaving master, now residing in the city of Indore, in Central India *A self acting warping reel*

No 4164 P —THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 4 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat Government Place, West) Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 21 of 1902 —Sumer Chand Sham Lall Sadh, traders, of Mohilla Sadhwara, Fariukhabad, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh *A design representing scenery of flowers and leaves to be printed on cotton wool or silk*

No 4165 P —SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M to 3 P M, at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No 148 of 1902 —Lt Col R G Jones, military assistant to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore *A new head-stall for horses* (Specification filed 11 November 1902)

No 173 of 1902 — Christopher Rawson Consulting and Analytical chemist, at present residing at Peeprah, Jodhara, in the district of Chumparun, British India *Improvements in indigo manufacture* (Specification filed 10 December 1902)

No 177 of 1902 — Ludwig Mond, manufacturer, of 39, Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, London, England *Improvements in producing explodable gases from coal and other fuels in gas producers for use in gas engines and utilising the exhaust gases from the gas engines for improving the working of the gas producers* (Specification filed 10 December 1902)

No 178 of 1902 — Alfred Zehweger, manufacturer, of Uster, Canton Zurich, Switzerland *Improvements in and connected with electric punka motors* (Specification filed 10 December 1902)

No 282 of 1902 — Julius Lewy, manufacturer, of 22 Langestrass, Frankfurt-a-Main in the empire of Germany *An improvement in illuminants such as are used for making candles and the like* (Specification filed 6 December 1902)

No 4166 P — THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 320 of 1891 — Daniel Kemp West *Improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods* (From 15 December 1902 to 15 December 1903)

No 186 of 1894 — Edward Waller Stoney *Spiral switch handle and combined spiral switch handle lock and point indicator* (From 2 January 1903 to 2 January 1904)

No 157 of 1895 — Joseph Robert Leeson *Improvements in or relating to stop apparatus for use in the winding of yarn thread and the like* (From 27 December 1902 to 27 December 1903)

No 212 of 1895 — George Alexander Dick *Improvements in the manufacture of wire rods bars or tubes from various copper alloys and in apparatus therefor which apparatus can be used for making wires, rods, bars or tubes from other alloys or metals* (From 27 December 1902 to 27 December 1903)

No 285 of 1895 — Edward Lennon Cantwill *Improved single seated portable latrines* (From 7 December 1902 to 7 December 1903)

No 456 of 1896 — Bernhard Baron *Improvements in cigarettes and in method of and apparatus for manufacturing the same* (From 26 February 1903 to 26 February 1904)

No 205 of 1897 — Anton Raly *Improvements in boring apparatus for deep borings* (From 20 December 1902 to 20 December 1903)

No 347 of 1897 — William Richard Sumption Jones and Lverard Richard Calthrop *Improvements in or in connection with buffers and draw bars for railway and other similar vehicles* (From 24 February 1903 to 24 February 1904)

No 403 of 1897 — William Charles Kipling and Edward Arnold *Improvements in and relating to water proofing silk cotton, wool and other fibrous substances and fabrics made therefrom* (From 14 December 1902 to 14 December 1903)

No 157 of 1898 — Birney Clark Latcheller *A method and mechanism for locating obstructions in pneumatic or other systems* (From 12 December 1902 to 12 December 1903)

No 186 of 1898 — The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in the spacing and justifying and casting and trimming mechanisms of linotype machines* (From 28 December 1902 to 28 December 1903)

No 187 of 1898 — The Linotype Company, Limited *Improvements in and connected with linotype machines* (From 28 December 1902 to 28 December 1903)

No 274 of 1898 — Edward William Coughlin *Improvements in and relating to railway switch boxes* (From 21 September 1902 to 21 September 1903)

No 275 of 1898 — Edward William Coughlin *Improvements in and relating to railway switches* (From 27 September 1902 to 27 September 1903)

No 352 of 1898 — George Archibald Lowry *A bale of fibrous material* (From 10 March 1903 to 10 March 1903)

No 18 of 1899 — Gustav, Graf von Geldern-Egmond *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives* (From 10 May 1903 to 10 May 1904)

No 4167 P — WHEREAS the inventors of the under mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, subsection (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No 47 of 1898 — J S E Lumsden *An automatic punkah pulling machine* (Specification filed 5 September 1898)

No 113 of 1898 — Frederick William Vickery *Improvements in and relating to self feeding apparatus for ruling printing, rolling and lithographic and like machines* (Specification filed 9 September 1898)

No 184 of 1898 — James Shepherd *An improved spark arrester and smoke consumer* (Specification filed 4 September 1898)

No 223 of 1898 — Harmusjee Merwanjee Jaorawala *A cone and disc ginning machine* (Specification filed 7 September 1898)

No 265 of 1898 — George Falvey Bcyts *A collapsible wash hand stand suitable for military and other purposes* (Specification filed 9 September 1898)

No 266 of 1898 — George Falvey Bcyts *An improved camp bedstead* (Specification filed 9 September 1898)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

• The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions

No 190 of 1895 — John Frederick Duke *Improvements in the manufacture of mediums for igniting gas by its own action* (Specification filed 4 September 1895)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

• The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal

- 1 Engineers
- 2 Overseers
- 3 Sub-Overseers
- 4 Draftsmen

- 5 Press workers
- 6 Photo-Mechanical workers
- 7 Mechanical apprentices
- 8 Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E

(Officiating Principal Thomason College)

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS

## NOTICE

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in fac simile by the Board of Examiners Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6 Forwarded V P P on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane

## BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th December, 1902

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	R	a p		R	a p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1 55 36,427	7 9
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	59 33,610	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office 69,96,855	6 0		Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2 81,97,534	14 11
Public Deposits at Branches 1,20,54,939	5 5		Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1 82 34,567	9 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8 58,40 301	1 7	Bills discounted and purchased	2,11 35,391	9 8
Bank Post Bills etc	5,91,119	6 6	Balances with other Banks	31,97,717	12 10
Sundries	19,22,758	6 11	Bullion	3 174	2 0
			Dead Stock	18 65 280	1 9
			Stamps	9 807	14 5
			Sundries	7 75 643	8 9
				9,48 89,155	1 9
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,63 67 400	1 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,75 49,418	3 8
				4,39,16,818	4 8
RUPREES	13,88,05,973	6 5	RUPREES	13,88 05,973	6 5

\* Includes Sova and † Sova, value R 1 73 115 0 0  
 † Do do 1,09 470 0 0  
 R 2 82 585 0 0

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL  
Calcutta, the 18th December, 1902

E J BIRCH,  
Chief Accountant

W D CRUICKSHANK,  
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent  
Percentage 40 88





**HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.****NOTIFICATIONS**

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1902

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr James Herbert Hechle, 1st Assistant or Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, to be Master and Official Referee of the said Court with effect from the 11th instant

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, in consequence of the promotion of Mr James Herbert Hechle to the office of Master and Official Referee of the High Court, Original Side and with effect from the 11th instant, appointed Mr Maurice Remfry, an attorney of this Court, to be 1st Assistant or Deputy Registrar with power to sign as Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court

W R FINK,  
Registrar

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA****NOTIFICATION**

Indore Residency, the 13th December, 1902

No 14619 —Mr E V Gabriel ICS, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, assumed charge of his duties as Attaché to the Government of India in the Foreign Department at Delhi, on the afternoon of the 9th November, 1902

Lieutenant I C Bayley, VI Bengal Cavalry, assumed charge of his duties as special officer with the Camp of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India at Delhi on the forenoon of the 16th November, 1902

By order,  
L W REYNOLDS,  
for First Assistant Agent to the Governor  
General in Central India.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL  
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN****NOTIFICATION**

Quetta, the 9th December, 1902

No. 8739 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, and by section 12 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is hereby pleased to add the following clauses to Rule IV of the Notification No 2271, dated the 27th February, 1901

(1) (a) Royalty on firewood of every description exported by railway from the Khojak Sub-Division of the Pishin District shall be levied at the rate of three annas per maund

(1) (b) Royalty on firewood of Reserved trees when exported by railway from areas other than the Khojak Sub-Division of the Pishin District, within five miles on either side of the Railway Line shall be levied at the rate of two annas per maund

By order,  
W S. DAVIS,  
First Assistant

## NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 9th December, 1902

**No. 245**—The three months' furlough combined with three months' privilege leave out of India, granted to Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, by Notification No. 67, dated 14th June, 1902, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by a period of nine months furlough

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

## TREASURE TROVE

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 26th September, 1902, the undermentioned treasure weighing about 11½ tolas and valued at Rs 12-2-3 was found by one Rathnam, of Kumbakonam, while he was picking out bricks from an old wall in the backyard of Singaram Chetty's house in Poyyathu, Pilliar Koil Sannadi Street, Kumbakonam

- 1 Two silver mango likes
- 2 One silver bell like flower
- 3 Two small flat silver beads
- 4 Two small ornamented flat silver beads
- 5 One small ornamented round silver bead
- 6 Three silver wire anklets
- 7 35 Very small gold beads
- 8 One gold ornamented kopper (ear ornament)
- 9 One upper head of a plain gold kopper
- 10 Three very small coral beads
- 11 The brass vessel that contained the above

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2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 27th April, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to Law

J. ANDREW,

Collector

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE  
29th November, 1902.

## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

## NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1902

**No. 44**—Lieutenant L. E. Hopkins, R.E. Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on private affairs for 5 months and 22 days in extension of the 6 months and 8 days' leave previously granted and referred to in Director of Railway Construction's Notifications Nos. 20 and 22, dated respectively the 10th July and 1st August, 1902

F. J. E. SPRING,

Offg. Director of Railway Construction

11 B

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATION

Peshawar, the 11th December, 1902

**No. 16-J** —The following list of days, to be observed as holidays in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto, during the year 1903, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 88, sub-section (4), of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information —

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court and all Civil Courts in the North West Frontier Province subordinate thereto during the year 1903

Description of holidays	Names of holidays	Dates on which they fall	Day or days of the week	Number of days excluding Sundays
General and Muhammadan	Proclamation and New Year's Day and Id ul Fitr	1st and 2nd January	Thursday and Friday	2
General	Celebration of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and Queen Alexandra	2nd to 8th January	Friday to Thursday	7
Hindu	Iohri	12th January	Monday	1
Do	Basant Panchmi	2nd February	Do	1
Do	Shkoratri	23rd February	Wednesday	1
Muhammadan	Id ul Zuha	10th and 11th March	Tuesday and Wednesday	2
Hindu	Holi	11th, 12th and 13th March	Wednesday to Friday	3
Do	Sun Eclipse	29th March	Sunday	1
Muhammadan	Muharram	31st March to 9th April	Tuesday to Thursday	9
Hindu	Durga Ashtmi	5th April	Sunday	1
Christian	Good Friday	10th April	Friday	1
Do	Saturday before Easter	11th April	Saturday	1
Hindu	Moon Eclipse	2th April	Sunday	1
Christian and Hindu	Easter Monday and Bright Monday	13th April	Monday	1
Hindu	Somawati Amawas	27th April	Do	1
Muhammadan	Akhri Chahar Shamba	27th May	Wednesday	1
General*	Emperor's Birthday	30th May	Saturday	1
Hindu	Nirjala Ikadshi	6th June	Do	1
Muhammadan	Bara Wafat	9th June	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Biás Puja	9th July	Thursday	1
Do	Salono	8th August	Saturday	1
Do	Janam Ashtmi	17th August	Monday	1
Do	Anant Chaudas	5th September	Saturday	1
Do	Somawati Amawas	21st September	Monday	1
Do	Dasehri	8th September to 1st October	Monday to Thursday	4
Do	Moon Eclipse	7th October	Wednesday	1
Do	Dewali	19th and 20th October	Monday and Tuesday	2
Do	Jam Dutia	22nd October	Thursday	1
Do	Deo Utian	3rd October	Saturday	1
Do	Tukri	5th November	Thursday	1
Muhammadan	Shah Barát	6th November	Friday	1
Do	Juma ul Wida	18th December	Do	1
Do	Id ul Fitr	21st and 22nd December	Monday and Tuesday	2
Christian	Christmas vacation	24th to 31st December	Thursday to Thursday	7
General	All Sundays			52

\* The King-Emperor's birthday will be observed on the 30th May or on such other date as may be appointed for its celebration in India

NOTES —1 The last Saturday of every month will be observed as a holiday provided that there are no arrears of work  
Local holidays are not entered in this list

3 All Civil Courts (Original and Appellate) will remain closed during the month of September

C E I BUNBURY, Judicial Commissioner,  
North West Frontier Province

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

Peshawar, the 12th December, 1902

**No 282** — Lieutenant-Colonel J W Rodgers, I M S, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Captain H M Cruddas, I M S, on the forenoon of the 4th December 1902

**No 283** — Captain H M Cruddas, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Kohat District on the forenoon of the 4th of December, 1902, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel J W Rodgers, I M S

By order,

**R I R GLANCY,**  
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W F Province

**POWERS**

The 20th November, 1902

**No 264** — Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901 Sardar Sultan Asad Jan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 2nd class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan

2 The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Sardar Sultan Asad Jan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsiff

The 28th November, 1902

**No 271 A** — Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Malik Takht Ram officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara

2 The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Malik Takht Ram shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsiff

**APPOINTMENT**

The 13th December, 1902

**No. 284** — Lala Pars Ram, Tahsildar, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is placed in charge of the Charsadda Sub Division of the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th December, 1902, *vice* Lala Amir Chand, Arora, deceased

The 16th December, 1902

**No 285** — Mr R G Gregson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, in addition to his own duties, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 2th December, 1902, *vice* Mr S Stuart Waterfield

By order

**A H GRANT,**  
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W Frontier Province

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 22nd November 1902

Number	DISTRICTS	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census (1901)	BIRTHS		DEATHS		CAUSE OF DEATH										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			Rate of deaths per 1000 of population	Number	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Small pox	Cholera	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazira	Abbottabad	7680	1	1	2																	1
2		Nawashahr	4114	3	3	6	2	3															2
3		Butta	7029	1	1	2																	63
4	Peshawar	Haripur	5578	3	7	10	2	2															3
5		Peshawar	91070	11	21	32	33	25	6														4
6		Kohat	30590	7	7	14	9	5	1														5
7	Bannu	Bannu	14111	6	5	11	6	3															6
8		Lakki	5218	4	4	8	5	1															7
9		Dera Ismail Khan	31575	11	14	25	13	10															8
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9125	1	2	3	4	4															9
																							10
Total				62	65	127	104	53	46	7			62	5	4		26	10	8	18		32	26

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 22nd November, 1902.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 127 births were registered (62 males and 65 females) giving a birth rate of 32 per mille of population 104 deaths were registered (58 males and 46 females) giving a death rate of 26 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 6th December 1902

W A SYKES, Lt-Col IMS,  
Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Mrs Caroline Law (Senior), late a Military Pensioner at Chunar	Chunar	23rd November 1902	District Judge, Mirzapur 3rd December, 1902	Will left.
Mrs. Jane Brown late of No 19 Roberts Street	Presidency Hospital General	27th November 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 3rd December 1902	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not No application
Mrs Emelia Rhine, late of No 25 Roberts Street	Ditto	27th November 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 3rd December 1902	Ditto
Mr Lionel Moore, late of Government Work House	Ditto	28th November 1902	District Judge, 24 Pergunnahs 4th December 1902	Ditto
Mr James Fraser late of No 52-5 Bow Bazar	Ditto	30th November 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 4th December 1902	Ditto
Mr T Price late of Warris Bagan	Ditto	4th December 1902	District Judge 24 Pergunnahs 11th December 1902	Ditto
Dr R M Meskleyohn late of Alms House	Ditto	5th December 1902	District Judge, 24 Pergunnahs, 11th December 1902	Ditto

HENRY T HYDE,  
Administrator General of Bengal

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET  
Calcutta, 18th December, 1902

## REPORT OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absenter without leave from the "Details," 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 18th day of December, 1902

Number, Rank and Name—8030, Private Hugh Victor Watson  
Age,—23 years 9 months  
Height—5 feet 5½ inches  
Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, brown, eyes, grey  
Trade,—Joiner  
Date of Enlistment,—4th February 1901  
Place of Enlistment,—Edinburgh

Parish and County in which born,—South Yell Lerwick Shetland  
Date of Desertion or absence—12th December, 1902  
Place of Desertion or absence—Fort William, Calcutta  
Marks,—Scar right elbow  
Not on furlough  
Under two years' service

J B GILLATT, Lieutenant,  
Commanding "Details" 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

## SURVEY OF INDIA

### NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1902

**No 241**—Lieutenant I C Thuillier I S C, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 11th November, 1902

**No 242**—Captain A Mears, I S C Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 11th November, 1902, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent 2nd grade, from the same date, and the following reversion is also made from that date —

Lieutenant M O C Tandy, R E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent 1st grade

**No 243**—Captain H I Crosthwait, R E Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having been granted privilege leave from the 23rd November 1902, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, from the same date, and the following reversions are also made from that date —

Captain E A Tandy, R E officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Lieutenant A A McHarg R E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

**No 244**—Captain J M Burn R E Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having, on return from furlough assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th November 1902, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date —

Captain H I Crosthwait, R E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade to revert to officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent 2nd grade

Lieutenant E T Kich, P I, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

**No 245**—Captain F W Pirrie, I S C Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having on return from leave, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th December, 1902, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the same date and the following reversions are also made from that date —

Captain G A Beazley, R E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Lieutenant C P Gunter R I, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

Lieutenant I C Thuillier, I S C, officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

The 18th December, 1902

**No 246**—Mr W J Cornelius Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th January, 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

S1 G GORE, Colonel, R E,  
Surveyor General of India

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## DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

### NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1902

**No 45**—Mr F H Reaks, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr J H Murray on leave, or until further orders

G F WILSON, Colonel, R E  
Director of Railway Traffic



## POST OFFICE

## NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1902

**No. 2818-4p**—Syed Niaz Kutab, M A, LL B, is appointed to be temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 28th March, 1902, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Late Sundar Lal to be a permanent Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

**No. 2822-4p**—Bhai Hakim Singh B A, is appointed sub *pro tem* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 28th March, 1902, during the absence on foreign service of Mr C Lawder on until further orders.

The 18th December, 1902

**No. 2901-4p**—Mr C B Maiden is appointed to be postmaster Tuticorin on probation for 6 months in consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of Mr G Ramasamy Chetty, postmaster, Tuticorin.

**No. 2913 4p**—Lala Ama Nath is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 20th October, 1902, during the absence on deputation of Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C I E, superintendent of post offices, 1st grade on until further orders.

H M KISCH,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India

## GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz*—

	Government officers	General public	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2-8	3	4

## PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows—

1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free, R17 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	R8-8, " R8 14
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	R4 4, " R4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Sibpur near Calcutta.

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta the 16th December, 1902

**No. 42**—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No 33, dated the 4th of December, 1901, it is hereby notified that Mr A W Foord, Superintendent, Class V 1st grade, has been granted in extension of furlough for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st December 1902.

A B LARKINS,

for Director General of Telegraphs

The 19th December, 1902

**TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENT AT DELHI FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR**

**No. 44.**—In addition to the permanent Government Telegraph Offices, *vis* —

- (1) Delhi—1st class,
- (2) Delhi Chandni Chowk—2nd class,
- (3) Delhi Chauri Bazar—2nd class,
- (4) Delhi Dareeba—2nd class,
- (5) Delhi Sadder Bazar—2nd class,

the following temporary offices have been opened —

- (1) A 1st class Telegraph office in the Central Camp designated "Delhi Central Camp"
- (2) Ten local Telegraph Offices in the neighbourhood of the Central Camp, designated as follows —
  - (a) Durbar Viceroy's Camp—1st class
  - (b) Delhi Press Camp—1st class
  - (c) Delhi Maidens Hotel—2nd class
  - (d) Delhi Badli Camp—2nd class
  - (e) Delhi Central Supply Depot—2nd class
  - (f) Delhi Punjab Chiefs' Camp—2nd class
  - (g) Delhi Bombay Chiefs' Camp—2nd class
  - (h) Delhi Central India Chiefs' Camp—2nd class
  - (j) Delhi Mysore Chiefs' Camp—2nd class
  - (k) Delhi Rajputana Chiefs' Camp—2nd class

The following are the Railway Telegraph Offices in Delhi which receive paid message traffic —

- (1) Delhi Lahore Gate R M.
- (2) Delhi Shahdara E I
- (3)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Delhi E I} \\ \text{Delhi D U K} \\ \text{Delhi R M} \end{array} \right\}$  Joint station.

In connection with the Delhi Manœuvres, the following offices have been opened —

- (1) Delhi District Staff Camp—3rd class.
- (2) Delhi Safdar Jung Camp—2nd class.

M J BRIND,  
Director Traffic Branch

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Madras Census Report, 1901 In 3 Parts F'cap Board. R9-12 or 14s 6d complete (R1-4a)  
The Fauna of British India. Rhynchota, Vol I (Heteroptera) by W L Distant, Esq Super-Royal 8vo Cloth R15 or 22s 6d (6a)  
Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (Appellate Side) Royal 8vo Board R2 or 3s (4a)  
Coorg Census Report and Tables, 1901 F'cap Board R1 4a or 2s (4a)  
North-West Provinces and Oudh Census Report and Tables, 1901 F'cap Board Parts I and II complete R10-8a or 16s (R1-1a)  
Bengal Census Report, 1901 F'cap Board Parts I to III, complete R13 or 19s 6d (R1-6a)

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September and October, 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a (1a) each  
Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System F'cap Limp cover R1 or 1s 6d (5a)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Ninth issue, 1902 Super-Royal 4to Board R4 or 6s (12a)  
Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super-Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12a)  
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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, 1902, and in the four months April to July, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a) each

Ditto in August, 1902, and in the five months April to August, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of September and October, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July, August and September, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a) each

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending, June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901 No 1, of 1902 1903 1'cap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

#### ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL

History of Services of gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board Rs 5 or 7s 6d (12a)

#### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Progress Report of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, for 1900 1901 F'cap Paper cover 8a or 8d (2a)

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Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1900 1901 F'cap Paper cover Rs 11 or 2s 6d (2a)

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Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act VIII of 1901 For the year ending the 31st December, 1901 1'cap Board Rs 2 or 3s (3a)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol II, No 13 Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 4 or 3s 6d (complete) (2a)

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No 1 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No 68, Dyes and Tans) Indian Tanning Materials—A list of the raw stuffs of India which contain tannin, with notes on their composition and the preparation of extracts By Mr D Hooper, I C S Price 6a or 6d

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No 2 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No 69) — Acacia Spp The Indian Acacias—A review of available information written mainly with the object of bringing out the chief commercial facts regarding The Indian Acacias By George Watt, M B, C M, F I S, C I E Price 3a or 3d

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series No 3 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No 70 Medicines) — Aconitum Spp The Indian Aconites, their varieties, their distributions and their uses By George Watt M B, C M, F I S, C I E Price 2a or 2d

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No 4 of 1902 (Mineral and Metallic, Series No 19 Arsenic, White Arsenic, Orpiment, Realgar) — Arsenic as it occurs in India A popular account including the chief commercial facts regarding that substance By George Watt, M B, C M, F I S, C I E Price 1a or 1d

The Agricultural Ledger No 5 of 1902 (Mineral Product, Series No 20) Alkalis (Earths, Ashes, Alkaloids etc) Alkalis (Alkaline earths, Alkaline ashes, Alkaloids, etc) — A review of existing information in which are brought out the chief commercial facts regarding these substances By George Watt M B, C M, F I S, C I E Price 6a or 6d

The Agricultural Ledger No 6 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No 71) — Aeschynomene Spp (Sola) The Solapith Plant A review of existing information by Dr George Watt, M B, C M, F I S, C I E Price 1a or 1d

The Agricultural Ledger No 7 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No 72, Foods and Fodder) (A phodius tenuifolius) (Syn A fistulosus) An Indian Famine food By A Ghose Price 1a or 1d

The books are obtainable from the Reporter on Economic Products Indian Museum Calcutta or from Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co Calcutta

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Translation of the Ganj-i-Pukhto into the Khowar Dialect F'cap Board Rs 9 or 3s 10d (3a)

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History of Services of officers holding gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department Corrected to 1st July, 1902 Royal 8vo Board 12a or 1s (4a)

Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer Merwara for 1900-1901 F'cap Board Rs 2 or 3s (6a)

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902 F'cap Paper cover As 8 or 9d (1a)

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Extracts from Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897 1902 Edition Super-Royal 16mo Full leather Rs 2 or 3s (2a)

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- Bombay Census Report, 1901, in three parts F cap Board Rs 11 6s or 17s (Rs 12s) per set

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**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May, 1902**—By John Murray, M A, and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1

**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June, 1902** By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto, Paper cover Rs 2

## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1902

**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III** By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 3

**Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part IV** By W L Dallas Quarto Paper cover Rs 3

**Monthly Weather Review of India for December, 1901, and January, 1902** By W L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1 per month

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**Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902** By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover Rs 1

**Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901-1902** By John Murray Paper cover As 4







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No 062419 of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent loan of 1842-43 for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd, and No 047417 and No 047418 of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent loan of 1854-55 for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of Shama Pado Sreemany and last endorsed to Jhoomack Lall, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—JHOOMACK LALL,

Residence—Dinapore, Mahalla Shagoona in the District of Patna

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No B 019381 of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent Loan of 1865 for Rs500, originally standing in the name of the "Bank of Bombay" and last endorsed to Jamnadas Nursey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—JAMNADAS NURSEY,

Residence—35 Kazi Sayed Street, Mandvie Bombay

#### Lost

The Interest Warrant No 99535, dated 27th June, 1902, of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent loan of 1865, for Rs15-5-9, issued in the name of Shiba Das Bhattacharjee.

Application for the issue of duplicate of the Interest Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, by the undersigned.

Name—PORESHNATH ROY CHOWDHURI, for SHIBA DASS BHATTACHARJEE,

Address—Coaching Audit Office, Fairlie Place, E I R, Calcutta.

**Destroyed**

Lower half of Government Promissory Note No 127685 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 for Rs500, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Chatter Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—CHATTER SINGH, Contractor  
Residence—Kohat Kurram, Para Chinari



SUPPLEMENT TO  
**The Gazette of India.**

No. 51 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902

**OFFICIAL PAPERS**

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday,  
the 18th December 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports  
of the period**

Between the 12th and the 18th the weather was actually or practically rainless over Burma, Bengal, Assam, the Indo Gangetic Plain, the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan districts and the North-West Dry Area but was more or less rainy elsewhere. A storm appeared in Persia on the 12th or 13th and advancing eastward reached the Central India Plateau on the 16th, it gave rain to Persia on the 13th and 14th, to Baluchistan on the 15th and 16th, and to Further Kashmir and Sind on the 16th. The rainfall amounts were generally small and unimportant, but Chaman received over 0.5 inch of rain on 15th.

A feeble cyclonic storm, lying off the Kathiwar Coast on the 12th, gave showery, unsettled weather on the 12th, 13th and 14th to the West Coast districts, Gujarat, the Deccan, the West Satpuras, the Central India Plateau and part of the East Satpuras, the heaviest falls in 24 hours were 1.5 inches at Mormugao and 1 inch at Veraval on the 12th, and 1 inch at Trivandrum, 0.75 inch at Nagpur and 1 inch at Pachmarhi on the 13th. Rainfall from this cause ceased during the 14th, but on the 15th a fresh depression appeared off the Madras Coast and in consequence the East Coast (South and North) the Deccan, South India and the West Coast had frequent, almost daily, showers between the 15th and the end of the week. The principal falls of rain in twenty four hours from this disturbance were 4.75 inches at Nellore, 2.25 inches at Madras and 1.25 inches at Cuddapah on the 15th, 7.5 inches at Nellore and 1.25 inches at Masulipatam on the 16th, 2.25 inches at Wellington on the 17th, and about 1 inch at Trichinopoly, Bijapur and Sholapur on the 18th.

The table given below shows the average actual rainfall which has been received during the week over the following divisions and sub-divisions, viz., Baluchistan, Waltair, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Indore, the West Coast, Gujarat, the West Satpuras, the Deccan, South India and the East Coast (South). The average actual rainfall ranged from 3.25 inches in the East Coast (South) division to only 0.01 inch in the Jhansi sub-division. Except in the case of the Calicut, Jhansi and Raipur sub-divisions where the week's rainfall was lighter than usual the rainfall was in excess of the normal in all the above mentioned divisions and in most cases by large amounts, relatively to the average. This relative excess is shown by the percentage variations.

The rainfall for the period, from the 28th November to 18th December, has been in very large excess of the normal over the whole of the Peninsula and some central districts, while Northern India and Burma have been generally rainless during the same period.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 18TH DECEMBER 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 18TH NOVEMBER TO 18TH DECEMBER 1902			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon)	{ Narayanganj Calcutta	0	0 06	-0 06	0 18	0 34	-0 16	-47	-36
2 Burma Wet (Bhamo)		0	0 09	-0 09	0	0 31	-0 31	-100	-100
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0 29	-0 29	0	0 46	-0 46	-100	-100
4 Delta of Bengal		0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 37	-0 37	-100	-100
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)		0	0 02	-0 02	0	0 13	-0 13	-100	-100
		0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 23	-0 23	-100	-100
6 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, East	{ Dimaipur Darbhanga Bairach Burdwan Patna	0	0 04	-0 04	0	0 10	-0 10	-100	-100
		0	0 06	-0 06	0	0 10	-0 10	-100	-100
		0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 13	-0 13	-100	-100
		0	0 01	-0 01	0	0 07	-0 07	-100	-100
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain, East		0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 14	-0 14	-100	-100
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalaya, West.	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0	0 29	-0 29	0	0 58	-0 58	-100	-100
		0	0 20	-0 20	0	0 33	-0 33	-100	-100
		0	0 11	-0 11	0	0 17	-0 17	-100	-100
		0	0 20	-0 20	0	0 29	-0 29	-100	-100
9 Indo Gangetic Plain, West	{ Simla Ludhiana Cawnpore Lahore	0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 16	-0 16	-100	-100
10 N W Dry Area (Bikaner)		0	0 08	-0 08	0	0 16	-0 16	-100	-100
11 Baluchistan (Quetta)		0 42	0 15	+0 27	0 53	0 10	-0 17	-24	-80
12 East Coast, North	{ Waltair Cuttack Ranchi Raipur Jubbulpore	0 44	0 14	+0 30	0 41	1 03	-0 59	-57	-100
		0	0 06	-0 06	0	0 28	-0 28	-100	-100
		0	0 06	-0 06	0	0 09	-0 09	-100	-100
13 East Satpuras		0 05	0 08	-0 03	0 14	0 17	-0 03	-18	0
		0 79	0 23	+0 56	1 07	0 33	+0 74	+224	+180
14 Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi Jaipur Indore	0 01	0 19	-0 18	0 01	0 29	-0 28	-97	-100
		0	0 10	-0 10	0	0 10	-0 10	-100	-100
		0 46	0 05	+0 41	0 46	0 15	+0 31	+207	-100
15 West Coast	{ Calicut Bombay Ahmedabad Rajkot	0 33	0 52	-0 19	4 49	1 64	+2 85	+174	+271
		1 01	0	+1 01	2 42	0 01	+2 41	Very large	
16 Gujarat		0 48	0	+0 48	0 48	0 04	+0 44	+1100	-100
17 West Satpuras (Akola)		0 31	0 02	+0 29	0 33	0 04	+0 29	+725	0
		0 26	0 16	+0 10	0 86	0 26	+0 60	+231	+500
18 Deccan	{ Bellary Bijapur Hyderabad Mysore Madura	0 52	0 15	+0 37	0 52	0 47	+0 05	+11	-100
		0 88	0 08	+0 80	3 80	0 21	+3 59	+1710	+2146
		0 15	0 02	+0 13	0 21	0 08	+0 13	+163	0
19 South India		0 31	0 05	+0 26	1 94	0 35	+1 59	+454	+443
20 East Coast, South (Madras)		1 08	0 55	+0 53	6 94	1 76	+5 18	+294	+384
		3 25	1 94	+1 31	14 77	6 87	+7 90	+115	+134

W L DALLAS,  
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India  
and Director General of Indian Observatories

SIMLA,  
The 18th December, 1902

J O MILLER,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Season and Crop Prospects for the Week ending Saturday,  
the 13th December, 1902

**Madras.**—The rainfall of the week was good in South Arcot, South Nilgiris and in parts of the Central districts *nil* in the Circars, and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam and Salem. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue generally. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen generally.

**Bombay.**—There was heavy rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara; moderate falls in parts of Surat, Thana, Colaba, Poona, Nasik, Bijapur, and Baroda, and slight in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Rajkot. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Larkana, and Thar and Parkar, by rats in parts of Kaira and Nasik, by insects in parts of Ahmedabad and Nasik, and by the recent rainfall in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. The harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Kaira, and the Panch Mahals; continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Colaba, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum, Wadhwan, and Baroda, but is retarded in parts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara by the recent rainfall. Threshing continues in parts of Larkana, Sukkur, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Thana, Nasik, and Poona, but is retarded in parts of Satara by excessive rainfall. The spring sowings have been completed in the Panch Mahals, are nearly over in Karachi, and continue in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Colaba, Kanara, and Wadhwan, and Baroda. Cotton is in good condition in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar; in poor condition in Poona, and is slightly injured in parts of Surat and Dharwar by the recent rainfall. Picking is in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition and generally sufficient. The water supply is deficient in parts of Bijapur. The prices of the cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at headquarters were as follows:—Ahmedabad, 38, Sholapur 57, Ahmednagar, 44, Poona 36, Bijapur, 49, Kathiawar 36, and Palanpur, 35. Prices have fallen in six districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of the principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1901 remains substantially unaltered.

The daily average number of persons on relief during the week was:—British Districts—on relief works 598, dependants *nil*. Poor houses—1,430, on village relief 7,484; total on gratuitous relief 8,914. Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete. Native States—On relief works 130, dependants 67, total on works 197. In poor houses—720, on village relief 130, total on gratuitous relief 850. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete, grand total 10,559.

**Bengal.**—No rain. The standing spring crops need rain in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Puri, Palamau and Singhbhum. Prospects are otherwise good. Harvesting of winter rice is going on. Poppo is doing well. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has fallen in twenty districts, risen in four and is stationary in the remainder.

**United Provinces.**—The want of rain for unirrigated lands continues to be felt in several districts. The irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane are going on. Slight injury by frost is reported in Shahjahanpur, and damage to crops by insects continues to be reported from Banda. The condition of the standing crops is otherwise good. Fodder and supplies are sufficient, and prices are almost stationary.

**Punjab.**—Rainfall *nil*. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are still going on. Sowings of spring crops continue in some districts. The outturn of cotton and sugarcane is said to be good in Amritsar, but in Sialkot it is average on irrigated and below average on unirrigated areas. The standing spring crops are in good condition. Rain is wanted in Hissar, Jullundur, and Sialkot. Locusts passed through two tahsils of Hissar and slightly damaged the crops in some villages. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan and Amritsar. The prices of food grains are generally unchanged with a slight variation in some cases. The price of wheat is rising in Umballa, Rawalpindi and Shahpur.

**North-West Frontier Province**—There was no rain during week. Rain is now badly needed to complete sowings and help crops on dry land. The condition of the irrigated standing crops is good and of unirrigated fair. Stocks of food grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Water in canals is sufficient in Peshawar. The price of wheat is rising. Prices—wheat 14½ and 13 seers, gram 17½ and 17½ seers, and maize 22½ and 20 seers in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

**Burma**—Rainfall nil. The reaping of early paddy is completed in parts, and plucking of cotton is completed in Myingyan and nearly finished in Meiktila. The winter crops are now being reaped. Sowing and cultivation of miscellaneous crops are in progress. In Lower Burma, the prospects of the paddy crop are less bright in parts of Henzada and Myaungmya. In Upper Burma prospects of the winter harvest remains the same. The outturn in the Iagan sub-division of Myingyan will be very poor. The price of paddy has risen in Prome and Mergui, and fallen in Rangoon, Shwebo and Magwe. Remissions of land revenue have been applied for in Kyaukpadaung and Tounghoo and in districts reported last week. Applications are numerous in the Singu township of Kyaukse and large remissions of land revenue will have to be made in Myingyan. In Magwe Hathameda remissions will be needed for about 266 villages.

**Central Provinces**—The weather has continued cloudy and light showers have fallen in all districts except Jabalpur and Chhattisgarh. The falls at Hoshangabad and Nagpur amounted to 1½ and one inch respectively. The harvesting of autumn crops and the picking of cotton have been slightly retarded in places by the recent rain. The harvesting and thrashing of *juar* has been delayed in the Warora taluk of Chanda owing to the scarcity of field labourers. The rain has slightly damaged cotton in parts of Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur, and *juar* on the thrashing floor. Winter sowings have generally been completed and germination has been good. The present prospects of the winter crops which have benefited by the recent rain are generally good, but the cloudy weather is causing some damage in places and if it continues for a fortnight longer the damage will be serious in Chanda. Some slight damage by caterpillars is reported from Jabalpur and Chhindwara, and by insects from Narsinghpur and Raipur. Fodder and water are generally ample. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat, 17, gram, 21½, rice, 17, and *juar*, 28. The highest prices are wheat, 11, gram, 12½, rice, 9½ and *juar* 18½. In Raipur, the numbers on relief works were as follows—Relief workers—Public Works Department—adults, 475, children, 45, total 520. Gratuitous relief (otherwise relieved) adults, 1,726, children, 82, total 2,508. Total on all forms of relief, 3,070. Eleven Public Works Department camps are now open. Three hundred and one persons in Balaghat are employed on tank works and 159 on Ghut works.

**Assam**—The weather is cold. Rainfall nil. Rain is wanted for mustard in Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and for mustard, pulse, and linseed in Sylhet. Plucking and manufacture of tea, and sowing of pulse and mustard are nearly finished. Pruning of tea has commenced in places. Harvesting of late rice is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Cachar and Lakhimpur. The outturn of tea is fair and of late rice generally fair, except in Nowgong and parts of Kamrup. Prospects of mustard are generally poor. Fodder is scarce in places. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar 16, Sylhet 14, Gauhati and Sibsagar 13, Lerpur 12½, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11½, and Dhubri 10 seers per rupee.

**Mysore**—Rainfall 20 cents in the Civil and Military Station and good rain throughout the State. Prices are fluctuating. General prospects are good. Water and fodder are available.

**Coorg**—Rainfall 46 cents. Picking of cardamom is over. Picking of coffee continues. The rice crop is maturing. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

**Berar**—Average rain during the week one inch 52 cents. The weather is cool and cloudy. *Juar* and cotton have suffered owing to recent rains. The winter crops are in good condition and have benefited by the rain. The fodder and water-supply are ample. Prices are almost steady except *juar* which has risen in parts of three districts.

**Hyderabad**—Rainfall during the week 45 cents. The week's rainfall has injured the autumn crops under harvest and such young crops as cotton, linseed, and *juar*, in few talukas. The autumn harvest is completed in some talukas and continues in others. Early rice is being harvested. The standing spring crops are generally good and in parts have benefited by the rain. In parts of Telangana the castor seed is being injured by insects. Prices—wheat 17, rice 8½, and *juar* 24½ seers per halli rupee.

**Rajputana**—Rainfall—Hilly Tracts 31 and Mewar 21 cents. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are promising. Cotton picking and opium cultivation

are progressing in places Cattle are in good condition Fodder is ample The cheapest price of food grains was—Kotah, 36 seers, and the highest—Sirohi, 14½ seers per rupee There were 630 persons on gratuitous relief in Marwar

**Central India**—Slight rain fell in parts of Bhopawar Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere Crops are generally in good condition *Fuar* has been slightly injured by locusts in parts of Dhar Agricultural stock and pasturage are good Prices are steady in Gwalior, above normal in Bundelkhand, normal in Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa The average prices in seers per rupee were —18-6 to 35-3 in Gwalior, 20½ to 27 in Bundelkhand, 31 in Malwa, 32 to 40 in Bhopal, and 8½ to 31½ in Indore Opium is fair in Gwalior and good in Malwa Sowing of opium is in progress in Bhopawar and Indore .

**Baroda.**—Report not received

**Kashmir**—The weather is bright and chilly Snow has fallen on the surrounding higher latitudes Prices are stationary **JAMMU**—There was some rain during the week Prices are stationary Wheat is selling from 13 to 20, and maize 21 to 36 seers per rupee The condition of the standing crops is fair Fodder is sufficient though scarce in parts Rain is badly wanted in many places Spring sowings are completed

**Nepal**—There was no rain during the week. The weather has been cloudy and very cold The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table —

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES)			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES							
Bombay and Sindh	721	12,228	12,949	598	8,914	9,512	— 3,437
Central Provinces	370	2,564	2,934	520	2,550	3,070	+ 136
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	1 091	14,792	15,883	1,118	11,464	12,582	— 3,301
NATIVE STATES.							
Rajputana States	—	684	684	—	630	630	— 54
Baroda	1,587	4,351	5,938	*	*	*	— 5 938
Bombay Native States	175	949	1 124	197	850	1,047	— 77
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	1,762	5 984	7,746	197	1 480	1 677	— 6 069
GRAND TOTAL	2,853	20,776	23,629	1 315	12 944	14 59	— 9 370

\* Report not received

J O MILLER,  
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE  
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under 'Gratuitous Relief.'

No.	Name of Province and District	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1902			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH DECEMBER 1902		
			Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
1	Bombay													
	Ahmedabad	795,967	561	9,493	10,054	994	4,777	5,111	388	2,998	3,336	132	2,655	2,787
	Sholapur	730,977	1,061	6,019	7,080	675	5,466	6,141	447	4,351	4,798	589	3,714	4,303
	Ahmednagar	837,695		2,065	2,065		1,984	1,984		1,202	1,262		1,050	1,050
	Poona	995,330	198	2,962	3,160		2,785	2,785		2,647	2,647		2,499	2,499
	Bijapur	735,435	1,747	7,375	9,122	295	4,787	5,082		2,768	2,768		2,241	2,241
6	Thar and Parkar	368,894		52	52		48	48		43	43		39	39
	TOTAL BOMBAY	4,449,208	3,567	27,966	31,533	1,304	19,797	21,101	785	14,069	14,854	721	12,238	12,959
1	Central Provinces													
	Rajpur	1,442,778		239	239		364	364	17	1,843	1,860	370	2,564	2,934
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	1,442,778	277	239	516	365	364	729	17	1,843	1,860	370	2,564	2,934
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	5,892,076	3,844	29,104	32,948	1,669	20,161	21,830	802	15,912	16,714	1,091	14,792	15,883
1	Rajputana States													
	Marwar	1,935,565		793	793		711	711		606	606		684	684
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,565		793	793		711	711		606	606		684	684
1	Baroda	1,950,927	1,096	3,869	4,965	1,144	3,865	5,029	960	4,060	5,020	1,587	4,351	5,938
1	Bombay Native States													
	Kathiawar	2,320,196	1,022	1,921	2,343	851	1,187	1,988	226	1,151	1,377	175	884	1,059
	Palanpur	767,271		146	146		144	144		65	65		65	65
	Mudhol	63,001	245		245	212		212	30		30			
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	2,659,468	1,267	1,496	2,763	1,063	1,310	2,373	256	1,216	1,472	175	949	1,124
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	6,745,960	2,363	6,158	8,521	2,207	5,906	8,113	1,216	5,863	7,098	1,762	5,984	7,746
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	12,638,036	6,207	35,262	41,469	3,876	26,067	29,943	2,018	21,794	23,812	2,853	20,776	23,629

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand totals.

J O MILLER,  
Secretary to the Government of India



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

No 6658 S R, dated Calcutta, the 13th December, 1902

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR  
1901-1902

ORDERED that the Report be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India for general information

E N BAKER,  
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

ANNUAL REPORT  
ON  
THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA  
FOR THE YEAR  
1901-02.

No 120-B P, dated the 4th October, 1902

From—A U FANSHAW Esq CSI Director General of the Post Office of India,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1901-02

2 The administration of the Department was in charge of Mr Kisch, as officiating Charge of Director General, from the 1st April to the 21st June 1901, and in my hands during the remainder of the year the Post Office

3 The principal reform introduced during the year was the reduction in the postage Principal on postal parcels not exceeding 440 tolas, or 11 lbs, in weight This came into force on events 1st July 1901 and from the same date the fee for the registration of a postal parcel land post was reduced to a uniform charge of two annas The reduction led to an immediate and marked increase in the number of parcels posted

The plague, which continued with more or less virulence in the localities previously affected, spread rapidly in the Punjab and United Provinces and infected a large area. Its effects caused much anxiety to officers of the Department, specially in the Bombay circle where 124 servants of the Post Office succumbed to the disease, there being 38 fatal cases in the presidency town alone, and the total number of postal servants who fell victims to this scourge increased from 97 in the previous year to 199 during the year under report There were no cases of desertion from duty on the part of postal servants owing to the fear of plague The men remained at their posts and worked loyally, amidst great dangers and hardships, and I sanctioned special rewards in 255 cases, to postmen, village postmen, mail carriers and other inferior servants of the Department in Bombay, the United Provinces and Bihar, for devotion to duty in circumstances of extreme trial

The continuous delivery scheme was brought to completion in the city of Bombay and special measures were taken to improve the delivery arrangements in Bangalore, which had for some time before been made the subject of complaint in the public press

At the request of Government special arrangements were made to meet the postal needs of the troops employed in connection with the Blockade against the Mahsud Waziris, and several camp and field post offices were opened for the convenience of the troops

During the Blockade operations, the mails were plundered by tribesmen in South Waziristan on five occasions, and a runner on one occasion, unfortunately lost his life in the attempt to escape with the mails The usual postal arrangements were made in October 1901 for the annual relief of the Chitral Garrison and two field post offices accompanied the relieving force and came back to India with the relieved force The arrangements worked smoothly and there were no complaints

Several military camps of exercise and instruction were held in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the winter, and the postal arrangements in connection with these camps were carried out successfully

At the close of the year there were 2 base post offices and 6 sub post-offices with the China Field Force.

The postal arrangements of the Dhar Native State in Rajputana were taken over by the Imperial Post Office on the 1st April 1901, and this resulted in the opening of 17 new Imperial post offices and 288 miles of new Imperial mail lines Negotiations were completed during the year for the transfer to the Imperial Post Office of the posts of the Sirmoor State in the Punjab, but the actual transfer was not carried out till the 1st April 1902

With effect from the 1st May 1901, the speed of the mail trains running between Karachi and Quetta was accelerated and their timing revised, so as to allow of a later despatch of the English mails from stations in Beluchistan, and also of their earlier delivery at those stations. In December 1901, owing to a revision of the time tables of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the transmission of mails from the Punjab for places between Moghal Serai and Calcutta was accelerated to the extent of about 12 hours, by the adoption of a new train service *via* Saharanpur, Lucknow and Moghal Serai.

There were serious breaks and land slips on various railways during the year, which caused interruptions in the mail service. The most important of these were the breaches of the North East line of the Madras Railway, and the land slips which occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, between Hurdwar and Daiwala. The interruption in the first case lasted for over a week, from the 9th to the 19th December 1901, and in the second case for about four months, from the 21st August to the 23rd December 1901.

In pursuance of the accepted policy of raising pay on account of the growth of work and money responsibility, increases in pay and allowances were sanctioned in the case of 288 sub postmasters, 120 departmental branch postmasters and 311 extra departmental agents. The pay of 8 head postmasters was also raised, in one case with the sanction of Government and in the others under my own powers of sanction.

In accordance with the principle laid down by the Government of India that all Government servants, to whatever Department they might belong, should assist in the work of taking the census in March 1901, the servants of the Post Office were directed to lend their aid, so far as this might be practicable in carrying out this important measure, and in point of fact nearly 3 000 postal servants, ranging from a postal superintendent to a postal runner had a share in the work, though the great majority of them consisted of departmental branch postmasters and extra departmental agents. For the most part these men acted as enumerators, and 268 of them were granted *sanads* by the local Government or Administration concerned in recognition of the specially good work done by them on this occasion. It may also be mentioned that this is the first occasion on which the Post Office as a Department has lent its assistance in the taking of a census in India.

#### 4 The following were the principal events of the foreign post —

Principal  
events,  
foreign post

The foreign parcel post was extended to North Eastern Rhodesia, the Cayman Islands, the German and French offices in China, the Italian offices in Tripoli and a large number of Ottoman and other offices in Turkey. Direct exchanges of parcels were introduced between India and Cape Colony and between India and New Zealand, in supersession of the previously existing exchanges through the intermediate agency of the British Post Office and the Post Office of Ceylon respectively. On the other hand, the parcel post to Hawaii was abolished while the parcel exchange with Greece, which had been resumed in 1900 1901, had again to be suspended in consequence of quarantine restrictions. Insurance to destination was made available for parcels for New Zealand, Cyprus, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Gibraltar, Dutch Guiana, the Gold Coast Colony, the British Post Office at Salonica, the French Office at Shanghai, the German and French agencies in Morocco, the German agencies at Kiaochow and Kaumi in China and the French, Italian and Ottoman offices in Turkey, while the system of insurance of foreign registered letters was extended to Malta, German East Africa, the British offices in China under the control of the Hongkong Postal Administration, the Italian office at Bengasi in Tripoli and the Ottoman offices in Turkey. The money order system was extended to British Bechuanaland, Greece, Tunis, Montenegro, Sarawak, the Japanese agencies in China, certain Austrian and Italian offices in Turkey and the Italian office at Bengasi in Tripoli. The British colony of Southern Rhodesia and the British Protectorates of Bechuanaland and Uganda entered the Universal Postal Union and the Imperial Penny Postage scheme was extended to the British offices in China under the Hongkong Postal Administration.

Working of  
the P and  
O contract

5 According to the sanctioned time tables of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the outward steamers with the European mails were due in Bombay at noon on Saturday of each week. During the year under report, the mail steamers arrived on 25 occasions on Friday, on 25 occasions on Saturday and on two occasions on Sunday. The contract time however was exceeded on one occasion only, the delay being due to the fact that the Suez Canal was blocked by the grounding of another steamer and that very heavy weather was experienced in the southern part of the Red Sea. On the other occasion on which the mails reached Bombay on Sunday, the P and O steamer left Brindisi 24 hours behind the prescribed hour owing to the late arrival of the mail train which had been detained by a railway accident in Italy. The actual voyage was completed well within the contract time. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days, 7 hours and 46 minutes, while the average time for the year was 13 days, 23 hours and 5 minutes. In the opposite direction, that is, from Bombay to London, the quickest transit was 12 days, 23 hours and 28 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days, 4 hours and 27 minutes.

## Section I —Post offices and postal communications

### (1) Post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen

Post offices,  
letter-boxes,  
etc

6 Appendix I shows the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen, both Imperial and District Post, in each circle at the close of the year, as compared with the corresponding figures at the close of the previous year. There was an increase during

the year of 875 in the number of post offices and of 3 395 in the number of letter boxes. The increase was greatest in Madras and the Punjab as regards post offices and in Bombay and Madras as regards letter boxes. The number of post offices in the charge of schoolmasters and other persons who are not regular servants of the Department rose from 7,809 to 8,527.

**(2) Postal communications**

7 In Appendix I also are shown the distances over which mails were conveyed in each circle by the various agencies employed by this Department. The total figures for the year under report are given in the following statement in comparison with those of the previous year —

	NATURE OF POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS				
	Railway	Runners and boats	Mail tonga	Steamer	TOTAL
Mileage at close of 1900-1901	22,839	85,023	7,937	15,822	131,621
Ditto at close of 1901-1902	23,450	87,668	8 130	16,002	135,250
Increase	611	2,645	193	180	3,629

It will be seen that there was a general increase under each class of mail lines, the increase being greatest under the head of runners and boats. This was chiefly due to the opening of new lines in Madras and the Punjab, in order to serve the large number of offices newly established in those provinces.

**Section II — Correspondence and parcels — Postage stamps**

**(1) Correspondence and parcels**

8 The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders and parcels issued for delivery during the year, added to the actual number of parcels amounted to nearly 560 millions or more than 27½ millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1901-1902 will be found in Appendix II, and a summary of the general results is given in the following statement —

Classes of postal articles	1900-01	1901-02	Increase ( ) or decrease (—)	Percentage of increase ( + ) or decrease (—)
Letters—paid	211 018 910	219 563 062	+ 8 544 152	+ 4 05
unpaid	29 228 913	28 462,364	— 766 549	— 2 62
, registered	10 610 342	11 299,071	+ 688 729	+ 6 49
Total letters	250 858 165	259,324,497	+ 8 466 332	+ 3 37
Postcards	218 351 317	236,367,534	+ 8 016 217	+ 8 25
Registered Newspapers	32 091 100	31,550,052	— 541 348	— 1 69
Book and pattern packets	28 302 751	29,712,460	+ 1,409 709	+ 4 98
Parcels—registered	2 177 948	2 256 059	+ 78 111	+ 3 59
" unregistered	501 161	735,245	+ 234 084	+ 46 71
Grand total of all postal articles	532 282 742	559,945 847	+ 27 663 105	+ 5 20

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head except unpaid letters and registered newspapers. The increase under the head of postcards (18 millions) far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal articles, and it may be noted that the total number of postcards exceeded the number of paid letters in every circle except Madras, Assam, Burma and Sind and Baluchistan. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 11 millions,

showing an increase of 688,729 or 6.49 per cent over the figures of the preceding year. Registration is still more popular in Madras than in any other part of India, the total number of letters registered in that Presidency being nearly 2½ millions. The most noticeable feature, however, of the return is the increase in the number of parcels of both classes which rose from 2,679,109 in 1900-1901 to 2,991,304, in the year under report—an increase of 11.65 per cent, as compared with an increase in 1900-1901 of 2.8 per cent, over the figures of the preceding year. During 1900-1901 there had been an actual decrease in the number of registered parcels, but during the year under report there was an increase over the figures of that year of 3.59 per cent, while under the head of unregistered parcels the figures for 1901-1902 showed an increase of 234,084 or 46.71 per cent over the figures for 1900-1901. These results were due to the reduction in the scale of inland parcel postage which came into force from the 1st July 1901. This reduction was followed by an increase of more than 300,000 parcels during the last 9 months of the year under report as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year and it may be added that the total increase in the inland parcel traffic for the whole period of 10 years ending with 1900-1901 only just exceeded a million.

Average  
number of  
postal  
articles per  
head of  
population

9. The table at the foot of Appendix I, prepared from the last census returns, shows for each postal circle the number of post offices and letter boxes in relation to area and population and the number of postal articles (excluding money orders) per head of the total population and per head of the literate portion of the population.

The Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, Punjab and Madras circles rank highest, in the order mentioned as regards the number of articles per head of the population, while the Sind and Baluchistan, Punjab and Bombay circles rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate portion of the population.

Foreign cor-  
respondence

10. The foreign correspondence received in India for delivery is included in the total figures contained in Appendix II, and separate figures showing the correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom are given here. The number of letters and postcards received from the United Kingdom was 4,707,466 in 1901-1902, as compared with 4,271,745 in the preceding year, while the number of newspapers, book packets and samples was 7,933,112 as compared with 7,770,797 in the previous year. The number of letters and postcards despatched home from this country during 1901-1902 was 3,912,481, as compared with 3,636,207 despatched during the preceding year, and the number of newspapers, book packets and samples was 1,308,358, as compared with 1,221,989 during the previous year. The large increases of 10.20 per cent and 7.60 per cent, respectively, in the number of letters and post cards received and despatched are probably due mainly to the fact that in consequence of the reduction in the rates of letter postage large numbers of circulars, advertisements and other articles which would otherwise be posted for transmission by the packet mail are now sent as letters. There is no doubt also that the cheap rates of letter postage are being more and more appreciated by the public in both countries, and that more letters are now being written than was the case formerly. Another factor to be taken into consideration in connection with the increase in the number of letters and postcards exchanged is the introduction of pictorial postcards of private manufacture, large numbers of which, chiefly, it is believed, for the purpose of collections, are now being sent through the post both to and from India.

As regards the correspondence exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom, the Union statistics which used to be taken every three years have been discontinued under the terms of the Principal Convention of Washington. The figures for 1901-1902 are therefore, merely a repetition of those based upon the statistics taken in 1896 and do not call for any remark.

Foreign  
parcels

11. The total number of parcels sent by the foreign post from this country was 161,484 during 1901-1902 as compared with 144,427 during the preceding year. The total number received in this country during 1901-1902 was 169,580 as compared with 157,103 received during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 11.81 per cent in the number of parcels despatched and of 7.94 per cent in the number of parcels received by the foreign parcel post.

Nearly 61 per cent of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. The number of parcels received from that country has shown a constant tendency to increase and for the year under report stood at 124,107 as compared with 120,219 for the year 1900-1901. On the other hand the number of parcels despatched from India to the United Kingdom has of late years remained stationary or shown a falling off but there has now been an increase in the homeward traffic the number of parcels despatched from India having risen from 70,936 during 1900-1901 to 77,561 during the year under report. There is room however for a large development of parcel traffic by post in both directions and it may be hoped that this will be secured in the near future by India adopting the Imperial parcel scheme with its cheap and simple scale of postage rates.

The Brindisi route was less used than in the preceding year, but the figures for that year were abnormally high owing to the fact that this route was used during 1900-1901 for the remittance by post of comparatively large sums of gold in both directions between India and the United Kingdom which is now no longer allowed. As regards the exchange by the sea route and Gibraltar, there was an appreciable increase, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, in the number of parcels both sent and received, the number sent having risen from 57,570 to 64,944, and the number received, from 100,031 to 112,912.

In the case of the exchanges with countries other than the United Kingdom, there was a satisfactory development of the traffic in both directions, the number of parcels received from these countries during 1901-1902 being 45,473, as compared with 36,884 during the preceding year, while the number despatched from India was 83,923, as compared with 73,491 during the previous year. This increase is due mainly to the continued growth of the parcel post with Ceylon and the development of the traffic with the British Protectorate of East Africa.

12 The figures given in Appendix II show that 559,945,847 letters, post cards news Delivery papers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year and that 13,581,928 Work of the money orders were issued for payment making a grand total for all these classes of articles of 573,527,775 as compared with 545,205,207 in 1900-01. Of the total number issued for delivery or payment it is estimated that 561,216,605 or 97.85 per cent were actually delivered or paid during the year under report, as compared with 533,022,150 or 97.77 per cent during the previous year. These figures in the case of parcels and money orders are actual figures but in the case of the other articles are founded on an enumeration made twice during the year for a period of a week on each occasion.

13 The total number of letters postcards and other articles excluding money orders that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices was 4,621,260 as compared with 4,579,071 received in the previous year. Details of the distribution of these articles among the several offices and the manner of their disposal will be found in Appendix III. Of the total number of articles, 1,056,164—or 22.86 per cent as compared with 20.39 per cent in the previous year—were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 2,399,560—or 51.92 per cent as compared with 52.40 per cent in the previous year—were issued for return to the senders though out of these 365,851 or about 11 per cent in all came back again to the Dead Letter Offices. The total number finally found to be unreturnable was 1,531,387 and these were deposited as dead. This last figure is only 0.3 per cent of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year and a large proportion of the unreturnable articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. Every year a large number of valuable securities are found in letters and other articles which have to be opened in the different Dead Letter Offices. The total value of these securities does not vary considerably from year to year but it may be noted that in the Bombay Dead Letter office more than 40 letters posted without any address were found to contain bills of exchange. All the valuable securities and valuable property actually found during the year under report aggregating about 3½ lakhs of rupees were successfully delivered to the owners with the exception of Rs 17,222 9 11 and £83 2 5.

## (2) Postage stamps

14 Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of ordinary postage stamps postcards, embossed envelopes and stamped wrappers and also of service postage stamps postcards and envelopes will be found in Appendix IV. The total value of the issues of ordinary postage stamps amounted to over 1½ crores of rupees and the total value of service stamps to more than 20 lakhs of rupees there being an increase over the figures of the preceding year of Rs 2,27,638 in the case of ordinary postage stamps and of Rs 7,513 in the case of service stamps.

The issues of ordinary stamps were largest in the Bombay circle where they amounted to over 20 lakhs of rupees. Bengal and Madras come next with issues of over 27 lakhs of rupees each and then the Punjab with issues of more than 19½ lakhs. The inland single postcards which are sold for the denominated value of the stamp, continued to command the highest sales the total issues being over 139 millions in number. The small ½ anna envelopes which also are sold for the denominated value of the stamp had the next largest sale over 78 millions being issued during the year. Of the ½ anna adhesive stamps, over 75 millions were issued while the sales of the 3 pies adhesive stamps rose from 21½ millions to more than 25 millions, and of the 1 anna adhesive stamps from 15½ millions to 17 millions. On the other hand, there was some falling off in the sales of adhesive stamps of the higher denominations from 12 annas up to Rs 5. Of the special envelopes and wrappers supplied by the Department, for which a charge is made on account of stationery there was an increase in the sales of the large and small registration envelopes and of the ½ anna wrappers. In the case however of the 1 anna wrappers the ½-anna and 1 anna square envelopes, and the 2½ annas envelopes the sales declined.

As regards service stamps there was a decrease which it is difficult to account for, in the sales of the stamps and envelopes of all denominations with the exception of the two annas large registration envelopes and the quarter anna 1 anna and 2 annas stamps.

Apart from the sales of postage stamps one anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of Rs 5,04,242 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial stamps and Court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices but except in Burma the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps the sales on this account amounted to Rs 81,769.

## Section III—Insurance and Value-payable post.

## (1) Insurance

Insurance  
business

15 During the year under report 347,071 letters and parcels in all were insured for transmission by post for an aggregate amount of nearly 9½ crores of rupees. The following statement shows the year's business as compared with that of the preceding year—

	INSURED LETTERS		INSURED PARCELS		TOTAL		
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Insurance fees
		₹		₹		₹	₹
1900-01	103,163	2,51,46,132	214,823	6,59,88,205	317,986	9,55,34,337	2,54,840
1901-02	108,685	2,57,92,306	238,386	6,64,05,530	347,071	9,21,97,836	2,47,127
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+5.35	+96	+10.97	—5.12	+9.15	—3.49	—3.03

It will be seen that there was an increase to the extent of 9.15 per cent in the total number of articles insured, as compared with the figures of 1900-01 but the total value insured fell from Rs 9,55,34,337 in the year 1900-01 to Rs 9,21,97,836 during the year under report.

The average amount for which each letter was insured during the year under report was Rs 238 as compared with Rs 248 in the previous year and the average amount for which each parcel was insured was Rs 279 as compared with Rs 326 in the year 1900-01.

Claims for  
compensation

16 The number of claims for compensation in respect of insured articles during the year under review was only 17 as compared with 24 in the previous year. Out of these 17 claims, 14 were admitted the loss having been caused in 3 cases by fraud or negligence or the part of postal servants in one case by an accident and in the remaining 10 cases by highway robbery of mails in Native States. The total amount paid in satisfying these claims was Rs 3,009 8 3 out of which a sum of Rs 202 6 10 was recovered so that the whole loss accepted by the Department was Rs 3,407 1 5 representing a percentage of 1.8 on the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with Rs 5,885 13 9 representing a percentage of 2.31 in 1900-1901.

Of the three cases in which claims were not admitted one was actually rejected while the other two were pending at the close of the year. In the case in which compensation was refused, the Post Office declined to accept responsibility as the insured letter in question had been delivered in good condition with all the seals intact and there was independent evidence to justify the conclusion that the currency note which was said to have been enclosed in the letter was not really inside it when it was posted.

Value  
payable  
business

17 The total number of value payable articles of all kinds sent through the post during the year under the report was 2,847,173 as compared with 2,608,888 in the previous year. The total amount declared for recovery was more than 3½ crores of rupees or about 15½ lakhs more than in the preceding year while the amount of commission realised was Rs 6,40,287 as compared with Rs 5,87,611 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 19.13 per cent in the number of articles of 4.54 per cent in the value specified for recovery and of 8.96 per cent in the commission realised. The number of value payable articles posted during the year at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices was 93,176 as compared with 89,676 in 1900-1901, and this Department realised on delivery of these and paid over to the tradesmen of Calcutta a total sum of Rs 1,05,31,594 or £702 106. It may be added that the total number of value payable articles posted during the year in Bombay City was not less than 462,333 representing a total value of Rs 61,04,083 or £406 909 while the number posted at Madras was 246,998 representing a total value of Rs 21,67,855 or £144 524.

There was an increase in the year's business under all classes of value-payable articles except registered parcels as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The main increase occurred under the head of unregistered parcels which showed an advance of 56.83 per cent over the figures of the previous year and this was due in large measure to the reduction in the rates of inland parcel postage which took effect from the 1st July 1901. The average value of each article taking all classes of articles together was Rs 12 8 11 as compared with Rs 13-10 in the year 1900-1901. The popularity of this system goes on increasing and the proportion of increase in the total transactions for the year under report was higher than during any previous year since 1893-1894.

During the year under report 41,799 value payable articles of the aggregate value of Rs 3,59,086 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 37,365 articles of the aggregate value of Rs 3,30,923 in the preceding year. The marked increase therefore, of the last few years in the value-payable transactions with that Colony has been fully maintained.



## Section IV.—Money orders

18 Appendix V (a) shows the entire money order transactions of the Department year by year for a period of ten years, separate figures being given for inland and foreign orders. The total number of money orders issued during 1901 1902 was 14,107,218 as compared with 13,420,713 in the previous year, and the total amount remitted was over 29½ crores as compared with about 28½ crores in 1900 1901. Foreign money orders constitute only a small percentage of the entire transactions of the year, their total number being only a little over half a million General money order business

19. Appendix V (b) shows the issues and payments of inland money orders according to postal circles for 1901 1902 in comparison with the results of the previous year. Inland money orders, including telegraphic money orders, of the aggregate amount of over 26½ crores of rupees, were issued during the year, and the commission realized amounted to over 33½ lakhs of rupees. These figures represent an increase, over the transactions of the previous year, of 5 10 per cent in the number of inland money orders issued, of 2 18 per cent in the amount and of 1 50 per cent in the commission Inland money order business

As in previous years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was far in excess of that of any other circle, and the number of orders issued and paid in the Lower Provinces, taken together, was more than one third of the total transactions for all India. The payments in Bombay, Bihar and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were considerably more than the issues while the issues in Assam, Bengal, Burma, the Central Provinces, and Sind and Baluchistan largely exceeded the payments.

The average value of an inland money order was Rs 19 12 0 for 1901 1902 as compared with Rs 20 5 0 in the preceding year.

20 In the same appendix separate figures are given for telegraphic money orders. It will be seen that there was a slight falling off in the number accompanied by a rather marked decrease in the amount remitted by this means. The change was chiefly due to the fact that the telegraphic money order remittances in the Bombay Presidency, which had been altogether abnormal in 1900 1901 owing to speculative transactions in grain, had resumed their ordinary dimensions during the year under report. It may be added that the average value of a telegraphic money order in that circle fell from Rs 201 in the previous year to Rs 143 in 1901 1902. The postal commission realized on telegraphic money orders amounted to Rs 200,584 as compared with Rs 2,27,401 in the preceding year, while the cost of the telegrams which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission, but credited to the Telegraph Department, amounted to Rs 1,70,382 as compared with Rs 1 83 246 in the previous year Telegraphic money order business

As usual these orders were more freely issued from Burma than from other parts of the country the total remittances by telegraph from that province being 43 09 per cent of the entire number for the whole of India. The payments in Burma were also larger in amount than in any other province except Madras.

The average value of a telegraphic money order was Rs 109 12 0 as compared with Rs 118 2 0 for the preceding year.

21 The special classes of money order for the payment of revenue, rent and miscellaneous Government dues are included under inland money orders in Appendix V (b) though separate figures are not shown for these classes Special money order business

The revenue money order system is in force in the Lower Provinces the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal there was a decrease both in the number and value of revenue money orders. The number of orders fell from 217,922 in 1900 1901 to 215,546 and the amount from Rs 21,31,436 to Rs 20,69,094 during the year under report. On the other hand in the Central Provinces, where there had been a falling off in these transactions during the previous two years, owing to the prevalence of famine, the number of orders rose from 14,377 in the year 1900 1901 to 25,697 and the amount from Rs 4,41,945 to Rs 8,16,809. In the Punjab and North West Frontier Province the progress reported last year in the revenue money order business was more than maintained during the year under review. The number of orders rose from 14,570 to 18,561 and the amount from Rs 9,74,689 to Rs 13,82,551. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh there was also an increase both in the number and amount of revenue money orders. The number increased from 206,993 to 211,563 and the amount from Rs 47,35,688 to Rs 49,27,882 during the year under report (1) Revenue money orders

The rent money order system is in force in the Lower Provinces, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal the progress reported last year in the rent money order business was sustained during the year under review. The number of orders issued advanced from 55,111 in 1900 1901 to 57,837, the amount of rent remitted being Rs 9,19,592 as compared with Rs 8,80,794 in the preceding year. In the Central Provinces the transactions, which showed a falling off in the previous year (2) Rent money orders

owing to the prevalence of famine, have, during the year under report, considerably increased. The number of orders rose from 773 in 1900-1901 to 1,540 and their aggregate value from Rs 12,075 to Rs 29,655. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the total number of remitted money orders increased from 79,093 in 1900-1901 to 94,423 and their value from Rs 10,78,920 to Rs 12,98,188 during the year under report.

(3) Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders

The system of remitting other miscellaneous Government dues by money order is in force in the Lower Provinces, the United Provinces, the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, Madras and Burma. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 106,671 official money orders of the aggregate value of Rs 22,84,309 were issued during the year under report as compared with 107,177 of the aggregate value of Rs 23,12,315 in the previous year. In the Punjab and North West Frontier Province the number of official money orders increased from 5,299 to 8,501 and their value from Rs 1,49,644 to Rs 2,15,952 during the year under report. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 55,400 orders of the aggregate value of Rs 6,70,812 were issued as compared with 35,212 of the aggregate value of Rs 6,59,429 in the previous year. In Madras the number of official money orders issued was 4,502 of Rs 80,042 as against 4,307 of the previous year amounting to Rs 72,491. In Burma 272 orders of a total value of Rs 13,990 were issued as compared with 187 of the value of Rs 9,099 in the year 1900-1901.

Foreign money order business

22 Figures relating to the money order exchanges with foreign countries will be found in Appendix V (c) in which payments as well as issues are shown. The appendix comprises sterling money order exchanges which are in force with the United Kingdom, the colonies and foreign countries generally, and rupee money order exchanges which are in force chiefly with countries and places in the Far East and Africa. The money order transactions with the Native States of India that have separate postal arrangements, are also included, for the purpose of convenience, in this appendix.

(1) Sterling money orders

There was an increase in the total number of sterling money orders issued by India during the year under report, the figures having risen from 75,882 in 1900-01 to 91,095. This was principally due to an increase of more than 14,000 in the number of remittances sent by money order to the United Kingdom and of nearly 1,000 in the number sent to Germany. There was also an increase in the number of sterling money orders received for payment in this country, which rose from 59,450 in 1900-01 to 67,174. This was caused entirely by a rise in the number of money order remittances from Cape Colony and Natal. The figures rose in the case of Cape Colony from 12,726 in 1900-01 to 17,231, and in the case of Natal from 10,257 to 13,870 during the year under report.

The average amount of a sterling money order was £3 10s 7d as compared with £3 5s 2d in the preceding year in the case of issues from India, and £5 19s 9d as compared with £5 8s 1d in the preceding year in the case of payments.

(a) Rupee money orders

In the case of the rupee money order exchanges the chief transactions consist of remittances to India, but the increase during the year in these remittances was not so marked as usual, the total number of rupee orders received for payment in this country being only 2,979 more than the number received in 1900-01. There was a falling off of 1,923 in the number of orders received from the Straits Settlements, of 773 in the number from the Portuguese Settlements in India, and of 2,683 in the number of telegraphic money orders received from Ceylon. On the other hand, the number of ordinary, i.e., non telegraphic, money orders received from Ceylon rose by 5,300, the number of money orders from British East Africa by 2,973, and the number from Mauritius by 181. It should be added that 28,175 money orders, for a total amount of more than 19 lakhs were received direct from our field post offices in China for payment in India itself or for onward transmission to other countries.

The average amount of a rupee money order was Rs 42 2 0, as compared with Rs 38 15 0 in 1900-01 in the case of issues from India, and Rs 42 3 0, as compared with Rs 42 0 0 in the preceding year, in the case of payments.

British postal orders

23 During the year under report there was a marked increase in the sales of British postal orders, the total number of orders sold being 107,098, as compared with 83,945 in the preceding year, and the total value (including postage), £68,663 as compared with £53,612 in 1900-01. The increase chiefly occurred in Bombay, the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bengal, Madras and Burma. The increase appears to have been due to improved sales in all the more important provinces. There was no change in the classes of order which command most popularity. The net commission realized by the Indian Post Office on the entire sales of the year was Rs 4,930.

## Section V —Post Office Savings Banks

General results of the year

24 In Appendix VI are given in detail, according to postal circles, the savings bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. The figures show a net increase during the year under report of 50,042 or 6.12 per cent in the number of active accounts and, exclusive of transfers from one post office to another, of over 54 lakhs of rupees in the amount deposited, and of over 31 lakhs of rupees in the amount withdrawn. The interest paid exceeded the sum paid in 1900-01 by 1½ lakhs of rupees and the



total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was slightly in excess of 10 crores 68½ lakhs, showing an increase of about 63½ lakhs, as compared with the balance at the close of the preceding year

Of the 866,693 active accounts in existence at the end of the year, 43,175 were security deposit accounts with a balance in favour of depositors of more than 53 lakhs, 6,568 were public accounts with a balance of 37½ lakhs, and 246 were regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of 14½ lakhs. Of the remaining 816,704 active accounts with a balance of more than 9 crores 63 lakhs, 1,02,270 with a balance of 1½ crores were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen therefore that 91.23 per cent of all the accounts and 90.17 per cent of the total balance of 10 crores 68½ lakhs represent the savings of private persons deposited either for their own benefit or for that of their children minor relatives and wards. It may be added that 90.76 per cent of the total number of accounts at the close of the year were held by natives of the country.

25 In Appendix VI will also be found a classification, according to their occupation of the persons who held savings bank accounts. During the year under report, as in the preceding year the largest number of accounts were held by the under mentioned classes of depositors in the following order —

- (1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property—classified as "Indefinite" in the statement,
- (2) the professional class, and
- (3) the domestic class.

The highest percentage of increase, however, was again in the number of accounts held by the agricultural class, which was over 15½ per cent in excess of the number held by that class at the end of the preceding year.

26 The number of securities purchased through the agency of this Department was 527 of the nominal value of Rs 3,79,300 as compared with 557 of the nominal value of Rs 3,97,400 in the previous year. The sales of securities were 45 as compared with 28 in the preceding year and the nominal value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was Rs 11,01,600 as compared with Rs 10,24,400 on the 31st March 1901. Of this balance in the hands of the Comptroller General, Rs 10,28,600 represented the nominal value of securities of the 3½ per cent loans, while the balance, Rs 76,000, was held in 3 per cent loans.

## Section VI — District Post

27 The District Post was administered as usual during the year under report by the heads of postal circles subject to the control of the several Local Governments and Administrations. In Appendix VII will be found details of the establishments income and expenditure of the District Post, and also of the work done under this head for the years 1900-01 and 1901-02. The total expenditure of the year under report was Rs 11,76,342, as compared with Rs 12,11,136 in the previous year. There was an increase of 27 in the number of post offices and of 401 in the number of letter boxes kept up out of District Post funds while the length of District Post mail lines decreased by 60 miles. There was also a decrease of 77 in the number of postmen and village postmen maintained out of District Post funds of 1,186,966 or 6.52 per cent in the number of articles of all kinds received for delivery by the District Post agency and of 585,755 or 4.70 per cent in the number of articles posted in post offices and letter boxes kept up by the District Post. A large number of District Post establishments were transferred during the year to the Imperial Post on being found to be self supporting and to this is due the decrease in the number of District Post mail lines postmen and village postmen while the falling off in the number of articles dealt with by the District Post is accounted for by the fact that though there was an increase in the number of post offices maintained out of District Post funds most of the larger District Post offices were taken over by the Imperial Post. The total monthly charges accepted on account of these transfers was Rs 3,531 during the year under report as compared with Rs 2,905 in 1900-01.

## Section VII — Miscellaneous.

28 The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year 1901-02. The balance at the credit of the Fund including the nominal value of Government securities purchased on its behalf rose from Rs 8,00,427 on the 31st March 1901, to Rs 8,55,054 on the 31st March 1902. The subscriptions realized from postal servants amounted to Rs 29,014 while the amount decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was Rs 9,914 as compared with Rs 13,470 in the previous year and with an average amount of

Rs 15,526 for the last ten years. A sum of Rs. 28,500 was added to the Fund on account of interest during the year under report —

RECEIPTS	Amount	CHARGES	Amount
	Rs		Rs
Balance of 1900-1901*	8,00,427	Refund on account of excess realization of sums decreed against the Fund	204
Interest on Rs. 3,00,000 at 4 per cent from April 1901 to March 1902	12,000	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	9,914
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 2,94,000 (3 per cent loan of 1865) for the half years ending 30th April 1901 and 31st October 1901	10,290	Rewards for specially courageous service and for giving information in Post Office robbery cases	1,730
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 1,82,000 (3 per cent loan of 1896-97) for the half year ending 29th June 1901	2,730	Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property	1,057
Interest on Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 2,32,000 (3 per cent loan of 1896-97) for the half year ending 30th December 1901	3,480	Discount brokerage etc. on purchase of Government securities (3 per cent loan of 1896-97) of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000	85
Subscriptions realized from officials of the Imperial Post Office	26,522		7,375
Subscriptions realized from officials of the District Post	2,492	Balance on 31st March 1902†	5,018
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	2,731		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,00,672</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,55,054</b>

\* Inclusive of Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 4,70,000  
† 5,20,000

Complaints  
by the public

29. The number of complaints made by the public during the year under review was 26,731 against 24,041 in 1900-01. There was, therefore, an increase of 2,690 or 11.21 per cent over the previous year's figures. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were found to be well founded was 32.9 per cent and the proportion of entirely groundless complaints was 43.08 per cent of the total. In the remaining cases the investigation of the complaints had not been complete at the end of the year or although the enquiry had been completed, no definite conclusion had been arrived at. The increase in the number of complaints is believed to be mainly due to the greater care and completeness with which complaints made to subordinate officers have been recorded and may also be attributed in some measure to the encouragement which has been given to the public to bring postal defects to notice.

Complaints  
regarding  
special classes  
of articles

30. During the year under report 1,436 complaints were received regarding the special classes of postal articles which are shown in the following statement —

	Registered articles	Ordinary parcels	Insured letters and insured parcels	Value payable on parcels and registered articles	Total for 1901-1902	Total for 1900-1901
Number of complaints received	672	569	50	140	1,436	1,281

Out of the total of 1,436 complaints 745 or 51.88 per cent were found to be groundless that is to say the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of a postal official, and 347, or 24.10 per cent of the total were well grounded. There was an increase in the number of complaints of 155 over the number of similar complaints received in 1900-1901 but it should be noted that the number of articles of these special classes dealt with during the year was in excess of the number that passed through the post in the preceding year by 688,729 in the case of registered letters, 312,195 in the case of parcels, 20,085 in the case of insured articles and 238,285 in the case of value payable articles. It may further be pointed out that complaints which proved to be well founded were made by the public in respect of only 173 out of 11,299,071 registered letters, 111 out of 2,991,304 parcels, 11 out of 347,071 insured articles and 52 out of 2,847,173 value payable articles.

Offences by  
servants of  
the Post

	1900-1901	1901-1902
Number of legal convictions	184	206
Number of cases departmentally punished	164	157
	348	363

Office were held to be guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin. The total includes 51 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 138 money order frauds, 8 savings bank frauds and 89 cases of theft from mails or post offices. Most of the remaining offences were committed

in respect of letters, parcels or other postal articles entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 100 departmental postmasters and 41 clerks, 82 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 105 postmen and village postmen and 14 runners. The defalcations and losses amounted to Rs 35,513 6 10 as compared with Rs 31,831 4 1 in the previous year, and Rs 37,302 9 1 in 1899-1900. A sum of Rs 20,680 9 4 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, a sum of Rs 1059 4 4 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund, Rs 40 were written off as finally lost and Rs 13,733 9 2 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

32 During the year there were 11 cases of money order frauds involving a sum of Rs 642 and 3 cases of fraudulent withdrawals amounting to Rs 169 from the Savings Bank, in which persons not belonging to the Post Office were concerned. In addition to these, there were 46 cases of house breaking or theft of Government money from the mails, apart from cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was Rs 6688 14 8 of which Rs 3,613 2 8 were recovered and Rs 298 0 0 were decreed against the Guarantee Fund. A sum of Rs 523 7 0 was written off as finally lost and Rs 2,254 5 0 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

33 The number of highway robberies of the mail had been unprecedentedly high in 1900-01, and has now fallen from 57 in that year to 43 for the year under report. Of these 43 robberies 33, or 9 less than in the previous year, took place in British territory and 10, or 5 less than in the previous year, occurred in Native States. The decrease was most marked in the Punjab, Bombay and Rajputana where the number of these cases fell from 9, 12 and 6, respectively, to 2, 6 and 1, respectively. On the other hand, 3 cases occurred in Burma which had enjoyed complete immunity from highway robberies of mails in the previous year. In the Madras circle again a larger number of highway robberies occurred than elsewhere. There were no less than 15 cases in that circle, while the United Provinces circle comes next with 10 cases.

In two of the 43 cases which occurred during the year, there was loss of life, and in 21 instances the mail carriers were wounded by the robbers.

In July 1901, a mail carrier and the escort by whom he was accompanied were murdered in the Marwar Native State in Bombay. The entire mail with the exception of a cash remittance of Rs 100 was subsequently recovered. In December of the same year, a mail carrier failed to arrive at his destination in the Dimoh district in the Central Provinces and on search being made his dead body was found with marks of beating and a deep gash at the back of the neck. The man is believed to have received the wound which apparently caused his death by the sword which he himself was carrying. The entire mail was stolen in this case and no trace of the robbers could be obtained.

There were only 22 cases in which Government suffered any loss and the total loss amounted to Rs 4,179 6 2. Of this amount a sum of Rs 1,565 11 11 was stolen from the mails in actual cash while the balance Rs 2,613 10 3 represents the compensation that had to be paid for the loss of insured articles.

In 10 cases the entire mail was recovered and a part of the mail in 23 other cases, while in the remaining 10 cases the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases in 5 of which convictions were obtained. Besides the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above there were 10 unsuccessful attempts to rob the mails, 5 of which occurred in British territory and 5 in Native States. In one of these attempts which took place in the Dir State, one of the escorts was shot dead and the runner was severely wounded.

34 There were various other cases during the year in which the lives of postal servants were lost and mails and postal property damaged or destroyed.

In April 1901 a Burman mail carrier was found dead by the side of the road leading from Shewedung to Promt. His death was declared by the medical evidence to be due to the dislocation of his neck but there was no trace of a struggle on the spot where he was found and no marks of violence on his person while the mails which he was carrying were lying intact by his side. The case therefore remained a mystery though it was surmised that he might have dislocated his own neck by falling down in a fit. In September of the same year a mail carrier was murdered in the Kathiawar province while conveying the mail to Kodinar, and in this case also the mail wallet was found intact by the side of the dead man. Inquiry showed that he had been killed by two men armed with swords who were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The cause of the murder was a private quarrel arising from jealousy. In the same month a mail carrier committed suicide in the Godavery district of the Madras Presidency by drowning himself in a well. While conveying the mail in company with another runner he left the road to stay for a short time at his own house and it is believed that while he was there the mail bag which he was carrying was cut open by some other person. On rejoining his comrade the mail carrier realised what had occurred. He then decided to return at once to the post office from which he had started and on his way back committed suicide in the manner described apparently out of fear of the consequences that might ensue though it was subsequently ascertained that, in point of fact, nothing had been abstracted from the mail bag. In the following month another mail carrier was found drowned in a well in the South Arcot district of the Madras Presidency but the occurrence was believed to have been due to a pure accident. The mail carrier's wallet, belt and spear were discovered near the top of the well, and it is supposed that he had gone down the steps to obtain a drink of water, had overbalanced himself and fallen in. Earlier in the year a bullock

cart carrying the mails to the Kalembo post office in the Chin Hills had fallen over a precipice owing to the bullocks taking fright and running away. The driver of the cart died from the injuries received by him but the mails were safely recovered. During the rains of 1901 there were two accidents due to floods. In the first case a mail carrier was swept away while attempting to cross a stream to reach a village in the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency. He was rescued, however, by the men of the village and the mails which he was carrying, were recovered several days later much damaged by wet. In the second case an overseer was carried away by the force of the water while crossing a stream in the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces but he also escaped with his life.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that I am able to record that no case of loss of life occurred on the mail lines to Gilgit and Leh where the mail carriers during the winter and spring months discharge their duties at the imminent peril of life and limb. In March 1902 two mail carriers were caught in an avalanche on the Burzil Pass on their way to Gilgit but they escaped without serious injury and the mails which were overwhelmed in the snow at the time of the accident were afterwards recovered.

During the year 29 post offices were destroyed by fire and one was washed away by a flood in September 1901 in the Monghyr district of Bihar.

Post Office  
staff

35 Appendix IX gives the entire establishment of the Department, both Imperial

Postal officials	1900-01	1901-02	Percent age of increase
Chief Officers of the Directorate and Accounts offices and Heads of Circles	25	25	
Superintendents Probationary Superintendents Assistant superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	498	513	1.01
Postmasters including Deputy Assistant Sub and Branch Postmasters	5,881	6,053	2.92
Extraneous agents such as schoolmasters and station masters	7,254	7,925	9.25
Clerks	874	9,177	4.95
Postmen and letter carriers	10,923	17,769	4.99
Road establishment	19,373	20,174	4.11
Village Postmen	7,936	7,944	0.10
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	2,428	2,513	3.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,005</b>	<b>72,093</b>	<b>4.38</b>

and District Post, the numbers in the different classes being shown separately for each postal circle, and an abstract of this appendix is given on the margin. On the 31st March 1902, the numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 72,093 as compared with 69,005 at the close of 1900-01. The increase was most marked in the number of extraneous agents and this was due to the large number of new offices that were opened during

the year. The staff of the Post Office included 171 pensioned soldiers of the Native Army, of whom 42 were Non-Commissioned officers and 129 sepoys, and 65 women, of whom all with three exceptions were either Europeans or Eurasians.

The total number of servants of the Department who were dismissed during the year was 621. Of this number 262 were postmen and village postmen, while 107 belonged to the road establishment. On the other hand, there was much excellent work done by postal officials of all classes during the year and, as already stated, special rewards were paid to a number of postmen and others for their devotion to duty in plague stricken areas.

Use of private  
presses

36 The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to Rs. 5,711 as compared with Rs. 5,278 in 1900-1901 and Rs. 4,532 in 1899-1900.

### Section VIII—Non postal branches of the Post Office

Postal Telegraph  
offices

37 During the year under report 92 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 18 previously existing offices were closed. There was therefore, a net increase of 74 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with a net increase of 79 during 1900-01. Of these new combined offices, 77 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office and 48 at places where there had previously been neither a Government nor a Railway telegraph office.

During the year 27 new combined offices were opened in the Madras circle 16 in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province 11 in Burma and 9 in Bombay, and the total number of combined offices open on the 31st March last, in each postal circle, will be found in Appendix X. On that date there were 2,007 Government telegraph offices in all of which 242 were under the control of the Telegraph Department and 1,765 were combined post and telegraph offices under the control of this Department.

The total number of signallers employed in these combined offices was 2,494 as compared with 2,354 at the close of 1900-01, and during the year under report 401 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers. It may be added that there were 689 boys employed as messengers at combined offices as compared with 638 at the close of the preceding year.

Traffic  
statistics of  
combined  
offices

38 In Appendix X also will be found the traffic statistics of combined offices, arranged according to postal circles. For the year under report there was an increase of 3,325 or 0.89 per cent in the number of messages sent and a decrease of 22,035 or 0.77

per cent. in the number of messages received and of Rs 1,23,183 or 4 77 per cent in the revenue realised on sent messages as compared with the figures of the previous year. The total revenue from messages despatched from combined offices amounted to Rs 24,56,979 and exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of the offices by Rs 18,36,434.

On the whole there was a slight increase in the traffic though this was accompanied by a falling off in the revenue. The increase in the traffic was largely due to a considerable development of telegraph business in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province and Burma and is attributed to the opening of new combined offices and, in the case of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, also to the large number of messages sent in connection with the Blockade of the Mashud-Waziris. The decrease in the revenue occurred chiefly in Bombay, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

39 In addition to the work done during the year by the 1,765 combined offices, telegrams were received from the public at 1,810 post offices, as compared with 1,694 during the year 1900-01, for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph offices. The number of telegrams booked at these receiving offices, was 36,018 and the revenue realised was Rs. 32,859 as compared with 38,340 telegrams and a revenue of Rs 40,426 during the previous year. Telegraph receiving offices

The number of telegrams similarly received at post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 314 as compared with 524 in the year 1900-01, and fees to the amount of Rs 4,205 were realised as compared with Rs. 7,466 10-0 in the previous year.

40 The gross expenditure on the combined passenger and bullock train services maintained on the road between Kalka and Simla was Rs 3,86,071 as compared with Rs 4,12,922 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs 26,851 during the year under report. The receipts were practically the same as during the previous year. They amounted to Rs 3,54,825 in the year under review as compared with Rs 3,54,932 in 1900-1901, and the charges, therefore, exceeded the receipts by a sum of Rs 31,246 as compared with Rs 57,990 during the previous year. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to the fact that it was not necessary during the year under review to make any special grant to the contractors on account of famine compensation whereas during the preceding year a sum of Rs 56,611 had to be paid on this account. Carrying agency on the Kalka Simla line

41 The Post Office continued to be used during the year under report as an agency for receiving salt revenue at a few selected offices in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rajputana, but the transactions were small and show a decrease as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Only 84 indents for 17,340 maunds of salt of the gross value of nearly Rs 46,350 were received for transmission to the salt depôts, the total postal commission realised being Rs 231, as compared with Rs 604 last year. Receipt of salt revenue at post offices

42 The following table shows the supplies of quinine obtained on indent for sale at post offices in the several postal circles during the year 1901-02, as compared with the figures of the previous year. — Sale of quinine at post offices

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES	1900-01		1901-02		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-)	
	lbs	grains	lbs	grains	lbs	grains
Bengal	1,799	961	1,745	1,25	-53	6,236
Madras	708	5,130	830	2,240	+121	4,110
Bombay	410	4,431	656	5,203	+246	760
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	86	2,070	74	4,240	-11	4,830
Punjab and North West Frontier Province	21	5,511	17	5,382	-4	129
Central Provinces and Berar	208	2,550	337	2,300	+128	6,750
Bihar	97	936	76	1,343	-20	6,593
Eastern Bengal	370	2,441	304	1,15	-66	2,255
Assam	67	1,071	63	1,911	-4	840
Rajputana	67	3,361	50	751	-17	2,610
Sind and Baluchistan	0	400	65	5,800	+65	5,400
Burma	97	2,045	129	565	+31	5,540
Total	4,004	37,981	4,379	36,452	+375	347

It will be seen that there was a net increase of over 375 lbs in the supplies obtained during the year, and that no less than six circles, out of the twelve, contributed to this result. The improvement was due mainly to the increased supplies procured in Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces. The increase in the first named circle is attributed to measures recently taken to popularise the drug and in the Central Provinces, to the reduction in the price of a packet from three pies to two pies while in Madras, the increase is due to the extension of the system, during the year, to our post offices in the Mysore State. Of the three other circles which show better results Burma is best and here too the larger supplies obtained are ascribed to a reduction in the retail price of the drug from four pies to three pies per packet. The circles which show a falling off are principally those forming the Province of Bengal namely Bengal, Bihar and Eastern Bengal and in all these the smaller supplies procured are attributed to the prevalence of more healthy conditions. It may be noted that notwithstanding the decrease in the present instance Bengal still holds its position as the circle where the total quantity of quinine obtained for sale at post offices is largest.

Postal Insurance Fund

43 A separate report has been submitted as usual on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund. During the year under report 893 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of Rs 14,08,400 and of these 737 were endowment Assurance policies of the aggregate value of Rs 11,70,000. At the close of the year there were 6,177 active policies in existence 2,406 of which were held by Post Office servants and 3,771 by servants of other Departments. Seventy-four claims amounting in all to Rs 1,09,400 were paid during the year on the death of insured persons and the aggregate sum insured at the end of the year was Rs 98,60,350. It should be added that during the year ten life annuities were purchased under article 867 of the *Civil Service Regulations*.

Payment of Military pensioners by postal agency

44 The total number of pensioners of the Native Army whose pensions were paid through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province during 1901-02 was 28,521 as compared with 27,509 in 1900-01 and the amount disbursed on this account was Rs 20,62,25,14 11 as compared with Rs 19,97,71,710 0 in the previous year. The commission credited to this Department as remuneration for this special service was Rs 15,46,61 3 or Rs 484 0 2 more than in the previous year.

### Section IX – Financial results

Receipts and expenditure

45 The following table is a summary of the receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office accounts which are given in Appendix XI —

	RECEIPTS		CHARGES	
	1900 1901	1901 1902	1900 1901	1901 1902
	R	R	R	R
1 Postal Service proper	1,98,84,395	2,02,89,908	1,45,40,637	1,53,93,255
2 Non-Postal branches—				
(a) Mail cart, parcel van, passenger and goods service	3,55,262	3,55,184	3,55,262	3,55,184
(b) Mail Steamer subsidies			6,20,445	6,25,344
(c) Contributions from Native States	6,000	6,000		
TOTAL	2,07,45,657	2,06,51,092	1,55,16,344	1,63,73,783

Under the head Postal Service proper, the net receipts, excluding the amounts due to the British Colonial and other Postal Administrations were Rs 4,05,513 in excess of those of the previous year against an increase of Rs 8,52,618 in the charges during the year under the same head. Increases in the sales of postage stamps and in the commission realized on money orders chiefly contributed to the improved revenue under this head. The receipts under the head non postal branches were practically the same as in the year before. On the whole the receipts exceeded the charges by Rs 42,77,309 as compared with Rs 47,29,313 in the preceding year.

46 Appendix XI gives a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year, including, under a distinct head (III), certain receipts and charges which appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts but not in the Post Office Accounts. The entries under this head are reproduced on the margin, and if these totals be added to the totals given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to

RECEIPTS 1901 1902	R	CHARGES, 1901 1902	R
District Post collections including Zemindary dak receipts in Bengal	1 04 627	District Post establishments including Zemindary dak in Bengal	13 71 116
		Stores from England	6 44 055
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	7 80 000
		Other payments	2 100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 04 627</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27 97 271</b>

Rs 207,55,719 and the entire charges to Rs 1,91,71,054. It will thus be seen that there was a surplus of Rs 15,81,665 on the year's transactions as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. Excluding the charges on account of District Post establishments which are entirely met by grants from District Post Funds and which, with the exception of Rs 1,04,627 shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts the actual accounts of the year show a surplus of

	Details	Total
	R	R
<b>Add to charges</b> —Railway free service estimated	81 593	
Rent of Government buildings	4 51 709	
Gratuities	4 975	
Leave allowance paid out of India	33 081	
Pension (being the average of five years' capitalised at 10 165 years' purchase)	6 69 624	12 43 677
<b>Deduct</b> Share of marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political and other Departments	1 74 915	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (if timely collected and brought into account)	13 506	1 88 501
<b>Net amount to be added</b>		<b>10 55 176</b>

Rs 28,51,154. From this surplus must be deducted the net balance of the items shown in the margin, in order to bring out the complete financial results of the year, and this leaves a surplus of Rs 17,95,978, as compared with Rs 22,41,383 in 1900 1901 and Rs 20,60,650 in 1899 1900. This estimate of the financial position of the Post Office does not include any allowance on account of the services rendered by the Department to Govern-

ment in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates.

47 The following figures show the financial results of the management of the posts in Kashmir by this Department.

The revenue derived by this Department from the Kashmir posts was Rs 1,16,295 in 1901 02, as compared with Rs 1,44,167 in 1900 01, and the expenditure was Rs 1,63,950 as compared with Rs 1,63,238. It will be seen that the charges remained practically stationary while the falling off in the revenue was apparent rather than real. The decrease was due to the fact that during the year 1900 01 the Kashmir Durbar purchased service postage stamps much in excess of the actual requirements of the year with the object it is understood, of creating a reserve stock and this unduly swelled the receipts of that particular year.

Financial results of working the Imperial Posts in Kashmir

### Section X—Notice of officers

48 I have much pleasure in bringing to the special notice of Government the services of Mr W. Maxwell I.C.S. who has been doing excellent work as Postmaster General Bombay. I beg also to bring to the special notice of Government the good services rendered by Mr F. Whympere as Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service. This officer has shown much energy and grasp of work and during the year under report has carried through various important reforms in this branch of the Department.

Mention of officers of the Department

The following officers whose names have been brought to notice by heads of circles deserve special mention:—Ru Daulat Ram Bahadur C.I.E. for the success with which he continued to manage the Simla Kalka line in the face of special difficulties caused by the demand for labour on the railway works; Messrs R. J. Ialkaka, C. M. Vyas and E. K. Karanjavala, Superintendents of Post Offices in the Bombay circle, for their capable administration of their Divisions at a time of stress caused by the plague and famine; Mr C. C. Sheridan Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, for his able investigation of a difficult case of abstraction of the contents of an insured parcel; Mr A. Cordeiro, Postmaster of Karachi, for the success with which he kept his staff together and carried on the work of his office during the prevalence of plague; Babu Tinkari Roy, Inspector Arrakan Division, for the energy and ability displayed by him in opening the Chitta



gong-Akyab mail line and maintaining it in a state of efficiency in the face of serious difficulties, Babu Santokhi Lal, a clerk employed in the Bihar circle, for the courage and devotion to duty displayed by him, in circumstances of an exceptional nature, when deputed to take charge of an office at a plague stricken place

I regret to have to add that during the year under report the Post Office was deprived, by death, of the services of three superintendents of experience and ability, *viz*, Mr E A Pereira, Superintendent of town sub offices, Calcutta, whose good work had been brought to the notice of Government, and Messrs Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar and Vinayak Kananand Kirtikar, of the Bombay circle both of whom had served the Department faithfully for a period of more than thirty years

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A U FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India



SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES, 1901-02

*By the British India Steam Navigation Company*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Direct communication twice a week between Calcutta and Rangoon  | Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1894 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 5,05 500   |
| (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon via Chittagong, Akyab Kyauk Phyu and Sandoway                     |   |
| (3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon  |   |
| (4) Weekly communication between Madras and Rangoon via the N E Coast ports   |   |
| (5) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Moulmein   |   |
| (6) Weekly communication between Rangoon Tavoy and Mergui   |   |
| (7) Direct communication twice a week between Bombay and Karachi  |   |
| (8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi via the Coast ports   |   |
| (9) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah via the Persian Gulf ports  |   |
| (10) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Tuticorin and Colombo   |   |
| (11) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above mentioned lines and between Burma and the Straits |   |
| (12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits  | Under contract with the Post Office so long as the service is actually maintained on payment of a special additional subsidy at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per annum |

*By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (13) Six weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair with extensions to Madras and Rangoon | The consideration is not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores, the contract is for five years from 1st July 1901 and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months |
|---|--|

*By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Saturdays) | Under contract with the Burma Government The subsidy is Rs. 7,000 per mensem towards which the Post Office contributes Rs. 2,723   |
| (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokokku to and fro each way (except on Sundays)    |  |
| (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Mondays)     |  |
| (17) A service twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pokokku to and fro each way                |  |
| (18) A weekly service between Pokokku and Kindat to and fro each way                         | Under contract with the Burma Government from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903 The subsidy is Rs. 1,500 a month towards which the Post Office contributes Rs. 388   |
| (19) A daily service between Katha and Bhamo   |  |
| (20) A service three times a week between Thayetmyo and Minbu to and fro each way            | Under contract with the Burma Government Monthly subsidy is Rs. 1,000 per mensem   |
| (21) A service three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein                                | Under contract with the Burma Government from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months notice is given by either party the subsidy being Rs. 1,250 per mensem towards which the Post Office contributes Rs. 250 |
| (22) A service twice a week between Bassein and Henzada                                      |  |

*By the Arracan Company, Limited*

- (23) A service three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung
- (24) A service twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa
- (25) A service twice a week between Akyab and Myohaung
- (26) A service twice a week between Akyab and Myebôn

Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 9th January 1901, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months notice. Subsidy Rs40,000 a year.

*By the Lufhrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company*

- (27) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad

Under contract for ten years from the 1st May 1894, with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy Rs24,000 per annum steamers to run in connection with line No 9.

*By Messrs Apcar & Co Calcutta, and Jardine Matheson & Co Hong Kong*

- (28) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales

No subsidy

*By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company*

- (29) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo touching occasionally at Madras
- (30) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo

Non contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. Under Article 21 of the contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and His Majesty's Postmaster General relating to the conveyance of the East India, China and Australia mails sent by these non contract steamers are conveyed without any payment other than the subsidy specified in that contract.

*By other Agencies*

- (1) By Rivers Steam Navigation Company — Daily communication between Rowmahat and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River
- (32) By Messrs Shepherd & Co's Steamers — Daily communication between Bombay and Goa
- (33) By Messrs R S Dunlop and W Mc Carren — A weekly steamer service between Kyauk Phyu and Myebôn and Kyauk Phyu and Sakanmaw

Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1898 to the 30th April 1903. Annual subsidy Rs75,000 towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute Rs10,000.

Under an arrangement with the Local Government from 1st October 1901 to 31st May 1902, the monthly subsidy is Rs3,000 towards which the Post Office contributes Rs900 and the Local Government Rs2,100.

Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 21st August 1901 but terminable at any time by either party giving six months notice. Annual subsidy Rs18,000.

# Appendix I

Statement showing, according to postal circles, (1) the number of post offices, letter boxes and village postmen, and (2) the distances over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail cars, runners and steamers at the close of the year 1901-02 and of the preceding year

These figures relate to the Indian Empire and to the Straits Settlements

NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES	POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN										DISTANCE OVER WHICH MAILS WERE CONVEYED BY																					
	EXISTING ON THE 1st MARCH 1902					EXISTING ON THE 31st MARCH 1902					RAILWAY					MAIL CARS, HORSE CARRIAGES, &c.					RUNNERS AND BOATS					STEAMER SERVICE, SEA AND RIVER					TOTAL	
	Post Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	P.O. Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	P.O. Offices	Letter Boxes	Village Postmen	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters	Miles	Letters
Bengal	1833	5,040	379	1,865	5,101	373	1,851	5,101	373	1,851	180	180	1,662	1,662	1,851	1,851	100	120	100	120	100	120	100	120	100	120	100	120	100	120	100	120
Bombay	1598	4,519	1,292	1,680	6,517	1,287	1,680	6,517	1,287	1,680	180	180	4	4	3,026	3,026	43	435	43	435	43	435	43	435	43	435	43	435	43	435	43	435
Madras	2527	4,358	1,823	2,830	5,147	1,843	2,830	5,147	1,843	2,830	180	180	4	4	4,510	4,510	8	879	8	879	8	879	8	879	8	879	8	879	8	879	8	879
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1732	3,704	1,478	1,791	3,930	1,517	1,791	3,930	1,517	1,791	180	180	4	4	3,467	3,467	071	910	071	910	071	910	071	910	071	910	071	910	071	910	071	910
Punjab and North West Frontier Province	2092	3,064	1,571	2,373	3,194	1,512	2,373	3,194	1,512	2,373	180	180	4	4	2,446	2,446	202	1,824	202	1,824	202	1,824	202	1,824	202	1,824	202	1,824	202	1,824	202	1,824
Assam	744	423	313	332	430	313	332	430	313	332	12	12	1,328	1,328	302	302	72	63	72	63	72	63	72	63	72	63	72	63	72	63	72	63
Bihar	606	751	143	618	811	140	618	811	140	618	12	12	1,328	1,328	302	302	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Burma	299	1,228	246	115	1,111	254	115	1,111	254	115	112	112	1,182	1,182	1,328	1,328	800	736	800	736	800	736	800	736	800	736	800	736	800	736	800	736
Central Provinces	931	578	381	863	1,121	381	863	1,121	381	863	4	4	1,938	1,938	2,004	2,004	29	256	29	256	29	256	29	256	29	256	29	256	29	256	29	256
Eastern Bengal	492	1,204	70	514	1,205	61	514	1,205	61	514	4	4	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	4	361	4	361	4	361	4	361	4	361	4	361	4	361	4	361
Rajputana	30	269	175	421	276	152	421	276	152	421	1	1	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361
Sind and Baluchistan	222	225	65	236	23	65	236	23	65	236	1	1	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361	1	361
Railway Mail Service		93*			98			98					9	9	1,109	1,109		1,2437		1,2437		1,2437		1,2437		1,2437		1,2437		1,2437		1,2437
TOTAL	12,970	25,507*	930	13,84	23,902	7,044	13,84	23,902	7,044	13,84	7,937	8,10	7,937	8,10	23,450	23,450		81,0		81,0		81,0		81,0		81,0		81,0		81,0		81,0
Increase or decrease				+875	+3,305	+8	+875	+3,305	+8	+875	+53	+53	58	58	611	611		+193		+193		+193		+193		+193		+193		+193		+193

\* In Round figures

Number of post offices and letter boxes (including the letter boxes at post offices) in relation to area and to population and number of postal articles (excluding money orders) in relation to population

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES	Area in square miles	Population	Letter boxes	ONE LETTER BOX PER —			OVER LETTER BOX PER ES—			Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders)	NUMBER OF POSTAL ARTICLES PER HEAD OF	
				Square mile	Population	Letter box per square mile	Square mile	Population	Letter box per square mile		Population	Literature Population
Bengal	122,566	43,600,459	875,411	23,410	1,512	17	6,259	412	91,099,688	208	31,68	
Bombay	130,100	23,477,900	1,665,048	13,975	991	16	7,861	203	101,815,160	434	61,16	
Madras	174,245	44,143,720	2,700,000	15,660	965	22	3,547	341	100,391,928	226	36,76	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	135,815	51,350,000	1,527,720	26,775	800	23	8,958	264	71,071,885	138	46,64	
Punjab and North West Frontier Province	20,292	27,471,834	1,527,720	11,575	360	39	4,935	153	75,788,083	276	88,66	
Assam	56,243	6,127,311	223,000	18,772	656	72	7,904	286	9,898,090	160	44,24	
Bihar	42,298	23,777,700	87,995	7,779	1,177	29	16,242	575	22,491,911	95	26,91	
Burma	26,105	10,417,000	2,000	7,377	706	157	6,452	138	19,900,000	189	8,95	
Central Provinces	135,519	1,821,040	15,000	17,175	527	90	9,448	302	21,090,000	144	46,88	
Eastern Bengal	24,973	11,175,000	1,200,000	23,306	2,350	14	6,637	698	17,713,425	154	14,06	
Rajputana	145,992	12,461,000	2,000,000	23,000	1,083	224	17,879	654	15,870,074	127	34,71	
Sind and Baluchistan	123,244	3,779,000	110,000	17,000	469	260	7,968	234	12,568,376	327	11,66	
Total (1901-1902)	1,587,571	273,003,038	15,153,212	19,719	1,094	37	6,386	354	559,405,256	205	36,91	
Total (1900-1901)	1,587,571	273,003,038	15,153,212	21,049	1,168	41	7,090	394	531,820,105	195	35,10	

\* Excludes Indian Post offices at Bagdad, Berra and places in the Persian Gulf

Appendix VI

Statement showing the business of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year 1901-02, with a classification of the depositors, arranged according to postal circles

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES	Number of Head Office Branches	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS					Deposits	Interest	Total	Win Dravals	Balance	Average number of depositors per Bank	Average balance in each Bank	Average balance at credit of each Depositor	CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS							Total
		NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS			Class I - Pro	Class II									Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI				
		Open Balance	Closed the year	Fixed Income																		
Bombay	2	281	15 328	32 451	24 84	1 505 2 4 94	103 3 20	8 28 266	3 78 48 310	93 48 861	2 81 99 449	182 20	31 450 34	1 2 64	43 422	9 129	19 177	7 085	1 581	6 225	79 455	105 075
Bengal	3	1 168	180 574	31 6 5	23 8 1	189 136 2 04 4 060	8 9 540	6 19 6 8	2 97 46 228	55 42 846	3 12 03 452	15 08	17 610 83	112 10	51 027	12 858	20 317	7 163	3 303	3 313	90 556	189 136
Punjab and N W F Pro vince	37	580	74 810	38 8 0	31 29	52 04 1 09 12 33	85 95 349	3 33 642	1 58 2	7 35 859	1 2 1 4 6	192 53	19 5 6 8	147 65	20 146	166	21 513	2 403	758	2 725	24 200	82 041
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	52	883	93 001	32 911	2 144	1 0 68 1 10 0 014	73 19 013	3 42 132	1 86 6 15	6 7 8 9	1 20 9 290	10 22	12 8 3 7	119 90	25 622	7 2 8	27 613	2 689	1 217	1 986	32 372	102 763
Madras	42	1 3	25 694	3 435	22 0 2	53 0 8 8 4 464	6 2 12	2 39 1 1	1 43 0 22	0 43 41	84 23 50	93 91	5 548 13	63 33	40 633	8 120	18 742	7 844	3 454	5 709	48 567	133 078
Eastern Bengal	8	300	27 38	7 025	4 8	41 4 3 46 47 436	27 23 59	1 37 44	68 08 939	19 87 047	48 21 882	124 66	15 65 46	1 5 2	10 020	3 509	4 717	862	248	701	21 421	44 478
Bihar	11	445	34 824	8 5 0	6 10	37 217 42 6 142	22 1 28	1 27 06	66 10 732	21 20 0 1	44 81 88	81 66	9 828 26	120 35	11 99	3 365	3 725	828	911	984	15 534	37 227
Burma	35	150	3 19	14 512	12 355	9 3 0 34 491	30 20	98 132	6 99 143	29 0 686	35 93 457	212 54	19 964 63	93 93	7 351	1 26	16 936	1 026	160	2 954	10 048	39 390
Sind and Baluchistan	5	159	19 40	7 0 3	5 438	21 105 33 24 93	1 63 670	1 01 3 4	53 85 53	1 99 488	35 90 349	129 47	22 020 67	170 11	5 206	1 361	4 850	489	85	959	8 154	21 205
Central Provinces and Berar	15	344	21 094	7 546	6 115	25 52 33 0 976	19 24 322	1 01 2 6	5 41 24	17 8 812	3 3 812	73 88	9 899 19	133 97	7 868	1 531	5 395	657	261	840	10 003	26 325
Rajputana	13	263	13 425	5 259	4 54	14 374 21 08 112	11 86 193	63 105	33 57 401	11 7 524	21 7 807	51 1	7 31	151 64	4 958	1 072	2 221	428	136	471	5 089	14 274
Assam	11	204	1 112	3 312	2 94 5	1 5 56 21 41 8	9 12 838	62 239	31 15 9	9 50 115	21 66 080	77 00	10 004 8	150 82	06	1 4 7	2 918	521	273	422	5 839	16 556
Total	222	6 701	816 751	225 605	175 605	865 605 20 04 29 563	42 09 959	30 61 1 4	15 7 3 702	65 82 4 9	10 68 229 233	122 88	15 145 50	123 25	232 108	58 130	151 204	32 065	2 387	27 450	312 349	866 693
Total of 1900-01	288	4 348	785 29	199 160	1 8 238	816 605 9 64 94 4 6	4 82 4 3	29 00 4 6 14	12 715	71 80 146	10 04 32 59	123 06	15 134 50	122 98	223 159	13 214	127 936	28 924	10 714	24 730	336 964	816 651
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1901-02	+4	+413	+79 02	+26 445	+7 325	+50 042 +3 68 103	+29 62 195	+1 60 688	+1 00 90 96	+3 02 323	+63 88 6 4	-2 18	+11 00	+ 27	+9 949	+4 816	+12 108	+2 131	+1 673	+2 720	+15 285 +20 042	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-)	+1 38 +6 50	+3 93 +13 27	+4 35				+2 3	+5 4	+6 83	+7 84	+6 36	- 96	+ 07	+ 21	+4 45	+9 23	+9 61	+7 11	+15 61	+10 99	+4 96	+6 12

\* Inclusive of Rs 26 33 899-12-3 balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another

# Appendix VII

Statement showing, according to postal circles, the establishments, income, expenditure and work of the District post during the year 1901-02

Name of Postal Circles.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST				ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH.					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Monetary Orders	Registered Articles	Letters including Post cards	Packets including News-papers	Parcels	Totals
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Monetary Orders	Registered Articles	Letters including Post cards	Packets including News-papers	Parcels	Totals
Bengal	182	22	321	7 158	2 06 0-7	25 2 5	1 628 568	150 87	25 416	1 881 621
Bombay	80	614	1 218	52	83 151	74 334	2 316 060	145 302	13 812	2 583 984
Madras	204	66	757	2 189	1 12 197	6 508	123 518	2 84 487	26 050	2 665 647
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	283	539	729	9 12, 1 93 000	1 85 067	76 112	2 193 392	60 184	23 202	2 580 642
Punjab and N. W. F. Province	442	791	691	3 672	1 52 459	170 640	121 254	3 542 951	61 650	3 927 917
Assam	53	82	56	1 391 (b)	47 269	16 586	15 474	387 204	40 793	458 061
Bihar	84	N <sub>1</sub>	95	3 690	1 19 913	64 560	16 230	737 604	26 411	852 792
Burma	122	192	89	812	1 1, 157	9 622	22 67	1 007 001	98 974	1 155 662
Central Province	174	71	58	3 948	07 550	7 102	3 570	324 096	34 185	444 279
Eastern Bengal	26	2	1	1 030 45	45 722	7 102	3 570	324 096	34 185	444 279
Rajputana	11	5	193	880	3 938	990	1 866	54 110	3 030	60 266
Sind and Baluchistan	16	N <sub>1</sub>	1	272	4 062	304	1 270	57 646	5 592	65 607
Total for 1901-1902	1 691	2 983	4 716	35 249	11 76,342	693 912	448 175	4 915 075	802 943	17 026 660
TOTAL FOR 1900-1901	1 664	3 060	4 225	35 315	12 11 136	783 036	409 451	15 058 937	161 121	19 213 626

(1) Includes contributions from I. Military States  
(2) Includes dry season stations during the year these were increased in strength.  
(3) Includes money paid from the revenue of Treasury Sides  
(4) Includes cost but not from Fund for State R<sub>1</sub>, 28  
(5) Includes contribution from Police Funds Rs 200 and the State of Hill Tipperah Rs 0  
(6) Includes money available from Bombay District Post Funds.

Statement showing, according to postal circles the number of offences punishable by Post Office servants during the year 1901 02

The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post 1

NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES AGAINST POST OFFICE SERVANTS	NUMBER OF LEGAL CONVICTIONS	NUMBER OF CASES DEPARTMENTALLY PUNISHED	TOTAL
Bengal	2	15	37	
Bombay	0	38	58	
Madras	61	48	109	
United Provinces of Agra and Oorissa	5	1	26	
Punjab and W. P. Province	33	26	59	
Accam	13	0	15	
Bihar	7	6	13	
Burma	8	8	16	
Central Provinces	5	4	9	
Eastern Bengal	8	4	10	
Rajputana	3	5	8	
Sind and Baluchistan	1	4	4	
Railway Postal Service	1	0	1	
	206	157	36	
	154	154	348	
Total for year 1903				
TOTAL FOR 1903				

NOTE.—The figures in the Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year as follows: only when a case is closed that it is entered with certain, as having been committed by a Pos Office servant. Besides the 303 cases shown above there were 7 cases in which postal evan's were charged with offence but in which a punishment was imposed owing to the cases being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders

*Statement showing the Post Office staff for the year 1901-02 and the preceding year*

These figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post

[illegible]

## Appendix X

*Statement showing, according to postal circles, the traffic statistics of combined (post and telegraph) offices for the year 1901-02*

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1902	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowance delittable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year	NUMBER OF MESSAGES			Revenue realized during the year on sent Messages (Inland and Foreign)	REMARKS
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages)	Received	Transit.		
		R   a   p				R   a   p	
1 Madras	382	1,06,656 10 8	514,433	592,955	323,477	4,65,919 10 1	NOTE.—At the close of the year there were 601 combined office authorized to accept foreign messages as compared with 699 at the end of the year 1900-1901.
2 Punjab and N W F Province	219	74,204 5 0	380,610	401,969	86,313	3,99,043 9 4	
3 Bombay	217	89,004 13 0	395,724	387,200	214,919	3,39,810 9 9	
4 Bengal	209	56,854 12 3	231,381	247,217	85,633	2,19,472 2 1	
5 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	173	58,835 1 1	315,378	356,399	111,107	2,95,100 9 11	
6 Assam	103	31,092 12 0	75,636	81,968	9,547	60,799 7 5	
7 Burma	95	62,516 8 3	170,204	177,292	11,080	1,58,117 0 0	
8 Central Provinces	94	7,676 14 6	150,638	167,701	71,308	1,33,866 2 1	
9 Bihar	80	7,232 9 5	88,383	110,957	77,084	85,463 2 5	
10 Eastern Bengal	81	29,318 5 0	103,945	103,581	112,352	81,980 15 5	
11 Rajputana	62	23,753 11 5	110,693	137,403	75,478	92,566 15 2	
12 Sind and Baluchistan	44	23,308 9 1	140,022	72,473	15,718	1,24,939 4 8	
<b>Total for 1901-1902</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>6,20,545 0 5</b>	<b>2,697,047*</b>	<b>2,834,175</b>	<b>1,19,619</b>	<b>24,56,979 8 4</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR 1900-1901</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>5,84,571 3 7</b>	<b>2,673,222</b>	<b>2,856,210</b>	<b>1,274,231</b>	<b>25,80,162 6 8</b>	
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 74	+ 35,973 12 10	+ 23,825	- 22,035	- 30,225	- 1,23,182 14 4	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-)	+ 4.37	+ 6.15	+ 0.89	- 0.77	- 2.46	- 4.77	

\* Excluding 152,159 free messages

Appendix

Statement showing the receipts and charges

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS		Amount	
		R	R
I — POSTAL SERVICE			
Cash Receipts.			
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc		12,71,380	
Receipts on account of Money Orders		34,78,640	
Ditto	ditto British Postal Orders	8,192	
		47,58,212	
DEDUCT—			
Refund of Postage Collections		685	47,57,527
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps (Gross Value)*			1,26,60,945
Ditto Service ditto			29,18,792
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., Sale of waste papers, etc)—			
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets		12,354	
Other petty receipts		1,00,660	
		1,13,014	
DEDUCT—			
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets		24	
Refund of petty receipts		7,732	
		7,756	1,05,258
DEDUCT—			2,04,42,522
Amount due to the British Post Office		1,14,125	
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations		38,489	1,52,614
TOTAL			2,02,89,908

\* (i.e.) Gross sales to the public minus value of stamps used for Telegraph message revenue.



21.

of the Post Office during the year 1901-02

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURE		Amount	
		R	R
<b>I—POSTAL SERVICE</b>			
<i>Salaries and Establishment</i>			
CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA	Director General's Office, Salaries	95,550	
	Establishment	70,875	
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries	64,831	
	Establishment	4,67,547	
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	2,05,608	
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries	8,23,846	
	Establishment	75,38,490	
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS	Road Establishment	11,04,131	
	Ferry and Boat Establishment	23,020	
	Railway Charges	8,313	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING	Printing Establishment	41,919	
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	15,555	
			1 04,59,694
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—</i>			
CHIEF OFFICE CALCUTTA	Temporary Establishment	1,381	
	Director General's Office { Travelling Expenses and Allowances	9,873	
	Ill Journey Allowances	9,613	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	231	
	Office Expenses	15,695	
	Comptroller's Office { Temporary Establishment	1 382	
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	6,938	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	166	
	Office Expenses	16,539	
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	56,108	
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	5,80,141	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	32,336	
	Construction and repair of Post Offices	35,899	
	Office Expenses	13,27,707	
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS	Road Establishment, Temporary	12,509	
	Ferry and Boat Establishment, Temporary	85	
	Ditto Contingencies	2,951	
	Ditto Grain Compensation Allowances	315	
	Contingent Road Charges	1,08,875	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	10,431	
	Grain Compensation Allowances of Mail Guards, etc.	221	
	Payment to Guaranteed and other Railways	1,76,651	
	Special Train Hire	1,78,613	
	Payments to State Railways	10,25,446	
	Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel, and Goods Service Charges	6,88,992	
	Deduct—Non-Postal Charges	3,55,184	
		3,33,808	
	Bounty Money	3,390	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING	Printing, Miscellaneous	7,70,346	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	1,126	
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS	Aligarh Workshop Contingencies	1,357	
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	16,238	
Discount on sale of ordinary postage stamps			47,36,371
			1 97,190
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,53,93,255</b>

Appendix

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the

Post Office Receipts	Amount.	
	R	R
II —NON POSTAL BRANCHES		
Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel and Goods Service Receipts	3,55,184	
		3,55,184
Contribution from Native States		6,000
TOTAL REVENUE AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNT		2,06,51,092
III —RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS		
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dak Receipts in Bengal		1,04,627
GRAND TOTAL	<div> <div>FOR 1901 1902</div> <div>FOR 1900 1901</div> </div>	<div> <div>2,07,55,719</div> <div>2,03,56,854</div> </div>

~~XI—concl'd~~

Post Office during the year 1901-02—concl'd

Post Office Expenditure		Amount	
		R	R
II —NON-POSTAL BRANCHES			
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS	Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel and Goods Service		3,55,184
	Subsidies		6,25,344
TOTAL			9,80,528
TOTAL EXPENDITURE AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNT			1,63,73,783
III —CHARGES NOT DEALT WITH IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT, BUT DEBITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS			
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Daks in Bengal			13,71,116
Stores from England			6,44,055
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury			7,80,000
Other Payments			2,100
TOTAL			27,97,271
GRAND TOTAL			1,91,71,054
			1,83,32,419

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)  
[In thousands of Rupees]

IN THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER, OF										
	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
<b>IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)</b>										
Arms Ammunition and Military Stores	2,15	2 04	2,10	2,37	2,50	2,24	1 95	1,80	2,06	2,22
Liquors										
Spirit	33 12	35 32	38 00	38 29	38,60	40 87	42,53	41,88	41 55	44 73
Other liquors	4 24	3 84	4 38	4 08	3 94	4,05	3 73	3 09	3,74	4,12
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	5 62	4,91	5 05	3 75	4 24	5,06	5 33	5,46	5,69
Chemical products and preparations	—	1,71	1,72	1,49	1 74	1 73	1,73	2,06	2,15	2,00
Cotton manufactures										
Piece goods grey	—	—	42 81	35 20	27 91	29 79	32 66	29 73	33 63	35,00
" white	—	—	14 18	13 92	10 95	11,15	12 30	11,83	18 81	10,71
" coloured	—	—	15 88	14 56	8 58	12 53	16 59	12,95	16 25	14,87
Other goods	—	—	2 06	1,52	1 16	1,07	1,09	1 78	2,71	1,90
Drugs medicines, and narcotics	—	2 22	2 1	2, 0	2 52	2,34	2,48	2,76	2 97	3,07
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	1 92	2 56	2 49	2 74	2 07	2,83	1 94	2 59	2,58
Glass and glassware	—	2 06	2 32	2 61	1 81	1,95	2 65	2,44	3,01	3,13
Hardware and cutlery	—	4 85	4 66	5 05	4 09	4 72	5,35	6,08	5 95	6 35
Métals										
Copper	—	2 40	5 13	3,58	4 17	3 47	1,11	2,40	1,99	4,93
Iron and steel	—	1 60	2 55	2 50	2 58	2 22	2,12	2,72	3 62	3 34
Silver	—	22 91	20 54	20,12	26 62	23 50	16 41	4,31	19,47	28 26
Tin	—	99	86	84	3	62	20	63	74	79
Other metals	—	3 00	1 61	1 40	1 90	1 76	1,51	2 06	2 92	4 54
Oils Petroleum	13 79	15 37	29 51	27 97	3 44	29 06	25 06	25 81	34 91	36 82
Paints and colours	—	1 01	1,16	1 18	1 06	1 17	1 34	1 40	1,51	1,47
Paper	—	1 25	1 67	1,64	1 24	1 44	1 70	1,67	2 06	2,10
Provisions	—	3,46	6 14	5 56	6 14	5 18	5 72	6 62	6 75	6,29
Silk raw and manufactured	—	8 31	9 76	8 87	6,65	6 60	6 13	8 24	7 78	7 11
Spices	—	2,57	2,02	2 20	2 84	2,67	3,23	3,06	2 95	2,90
Stationery	—	97	97	1 06	80	80	93	91	1 03	1 01
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent additional duty further additional duty }	—	7 78	9 98	9 38	11 90	10 96	10 16 3,55 —	18 43 11 98 —	18 29 19 54 —	16,60 16,23 3,22
Tea	—	2,39	1,40	1 85	76	55	53	85	61	54
Umbrellas	—	1,12	1 09	1,01	98	71	82	85	61	55
Wood and timber	—	70	1,01	73	77	50	79	76	1,09	1,16
Woollen goods	—	6, 5	5 48	6 50	3 58	5 32	7 07	7 71	8,15	5 24
Imports by post	1	89	94	90	93	1 10	1,19	1,31	1,61	2,02
All other articles	15	15 08	25 00	15 82	16 01	15 55	15,49	15 71	17 23	18,02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53 76</b>	<b>1,57 63</b>	<b>2,64 65</b>	<b>2,42 52</b>	<b>2 35 37</b>	<b>2 33 09</b>	<b>2 37 63</b>	<b>2,48 70</b>	<b>2,93 81</b>	<b>2,99,51</b>
<b>EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)</b>										
Rice and rice flour	37 85	50 83	50 38	39 51	31 49	59 57	50 76	48,17	50,37	67,77
<b>TOTAL GROSS REVENUE</b>	<b>91,61</b>	<b>2,08 40</b>	<b>3 15 06</b>	<b>2,82 03</b>	<b>2,60 86</b>	<b>2,92 66</b>	<b>2,84 39</b>	<b>2,90 87</b>	<b>3 44,18</b>	<b>3,67,28</b>
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>	<b>88 81</b>	<b>2,03 60</b>	<b>3 07 41</b>	<b>2 74,01</b>	<b>2,61,27</b>	<b>2 86,98</b>	<b>2 82,83</b>	<b>2 90,17</b>	<b>3,38,33</b>	<b>3,59,23</b>
<b>Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue</b>										
Bengal { Import	18 75	42,83	1 02 82	90 73	83 93	87 20	95 70	99 56	1,07 58	1,07,96
Export	8 54	9 31	12,13	7 68	4,04	11 10	11 24	12 86	8,03	8,22
Bombay { Import	16 31	76 89	96 28	95 24	92,48	68 75	83,00	79 66	1,04,73	1,12,59
Export	1,09	2,16	1 72	1,72	1,78	2,28	1,52	2,01	1 51	2,10
Sind { Import	4 36	8,39	14 53	15 32	14 21	14,29	15,47	21,41	29,06	26,75
Export	34	44	42	28	43	98	73	45	1,39	84
Madras { Import	7,07	14,70	24 34	17,93	21 76	18,32	20 36	20,93	25,99	25 15
Export	3,46	4 79	3,23	5 83	7,68	3 28	4 58	1,74	3 98	4,94
Burma { Import	5 51	11 06	20 15	16 54	18 27	20 40	18 95	21,86	22,12	20,89
Export	23 32	33 03	31 82	22,84	16 09	40 11	31 28	29,69	33,94	49,47

# REPORT

## SANITARY. PLAGUE

Calcutta, the 19th December 1902

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 13th December 1902 is published for general information —

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P	134	128
		Dhollera Port		6	6
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I & B G J P		
		Ahmedabad District	" " "	89	61
		Broach Port	" " "		
		Broach District	B B & C I	10*	10*
		Kaira "	" "	316	209
		Mahikantlia State	" "		
		Palanpur "	" " .		
		Panch Mahals District	" " .	112	67
		Rewakantlia State	" "	9	5
		Surat Town and Port	" "	55	55
		Bulsar Port	" "	9	7
		Surat District	" "	49	31
		Bandra Port	" , .	4	4
		Utar ,			
		Kelva			
		Mahim	B B & C I .		
		Bhiwandi		2	
		Bassein ,	B B & C I		
		Kalyan	G I P .	20	19
		Thana		12	9
		Umbergaon Port		1	1
		Thana District	" & B B & C I	4	3
	Central	Ahmednagar ,	Dhond and Manmad (G I P)	99	78
		Khandesh "	B B & C I & G I P	830	657
		Navik ,	C I P & N G	395	350
		Poona City	S M & G I P	104	91
		Poona District	" ,	333	251
		Satara "	S M	1 078	826
		Sholapur Town	G I P	4	3
		Sholapur District	" S M & Baral	572	470
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	Southern	Alibag Port			
		Panvel ,		1	1
		Fshoi "			
		Revdanda ,			
		Kolaba District	G I P	18	12
		Ratnagiri Port			
		Dabhal			
		Jaigad "			" "
		Ratnagiri District			
		Belgaum "	S M . . . .	1,154	814
		Hubli Town	" .	121	92
		Dharwar District	" . . . .	1 476	1,087
		Karwar Port			
		Akola Port			
		Kumta Port			
		Kanara District	S M	19	3
		Savantvadi State			
		Bijapur District	S M & G I P .	230	205

\* Occurred in November 1902

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND— <i>contd</i>	Sind	Karachi District	N W . . . . .		
		Karachi City and Port	"	15	10
		Hyderabad Town	" & J B .		
		Hyderabad District	" "	10	1
		Ihar and Parkar District	J B		
		Khairpur State	N W		
		Akalkot		35	22
		Aundh State		42	23
		Cutch			
		Savanur ,		86	85
	Political charges	Bhor State . . . . .		44	30
		Mongrol Port			
		Kathiawar State	B, B & C I, Morvi & B G J P	156	110
		Kolhapur Town	S M	6	4
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		791	578
		Sachin State	B B & C I		
		Srivardhan Port			
		Murud Port			
		Janjira		4	5
		Janjira State			
		Kodinar Port			
		Billimora ,	B B & C I		
		Baroda Town	" "	10	9
		Baroda State		168	101
		Dharampur ,			
		Jath ,			
		Cambay "	B B & C I	12	12
			Total	8641	6,554
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District	"	181*	113*
		Bellary Town	S M	1‡	1‡
		Bellary Cantonment	"		
		Bellary District	, & Madras	240†	189†
		Coimbatore District .	Madras S I & Nilgiri	21	21
		North Arcot .	S I & Madras	3‡	3‡
		South Arcot "			
		Tinnevelly "	S I		
		Malabar ,	Madras		
		Cuddapah ,	S I & Madras		
		Kurnool "	S M	16‡	9‡
		Mangalore Port			
		Ernal			
		South Canara District			
		Madras City	Madras & S I		
		Anantapur District	S I, Madras & S M	4‡	
		Chingleput			
			Total	466	336

\* Including 13 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths

† " 12 " " 7 " "

‡ Imported 5 " " 2 " "

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta Howrah Town	E I E B S and R N E I B N, H A & H S	18	18
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town	E I & B & N W	107*	87
		Monghyr Town	E I	74*	72
		Monghyr District	"		
		Sonhal Parganas District	E I & B & N W		
	Patna	Bhagalpur District	E I & B & N W		
		Chapra Town	B and N W		
		Saran District	E I	831	671
		Patna City	E I	100	97
		Patna	B and N W	29	28
		Muzaffampur District	B and N W	50	41
		Chota Nagpur	Darbhanga Town	E I	4
Darbhanga District	E I		84	74	
Shahabad	E I		189	146	
Mania			1(a)	1(a)	
Total				1 483	1 198
U P of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I	84†	74†
		Allahabad District	E I O and R B B and C I and G I P (I W Sec)	155	155
		Cawnpur City		140	128
		Cawnpur District	E I	43†	436
		Fatehpur	G I P	16	13
	Benares	Jhansi City		40	36
		Jhansi District	B and N W and O and R		
		Benares Cantonment	B and N W and E I	18	16
		Benares City	B & N W	182	180
		Benares District	O & R	65	65
		Jaunpur City	E I & B & N W		
	Fyzabad	Chazipur	E I		
		Mirzapur City	O & R	8	6
	Gorakhpur	Partabgarh District	B & N W & O & R	74†	61†
		Fyzabad	B & N W	128	101
		Azamgarh	"	70§	49§
		Corakhpur City	N W	30	22
	Meerut	Gorakhpur District	O & R & E I	15	13
		Basti	N W	2	2
		Meerut City	E I & O & R	1	1
		Meerut District	O & R & N W	40¶	40¶
		Muzaffarnagar District	O & R	37	31
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R, B & N W & R K	4	3
		Lucknow City	E I & O & R	34	21
Hardoi		B B & C I			
Agra	Farrukhabad District	G I P B & N W & E I			
	Agra City				
Total				1 594	1 473
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W		
		Jullundur District		681	293
		Hoshiarpur		465	284
		Ferozepur	N W & B B & C I	67	64
	Lahore	Gujranwala	N W	278	185
		Amritsar City	"		
		Amritsar District	"	707	430
		Gurdaspur	"	63	34
		Lahore	"	367	129
		Gujrat	"	37	22
		Rawalpindi	Sialkot	"	200
	Jhang	"	15	8	

\* Including 1 imported seizure  
† Including 8 seizures and 9 deaths of previous week  
‡ " 45 seizures and 32 deaths of previous week  
§ " 15 seizures and 15 deaths of previous week

|| Including 5 seizures and 5 deaths of previous week  
¶ Including 3 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week  
(a) Imported

Presidency of Provinces	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Punjab— contd	Delhi	Karnal District	E I	98	72
		Ludhiana ,	N W and E I	100	82
		Umballa Cantonment	" " "	"	"
		Umballa City	and E I	"	"
		Umballa District	,	140*	102*
		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)		✓
		Patiala State	N W F I B, B & C I & J B	123	129
		Kapurthala State	N W	27	80
		Meer Kotla "	N W	130	130
		Jhind "	N W & B, B & C I	31	28
			Total,	3 526	2 145
Central Provinces	Narbada	Burhanpur Town (Nimar District)	G I P	1	"
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & G I P		
		Kamptee Cantonment	B N		"
		Total	1		
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S M & Madras	108	78
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	" "	171	127
		Bangalore District	" "	112	70
		Mysore City	,	102	79
		Mysore District		330	265
		Kolar "	Madras and S M		
		Kolar Gold Fields	,	59	42
		Tumkur District	S M	14	14
		Shimoga ,	,	80	54
		Chitaldrug ,		18	3
		Kadur "		45	20
		Hassan ,	,	57	42
	Total	1 102	806		
Hyderabad State		Lingsagur District	S M		
		Aurangabad	N G S	646†	579†
		Osmanabad , Raichur	G I P & Barsi & Madras	51† 13†	65† 8†
	Total	740	652		
Berar		Akola District	G I P	129	102
		Buldana ,	B S & G I P B U Sec)	147(d)	110(d)
	Total	276	212		
Rajputana		Abu Road	B, B & G I		
		Jaipur State Marwar State	" , & J B	1(c)	1(c)
	Total	1	1		
Central India		Indore City	B B & C I		
		Indore State	,	1(a)	
		Rutliani City Bhopal Agency	B S & G I P (B U Sec)	52(b)	27(b)
	Total	53	27		
Kashmir		Jammu Province		2*	2*
		Poonch District			
		Poonch Town Hamirpur Sidhan (Akhaur Tahsil)		8	9
	Total	10	11		
Baluchis- tan		Sonmiani			
	Total				
GRAND TOTAL				1 7352	13 315

\* From week ending 6th December 1902

† From 2nd to 6th December 1902

(a) Occurred on 28th November 1902

(b) Total seizures and deaths up to 10th December 1902

(c) Imported

(d) Including 24th seizures and 7 deaths of previous week



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE**

**IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE**

**QUANTITY** (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into **CALCUTTA**, the City of **BOMBAY**, and **KARACHI**, in October 1902, and from 1st January to 31st October 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
<b>Imports in October</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam			730							1 410	2 084	130
Bengal	1 466	2 093	3,008							10 61	39 803	778
U P of Agra & Oudh	6 516	7 573	12 620	9,453	32 290	12 958	80	2 665	3 1	3 772	2,545	
Punjab	128	121	1 610		761	524	74	2 947	26	274	4 947	28
Sind		18		1 074	12 116	11 5				1 950	12 134	224
Raj & C India	68			26 104	50 512	10 1				26 104	50 512	10 687
Bombay		36		604	5 774	1 557				604	6 136	1,957
Cent Provs	427			1 684	40 281	4 107				2 111	40 31	4,107
Berar				1 796	1,600					1 796	1 600	
Nizam's Territory				2 055	25					2 055	5	
Madras												
Mysore												
<b>TOTAL</b>	9 723	10 103	18 527	42 592	143,4 2	30 363	354	5 532	403	52 371	159 417	40 619
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	1 080	55	574	568	350					1 080	902	574
Bombay	1 194	45		5 9	413	450				1 194	410	450
Sind				4 5	823	711				53	6 623	711
Madras				4 5	424	800				425	444	800
Burma	8 4	4,00		1 474						2 0 8	436	
Non-Br Ports in India				14,045	13,411	5 30				14 045	13,411	5 306
Foreign countries	101	4	51	12 737	8 615	3 771				12 615	8 319	3 822
<b>TOTAL</b>	3 099	1 24	1 25	2,518	30 042	11 038				3 617	31 284	11 663
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	12 824	11 405	19 454	72 410	1,74,04	41 441	354	5 532	403	55 555	190 701	61 282
<b>Imports to end of October</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	11 928	17 781	20 123							11 928	17 781	20,123
Bengal	90,419	81 4 10	78 371							90 419	80,496	78,571
U P of Agra & Oudh	50 641	191 703	300 306	207 350	310 995	704 613				317 360	502 758	1 011,016
Punjab	38 801	31 235	41 951	139 774	116 508	231 511	194 211	267 715	242 691	372 764	4 8 440	511 507
Sind					303		6 966	170 342	310 949	62 9 10	170 645	310,949
Raj & C India	12 813	10 600	30 8 7	30 935	331 603	360 199		35	2,009	315 751	344 440	419 635
Bombay	44	31		507 740	2 132 752	1 913 005				507 740	2 132 683	1,933,005
Cent Provs	5 404	51 700	15 933	21 1 064	644 066	557 315				207 368	695,774	573,248
Berar	9 093	6 202		152 978	1 800 85	1 343 2 0				16 071	1,860,487	1,323,920
Nizam's Territory				47 711	131 006	307 117				47 716	131 006	307 117
Madras				59 556	17 114	52 311				53 500	17 114	52,326
Mysore				717	27	4 636				717	27	4,638
<b>TOTAL</b>	219,150	420 616	492,587	1 680 743	5,545,021	5,501 076	257 197	438,082	562 616	2,157 090	6 403 919	6,556 281
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	19 980	22 381	14 645	1,519	1 582	1 063				21 506	23,063	15 768
Bombay	5,735	3 906	4,284	2 927	2 314	4 290	2 260		4	10 928	6 220	8,578
Sind				67,130	64,024	161 043				67 139	64 624	181,044
Madras	10 693	288	14,987	14 198	4 025	7,931				22 691	4 313	22,918
Burma	9,158	9,427	16,792	10 109	579	900				25 267	10 006	17,692
Non-Br Ports in India				279 304	312 681	423 535				279 304	312 681	423,535
Foreign countries	5 821	1 550	475	203,230	72 725	61 377	143	201		209 199	74 476	69,053
<b>TOTAL</b>	51,396	37 552	51 183	642 426	457 930	687 340	2,414	201	5	696 236	495 683	738,328
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	270 546	458,368	543 770	2,323 169	6 002,951	6,188 416	259 611	438 283	562,621	2 853 326	6 899 602	7 294 809

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1902, and from 1st January to 31st October 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
<b>Imports in October</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam						273				93 735	29 716	27,484
Bengal	93 735	29 716	27 211			7 074				70 703	68 447	246,433
U P of Agra & Oudh	70 263	66 227	181 443	410	2 30	50 768	188 06	381 639	57 316	207 016	460 887	716,279
Panjab		65 635	1 834	18 951	13 503				603 077		35,471	62 572
Sind							12 5 7	35 471	62 572	12 537	979	314
Raj & C. India					709	979				2 753	4 070	1,835
Bombay				2 753	4,000	1 535				1 641	1,280	11,874
Cent Provs				1 641	1 280	11 874						
Berar						2						
Nizam's Territory					1							
Madras					10							
Mysore												
<b>TOTAL</b>	164 028	161 578	210 488	24 554	2 113	72 740	200 602	417 160	783 565	389 184	600 851	1,066,703
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal						319						319
Bombay				12	10 897					12	10 897	60,155
Sind				197 744	312 303	60 155				197 744	312,303	34
Madras				100		34				100		401
Burma				1 398		401				1 398		641
Non Br Ports in India				135	8 753	641				135	8 753	390
Foreign countries				11 877		390	9, 52			21 149		
<b>TOTAL</b>				211 266	331 953	71 940	9 252			220 518	331 953	61 940
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	164 028	161 578	210,488	235 820	354 066	134 680	209,854	417 160	783 565	609 702	932 804	1 128 733
<b>Imports to end of October</b>												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	513					5 634				513		561 120
Bengal	734 982	339 702	555 286	2 070	10	35 591				737 052	339 772	2,285,781
U P of Agra & Oudh	634 183	1 15 141	1,888 472	100 459	83 0 1	380 0 0	1 398 725	5 904 78	8 040 143	1 499 04	6 482 122	8 472 881
Panjab	232	243 657	52 710	100 085	133 607		560 763	837 90	1 035 951	56 763	832 296	1,035 989
Sind										19,520	20 420	13 247
Raj & C. India			988	19 520	15 079	12 251				38 401	135 307	21 788
Bombay				38 490	135 307	21 758				17 125	27 658	433 865
Cent Provs		5 639	4 307	17 225	2 019	429 556				128	1 035	27
Berar		984		1 8	51	7				7	85	218
Nizam's Territory				7	62	212						
Madras				272								
Mysore												
<b>TOTAL</b>	1 369 910	1 642,183	2,501 763	344 862	592 859	1 085 302	1,965 468	6 742 181	9 237 845	3 680 260	18,977 223	12 824,910
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal				15 577	79	19 488				15 577	79	10,488
Bombay				1 775	29,496	10 447				1 775	29,496	10,448
Sind				1,291 358	1,215 171	1 200 551	2	151	22	1,291 358	1 215 322	1,200,873
Madras				101	104,040	905				101	104 040	905
Burma	7			3,083	846	11 641				39,090	846	11,641
Non-Br Ports in India				6 407	244 444	33 542		8 852		6,407	253 206	33,542
Foreign countries	245 120	20 693		336 232	277 625	683	17 030	7 851		598,382	306 169	683
<b>TOTAL</b>	245 127	20 693		1 690 633	1,871 703	1 277 647	17 032	16 854	23	1 952 812	1 909 250	1 277,670
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	1 615,037	1 662 876	2,501 763	2,035 515	2 464 562	2 362,949	1,982,520	6 759 035	9 237,868	5,633 072	10 886 473	14,102,580

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1902, and from 1st January to 31st October 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	51 956	349	6							51 956	349	6
Bengal	10 000	91 015	67 657	4 660	2 019	5 382				14 720	91 015	67 657
U P of Agra & Oudh		25 900	4 307	103	1,374	5 576	36 525	36 887	7 44	36 688	27 955	29 689
Panjab											38 201	32 820
Sind											1	
Raj & C. India				679	1 302	2 203				679	1 302	2 203
Bombay				5 154	3 311	6 606				5 154	3 311	6 606
Cent Provs		295		3 804	3 530	14 803				3 804	3 834	14 803
Berar				931	2 735	2 604				930	2 735	2 604
Nizam's Territory				1,043	911	2 587				1 043	2 913	2 587
Madras				691	21	19				683	21	19
Mysore				60		138				60		138
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62 025</b>	<b>117 565</b>	<b>91 970</b>	<b>18 172</b>	<b>17 304</b>	<b>39 915</b>	<b>36 525</b>	<b>36,886</b>	<b>27,244</b>	<b>116 722</b>	<b>171 757</b>	<b>152 132</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	67	10								67	60	
Bombay					5						5	
Sind				14 418	5 609	8 644				14 418	5 609	8 644
Madras												
Burma				82	273	120				82	273	120
Non Br Ports in India				854	831	3				854	831	3
Foreign countries												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>15 354</b>	<b>6 881</b>	<b>8 767</b>				<b>15 421</b>	<b>6 881</b>	<b>8,767</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>62 092</b>	<b>117 575</b>	<b>91 970</b>	<b>33 526</b>	<b>24 185</b>	<b>48 682</b>	<b>36 525</b>	<b>36 886</b>	<b>27 244</b>	<b>132 143</b>	<b>178 638</b>	<b>160,899</b>
Imports to end of October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	42 246	40 750	40 532							42 246	40 750	40 532
Bengal	2 911 399	2 055 194	1 32 079	10 921	505	137				2 9 2 910	2 051 152	1 32 079
U P of Agra & Oudh	1,064 591	1 600 50	1 09 817	501 207	405 256	470 157				1 585 51	2,062 909	1 774 35
Panjab		2 051	995	6 152	21 094	33,600	67 443	7 051	4 254	75 901	93 204	100,908
Sind							15	136	60 307	15	138	
Raj & C. India		58 73	1 111	42 576	301 300	141 061				1 500	500 036	142 172
Bombay				3 711	172 321	251 30				3 711	17 321	256 305
Cent Provs	248	18 960	14 422	50 031	30 657	489 268				50 477	321 613	503 710
Berar		197		7 023	154 59	93 356				7 023	151 714	93 356
Nizam's Territory				16 717	230 290	360 505				16 717	230 290	380 565
Madras			3 535	121	19 718	20 605				121	19 715	20,140
Mysore				651	391	2 067				651	391	2,067
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,039 076</b>	<b>3 839,829</b>	<b>3 199 111</b>	<b>670 594</b>	<b>1 013 895</b>	<b>1 687 147</b>	<b>67,404</b>	<b>7 70</b>	<b>70 591</b>	<b>4,777 134</b>	<b>5 326,424</b>	<b>5,156,849</b>
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	981	494	1,270		53					891	747	1,270
Bombay				8	1 720	31				8	1 720	31
Sind				19 747	25 399	33 11				19 747	25 399	33 110
Madras												
Burma				2 290	10 480	31 0 3				2 290	10,480	33,923
Non Br Ports in India				3 550	4 535	4 536	9			3,550	4,835	4 393
Foreign countries												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>25 575</b>	<b>51 687</b>	<b>71 455</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>26 465</b>	<b>52 181</b>	<b>72 725</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>4,039 957</b>	<b>3 840,323</b>	<b>3,200 381</b>	<b>696 169</b>	<b>1 065,582</b>	<b>1 958,602</b>	<b>67,413</b>	<b>72,700</b>	<b>70,591</b>	<b>4,803,599</b>	<b>5 378 605</b>	<b>5 229 574</b>

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1902, and from 1st January to 31st October 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	7	107	3		1					7	108	3
Bengal	443	533		1						444	533	137
U P of Agra & Oudh	17		137				787	691	417	804	691	417
Punjab							236	144	103	236	144	103
Sind				17	1					17	1	
Raj & C India					193	2					193	2
Bombay												
Cent Provs												
Berar				114	207	58				314	07	58
Nizam's Territory					9	5					9	5
Madras												
Mysore												
TOTAL	467	640	140	312	411	65	1,023	835	519	1,822	1,880	724
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal												
Bombay				119	811	490				1192	811	480
Sind				3						3		
Madras												
Burma												
Non Br Ports in India					133						133	2
Foreign countries												
TOTAL				1195	944	49				1195	944	482
TOTAL IMPORTS	467	640	140	1,527	1,355	54	1,023	835	519	3,017	2,820	1,206
Imports to end of October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	7,966	9,415	18,808		1					7,966	9,416	18,808
Bengal	1,915	5,107	2,218	35	37	7	5,148	4,208	2,085	1,950	5,144	2,225
U P of Agra & Oudh	17	50			18		3,248	2,605	1,200	5,165	4,276	2,085
Punjab										3,248	2,615	1,986
Sind				61	4	26				61	8	18
Raj & C India		4		103	216	64				103	216	64
Bombay												
Cent Provs	1				1					1	1	
Berar	4					2				4		2
Nizam's Territory				1,055	566	543				1,055	566	543
Madras				133	278	11				133	278	211
Mysore						5						5
TOTAL	9,903	14,576	21,116	1,447	1,121	876	8,396	6,833	3,345	19,746	22,530	25,337
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal		8	18	10	194	73				10	202	91
Bombay	4									4	30	5
Sind				5,644	4,04	2,727		30	5	5,644	4,025	2,727
Madras			16	4	52	43		1		4	82	59
Burma			10									10
Non Br Ports in India												
Foreign countries	1		341	3	157	467				4	157	808
TOTAL	5	8	385	5,661	4,457	3,310		31	5	8,666	4,496	3,700
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,908	14,584	21,501	7,108	5,578	4,186	8,396	6,864	3,350	25,412	27,026	29,037

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in October 1902, and from 1st January to 31st October 1902, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1901

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902	1900	1901	1902
Imports in October									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	5,074	7,291	2,705	185,835	131,816	207,988	4,270		445
Bengal	3,313,377	3,370,533	2,683,380	55,421	55,707	30,750	713,907	639,940	363,054
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	277		482		136	153	139	3,458	3
Punjab				83			18	30	2
Rajputana and Central India									
Bombay									
Central Provinces								9,917	2
Berar									
Nizam's Territory									
Madras									
TOTAL	3,319,326	3,377,824	2,686,560	241,339	197,859	238,991	718,314	653,045	363,506
By Sea—									
Bengal			22	1,345	1,139	999	4,846		1,533
Bombay				15					
Madras					84	194			
Burma					3		6,422		34,950
Non British Ports in India				18	84	112	1	63	33
Foreign countries									
TOTAL			222	1,455	1,310	1,205	11,269	63	36,516
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,319,326	3,377,824	2,686,782	242,794	199,169	240,196	729,583	653,108	400,022
Imports to end of October									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	4,000	6,481	955	695,100	771,054	541,000	235,600	350,000	95,399
Bengal	1,093,044	1,350,500	1,224,000	301,518	250,000	273,911	10,347,000	6,840,000	6,112,445
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	44	70	535	1,000	500	141	1,343	4,840	916
Punjab				1,000	1,000	313	112	121	494
Rajputana and Central India		10	10	2	1				
Bombay				15	1				
Central Provinces	100	723	44		1	1		27,507	20,449
Berar									
Nizam's Territory							1	31	11,122
Madras									
TOTAL	11,730,570	13,343,211	15,337,100	1,000,120	1,023,530	1,117,000	10,544,000	6,876,000	6,240,827
By Sea—									
Bengal	1,081	2,120	39,000	6,000	4,500	1,400	1,000,000	15,000	120,889
Bombay				10	10	7			70
Madras	34	30		00	200	740	31		
Burma		1,510		1	5		365,430	77,100	646,164
Non British Ports in India									
Foreign countries		67	30	9,000	1,000	1,100	100	185	179
TOTAL	1,918	21,703	39,030	7,510	5,710	3,240	584,719	960,527	773,302
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,732,488	13,364,914	15,376,130	1,007,630	1,029,240	1,120,240	11,128,719	7,836,527	7,014,129

J A ROBERTSON  
Offg Director General of Statistics

J O MILLER  
Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT**

**STATISTICS AND COMMERCE**  
**STATISTICS**

No 6648 S R., dated Calcutta, the 17th December, 1902.

**RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department**

**SUBJECT,—Review of the reports of the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1901-1902**

The number of companies and the capital invested in them stood as follows at the end of each of the last five years —

	1897-98	1898-99.	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
Number of companies	1 572	1 417	1 840	1 366	1 405
Nominal capital	50 18 96,370	51 80 97 190	50 16 59 360	51,71 18 550	53 04 41 120
Paid up capital	31 1 ,34,220	35 59 89 490	36 48 57 750	37,06 29 870	38,25 98 530

There was thus a net increase of 39 in the number of companies, of Rs1,80,22,570 in the nominal capital, and of Rs1,19,68,660 in the paid-up capital during the year under review

An analysis of the reports shows that—

- (1) the nominal capital of 977 companies was increased by Rs63,35,890, and the paid up capital by Rs1,66,14,800
- (2) paid-up capital of 52 companies was reduced by Rs17,08,960,
- (3) 81 companies with a nominal and paid up capital of Rs1,19,14,120 and Rs75,69,230, respectively, ceased to work and
- (4) 120 new companies with a nominal and paid up capital of Rs2,78,88,300 and Rs46,12,000, respectively, were registered during the year

2 The following table shows the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each province in the last two years —

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF COMPANIES		PAID UP CAPITAL IN RUPEES		Increase or decrease per cent in capital in 1901-1902	Provincial proportion of paid up capital to all paid up capital in 1901-1902
	1900-01	1901-02	1900-01	1901-02		
Bengal	308	413	15 47,11,730	16,32,69,370	+5.5	43
Bombay	342	392	1,60 33,550	15,66 85,790	+4.2	40
Madras	361	379	2,43,56,100	2,50,69,500	+2.9	7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	75	87	1,11 97,630	1,19 18,960	+11.9	5
Punjab	50	51	7,55 750	79 34,190	+9.4	2
Burma	22	22	38,57,100	41 65,590	+15.8	3
Central Provinces	12	13	30,59,060	32 02 200	+4.6	
Assam	6	7	1,90 430	1 69 750	-10.9	
Mysoor	88	88	28,25,250	27 20,640	-3.7	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	4	1,45,000	1,63 600	+12.8	3
Ajmer Merwara	9	9	9,98,270	9 98,340	+0.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>37,06,29 570</b>	<b>38,25,98,530</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>100</b>

The average paid up capital of the joint stock companies in each province during the last four years was as follows —

	1898-99	1899-1900.	1900-01	1901-02
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bombay	4,23 490	4 25,030	4 56,240	4,71,950
Bengal	3,07 690	3,73 960	3,88,520	3 95,320
Central Provinces	2,40,890	2,50 250	2,54 920	2,16,320
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2 11,570	2 13,610	2,29 300	2,05 965
Punjab	1,30,150	1,42 530	1,45,150	1,55,580
Burma	1,03,490	1,12,050	1,75,320	2 02,980
Madras	88,140	75,540	67,470	66 150

These figures show that during the year under review the average has increased in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Burma, and decreased in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Madras. The large decrease of Rs23,35 in the average of paid up capital in the United Provinces is due to the fact that the paid up capital of ten out of the twelve new companies registered during the year has not yet appeared in the returns.

4 The following table shows the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint-stock enterprise —

COMPANIES	NUMBERS				NORMAL CAPITAL				PAID-UP CAPITAL					
	1899-1900		1900-01		1900-01		1901-02		1899-99		1900-01		1901-02	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance Companies	405	407	425	442	7 53 70,60	7 47 45 260	7 41 85 070	7 98 43 580	4 41 18 550	4 57 41 400	4 57 30 140	4 52 91,490		
	105	43	33	29	1 68 15 980	1 64 01 000	1,63 48 450	1 63 01 450	14,60 620	16,86 540	16,86 020	16,87,690		
	TOTAL	510	450	458	471	9,21 95 720	9 11,46 310	9 48 31 470	9 61,45 030	4,55 74,200	4,74,28 000	4,79 79,380		
Trading	215	217	203	223	4 58 11 970	5 07 84 090	5 09 79 300	5 20 60 800	2,90 37 430	3,08 66 850	3 05 16,320	3,29 43,980		
	9	9	9	6	1 41 30 000	41 40 000	41 40 000	49 80 000	1 3 73 000	26 24 900	26,26 100	24 24 900		
	19	18	18	20	3 55 40 000	3 45 40 000	3 45 40 000	3,67 40 000	1 97 01 200	2 28 40 830	3 16,69 530	3,24,82 770		
	82	29	27	27	9 10 400	9 75 400	8,20 400	8 44 400	4 39 20	6 41 830	6,06 440	6 30 970		
	5	6	5	6	15 05 600	15 09 100	15 05 600	21 06 600	14,31 600	15 04 420	15 04,100	16,04,100		
TOTAL	280	279	262	282	9 79,27 970	9 19 48 590	9 19,80 800	9 75 80 800	6 29,83 050	6 84 83 830	6,69,22,400	7 00,86 730		
Mills and Presses.	66	67	66	61	6 84,21 250	6 98 21 250	7 15 21 200	6 85 06 250	5 52 69 340	5 65 40 110	5 73 88 820	5 51 55 620		
	20	21	21	20	3 37 42 250	3 57 42 250	3 94 92 250	3 98,92 250	2,57 10 630	2 87 94 030	3 03 27,900	3 38,49 390		
	113	110	110	108	9 44,37 620	9 12 00 500	9 00 25 500	8 78 70 500	6 92 78 030	6 77 40 460	6 87 71 940	7 13,13 750		
	116	113	114	107	1 88 42 940	1 88 75 930	1,94 60 930	1 81 60 940	1,00,72,910	1 63,97 160	1 69,32 630	1,58 27 670		
	51	53	58	63	1 56 86 000	1 59 80 000	1 60 65 000	1,75 52 000	90 58 090	97 89 210	1,00,49 170	1 14 33 500		
TOTAL	366	364	369	359	23 11 30 060	23 16 19 930	23 70 61,930	23 21 76 940	17,53 88 900	17 92 61,470	18 39 70 360	18 69 79 920		
Tea and other Plantations Companies.	130	129	133	136	3 79,23 600	3 74 45 180	3 80 23 180	4,04,18 689	3 21 22 100	3,25 38,110	3,32,13 190	3,44,04 050		
	2	4	4	3	1 10 000	4 10 000	4 10 000	3 60 000	39 000	1 98,500	1 67 570	1 18 570		
	13	15	14	14	23 43 500	29 73 500	26 98 000	26 98 000	10 92 860	18 89 660	12,12 470	15 16 330		
TOTAL	150	148	151	153	4 03 77 190	4 08 28,680	4,20 30,650	4 34 77 180	3 33,54 960	3,40 74,570	3 45 88,230	3,60 88 950		
Mining and quarrying Ice manufacture Sugar manufacture Breweries Others	63	54	58	67	2 80 97 500	2 30 60 000	2 52 24 000	3 35 49 000	2 11 39 830	1,65 81 520	1 77 45 500	2,02 00 860		
	11	10	10	10	18 55 760	17 81 760	17 80 750	17 80 750	16 46 820	15 47 040	10,97 040	15 97,580		
	10	11	9	9	52 50 000	53 00 000	48 50 000	46 25 000	31,97 970	36 98 840	31 49 960	31 12 640		
	8	3	4	5	17 00 000	17 00 000	18 00 000	25 01 000	17 00 000	17 00 000	17 00 000	24,04,910		
	24	21	45	49	1 36,63,000	1 33 75,100	1 78 38 440	1,86,05,420	1,11,03,770	1 10 57 980	1 41 84,720	1 41,97 630		
TOTAL OF ALL COMPANIES	1,417	1,340	1,366	1,400	51,30 97,190	50 16,59 360	51,74,18,550	53 04,41,120	35,59,89,490	35,43,87 750	37,06,29,870	38,35,98,530		

(1) Over 18½ crores of rupees or nearly 49 per cent of the total paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. Of this amount the Bombay Presidency accounts for over 11 crores and Bengal for over 5 crores, the capital being chiefly invested in the cotton industry in the case of Bombay and in jute mills and presses in the case of Bengal.

(ii) Trading companies have a paid-up capital of over 7 crores, of which nearly a quarter of a crore is invested in coasting and river steamer companies and about 3½ crores in railways and tramways.

(iii) The amount invested in tea, coffee and other plantations is over 3½ crores, of which a little over 3½ crores is held in Bengal, as most of the tea companies which own gardens in Northern and Eastern India are registered in Calcutta. These new tea companies were registered in Bengal during the year, but they were formed from old estates which have been converted into companies with limited liability.

(iv) Of the capital of over 2 crores invested in mining and quarrying companies, Bengal holds a little over 1½ crores, most of which is employed in coal-mining. The high price of English coal during the year gave a great stimulus to the Bengal mining industry, and 13 new coal companies were registered.

5 The following table shows, so far as reported, the total number of joint-stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital as it stood at the end of each of the last fifteen years —

YEAR	Companies at work	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital
		₹	₹
1887-88	910	30,25,42,840	22,92,61,920
1888-89	895	31,33,98,450	22,99,77,080
1889-90	846	32,32,17,310	23,64,42,020
1890-91	928	35,07,87,760	24,47,84,450
1891-92	950	36,02,32,380	26,58,54,800
1892-93	956	35,37,28,420	26,79,31,860
1893-94	1,065	36,25,11,880	27,51,00,590
1894-95	1,204	38,17,85,180	27,66,87,730
1895-96	1,309	41,89,14,470	29,34,72,790
1896-97	1,591	49,56,27,860	31,17,67,500
1897-98	1,572	50,13,06,270	33,12,38,220
1898-99	1,417	51,30,97,190	35,09,89,490
1899-1900	1,340	50,16,09,360	35,43,87,750
1900-01	1,366	51,74,18,550	37,06,29,870
1901-02	1,405	53,04,41,120	38,25,98,530

6 There were 251 companies limited by guarantee at the close of 1900-1901. Of these, 42 ceased to work and 10 new companies were registered, making 219 companies at the close of the year under review. There was a further decrease in the number of Provident Societies in Bengal and Bombay, and no such Societies were registered in either of those Provinces during the year.

7 The fees realised and the expenditure in each province during the year were —

PROVINCE	Fees	Expenditure
	₹	₹
Bengal	14,833	980
Bombay	8,659	1,207
Madras	8,278	1,204
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3,081	
Punjab	1,911	
Burma	1,116	
Central Provinces	68	
Assam	225	
Mysore State	242	
Bangalore	110	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	118	
Ajmer-Merwara		
North-West Frontier Province	5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,645</b>	<b>3,391</b>

8 In the communication from this Department No 2579 S R, dated the 28th May 1900, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to watch carefully the working of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers Act, 1900 (IV of 1900)), and to notice it in future annual reports on the working of the Indian Companies Act. The Registrars of Joint-Stock Companies, Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, report that none of the Companies



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**SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 20, 1902 2027**

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borne on the books of their offices has made use of the provisions of the Branch Registers Act, but the reports of other provinces are silent on this subject. The Governor General in Council accordingly desires to draw attention to the orders quoted above, and requests that they may be observed in future.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, and to the Director-General of Statistics.

E N BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India



TABLE II  
Companies divided into shares

PROVINCE.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1900-01				REGISTERED DURING 1901-02				CAPITAL INCREASE DURING 1901-02				CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1901-02				CLOSED TO WORK DURING 1901-02				WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1901-02			
	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid-up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid-up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid-up Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	Paid-up Capital
Madras	961	5,44,65,080	2,43,55,100	48	55,31,500	9,90,440	210	11,84,890	19,19,650	43		3,31,120	30		18,74,270	379	5,44,43,650	2,50,69,800						
Bombay	343	20,73,93,170	1,60,33,550	11	46,10,000		53	24,24,000	52,05,600	5	12,37,500	13,18,000	21		38,31,810	332	20,46,56,670	15,66,85,790						
Bangal	308	10,94,10,530	15,47,11,730	34	1,40,000	40,83,000	72	18,57,000	73,05,920				19		18,30,670	413	21,26,52,530	16,32,69,380						
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	70	2,30,04,680	1,71,07,630	12	11,30,500	1,00,500	1	2,00,000	6,70,810	2	50,000	50,060				87	2,42,93,180	1,79,18,960						
Punjab	50	1,56,81,000	72,50,700	5	8,20,000	6,410	28	6,70,000	8,90,900				4		2,18,560	51	1,58,96,000	79,34,480						
Burma	22	67,11,700	38,67,100	4	7,20,000	4,00,000	3		4,48,440				4		2,40,000	22	66,91,790	44,65,590						
Central Provinces	12	38,31,200	30,50,000	1	24,000	9,930	7		1,33,210							13	38,55,200	32,02,200						
Assam	6	3,35,000	1,00,430	2	1,10,000	13,980	*		3,030			1			87,700	7	3,45,000	1,69,750						
Mysore (Native State)	69	37,10,100	18,42,940	1	30,000		*		18,820	*		84,830	2		33,200	68	36,60,100	17,43,730						
(Bangalore)	19	20,87,000	9,82,310	1	50,000		2		19,010	2		24,410				20	21,37,000	9,76,310						
Hyderabad Districts	3	1,45,000	1,40,000	1	50,000	18,600										4	1,95,000	1,63,600						
Ajmer Merwara	9	16,15,000	9,98,270				1		70							9	16,15,000	9,98,340						
TOTAL	1,366	51,24,18,550	37,06,29,870	120	78,86,300	46,31,990	377	63,35,890	1,66,14,860	524	12,87,500	17,08,960	81		75,69,230	1,409	53,04,41,120	38,25,98,530						

(a) The nominal capital of 110 companies was increased      \* Not reported      † Figures incomplete

TABLE III

*Companies limited by guarantee, that is, possessing no capital paid-up.*

PROVINCE	Number work- ing at close of 1900-01	Number regis- tered during 1901-02	Number ceased to work during 1901-02	Number work- ing at close of 1901-02
Madras	17	2		19
Bombay	132		40	92
Benga	5 *	1	1	5
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	10	4		19
Punjab	11			11
Burma	6	8	1	8
Central Provinces				..
Assam				
Mysore (Native State)	63			63
„ (Bangalore)	1			1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts				
Ajmer-Merwara				
North West Frontier Province	1*			1
TOTAL	251	10	42	219

\* Transferred from the Punjab



**No. 52.]      CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1902**

## CONTENTS.

## PART I

**LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

*Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1902*

- (1) In Regulation IV, after "occurs" insert "or at any time within three months of the date when a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events"
- (2) In Regulation VII, for "two" substitute "three".

(943)

## HOME DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd December 1902*

No. 765 — The services of Mr W H Dawson, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 27th November 1902

*The 24th December 1902*

No. 769 — Mr D M Smeaton, CSI, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st October 1902

No. 774 — Sir A F D Cunningham, KCIE, has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 13th November 1902

## MEDICAL

*The 23rd December 1902*

No 1498 — With reference to the Home Department Notification No 735, dated the 6th June 1902, Colonel M D Moriarty, MD, FRCSI, IMS (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 25th October 1902

H H RISLEY,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

## NOTIFICATIONS

## LAND SURVEYS

*Calcutta, the 24th December, 1902*

No. 1912 — Lieutenant A A Crookshank, RE, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 4 days and leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 26 days in continuation thereof under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India, with effect from the 9th September, 1902

The services of Lieutenant Crookshank are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the date of expiry of the leave granted above

## FORESTS.

*The 24th December, 1902*

No 1326 F — On return from furlough, Mr F B Manson, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, on the 12th December, 1902, relieving Mr T A Hauxwell, Officiating Conservator, 2nd grade

From the same date Mr Hauxwell reverted to his substantive appointment of Conservator, 3rd grade, and is posted to the charge of the Northern Forest Circle, Upper Burma

*The 26th December, 1902*

No. 1331-F — With reference to the notification of this Department, No 1326-F, dated the 24th instant, Mr T A Hauxwell, Conservator, 3rd grade took over charge of the Northern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, in the forenoon of the 22nd December, 1902 from Mr H Slade, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, who then reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, in Burma

J O MILLER,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

## NOTIFICATIONS

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

*Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1902*

No. 6799 P—The services of Mr C H Harrison, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 13th of November, 1902

*The 23rd December, 1902*

No. 6894 P—Mr H G H Keene is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma with effect from the 15th of December, 1902

No. 6895 P—Mr M K Ghatak is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 15th of December, 1902

*The 26th December, 1902*

No. 6920 P—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department during the months of October and November, 1902, are notified —

With effect from the 15th of October, 1902—

Mr C F Cowie to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 1st of November, 1902—

Mr F C Harrison to revert to class II, and

Mr W H Michael to officiate in class III, instead of in class II, of Accountants General

Mr A M Brigstocke to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class III of Accountants General

Mr F G H Anderson to officiate in class II instead of in class I,

Mr J P Hardiman to officiate in class III instead of in class II,

Mr J C Mitra to revert from officiating class III to class IV, substantive *pro tempore* and

Mr H Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class V, instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 13th of November, 1902—

Messrs T P Srinivasa Sastri and Jagat Prasad to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List,

With effect from the 25th of November, 1902—

Mr G C Hart to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List

No. 6921 P.—The following substantive and substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Account Department —

With effect from the 13th of November, 1902—

Mr T P Srinivasa Sastri and Mr C A G Rivaz to be substantive and substantive *pro tempore*, respectively, in class VI, and to continue to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 27th of November, 1902—

Mr F G H Anderson to be substantive in class II,

Mr W S Adie to be substantive in class III, and

Mr J P Hardiman to be substantive in class IV, of the Enrolled List

E N BAKER,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT

*Fort William, the 26th December 1902*

## APPOINTMENTS

## STAFF CORPS

No. 1140 —With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are

admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India —

**Second Lieutenants—**

Richard John Clark,—29th November 1902  
 Henry Hallet Batten,—4th November 1902  
 Brinsley Guise Clarke,—3rd November 1902  
 Nathaniel Ogle,—3rd November 1902  
 Robert Jaffray MacBrayne,—8th November 1902  
 Philip Wood,—4th November 1902  
 Macleod Wylie,—8th November 1902  
 Francis Esmond Wingate Venning,—9th November 1902  
 Kenneth Oswald Goldie,—5th November 1902  
 George Chamberlain Cooper,—7th November 1902  
 Arthur Hastings Stuart-Menteth,—5th November 1902  
 Thomas Milne,—6th November 1902  
 Edward Napier Turner,—21st November 1902  
 Martin Goldney,—19th November 1902.  
 Francis Arthur Labey DeGruchy,—18th November 1902

**No. 1141**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant Lionel Peter Collins, 3rd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Double Company officer, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles Dated 14th November 1902

**Second Lieutenants—**

Albert Harold Seagram, 1st Battalion, Scottish Rifles, Double Company officer, 28th Punjab Infantry Dated 4th November 1902  
 Alexander Francis Inglis, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, Double Company officer, 17th Musalman Rajput Infantry (the Loyal Regiment) Dated 12th November 1902

**SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS**

**No. 1142**—Lieutenant J A Longridge, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport officer, 5th class, with effect from the 19th December 1902

**NATIVE ARMY**

**No. 1143**—The following direct appointments are made with effect from date of joining —

*2nd Madras Infantry*

Muhammad Hashim Khan to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy

*24th Madras Infantry.*

Sepoy Sher Ahmad from the 2nd Punjab Infantry and Muhammad Zaman to be Jemadars on probation, to fill existing vacancies

**ORGANISATION**

**NATIVE ARMY**

**No. 1144**—The class constitution of the 9th Madras Infantry will be as laid down in G G O 828 of 1902, viz, 4 Companies of Punjab Musalmans 2 Companies Sikhs (of classes other than Jats and Mazbis) and 2 Companies of Punjabi Hindus  
 G G O No 1077 of 1902 is cancelled

**PENSIONS**

**INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

*Bombay*

**No. 1145**—Second class Assistant Surgeon Nicholas Martin has been transferred to the pension establishment.



## PROMOTIONS

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No. 1146 —The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

*Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants*

28th October 1902

John Harvey DeWiederhold Carruthers  
Leland George Crosthwait

## MISCELLANEOUS LIST

*Madras*

No. 1147 —Sergeant John Hanly, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Fort Saint George, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 18th November 1902

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

*Southern Circle*

No. 1148 —Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Henry Wilbond to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Richards, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Taylor, Harness and Saddlery Workshops Madras, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas John Scott, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert William Dyer, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Smith to be Assistant Commissary,

Conductor John Carson Collinson to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Geoffrey Leaff to be Conductor,

Store Sergeant William Robert Murphy to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th September 1902, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Henry Staff, deceased

No. 1149 —Sub Conductor William Perkins to be Conductor,

Store Sergeant Joseph Charlton to be Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 4th November 1902, *vice* Conductor Charles Bowyer, retired

## NATIVE ARMY

No. 1150 —The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments —

*16th Bengal Lancers*

Ressaidar Hushnak Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Agia Ram to be Ressaidar, *vice* Amar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 21st October 1902

*1st Madras Lancers*

Kot Daffadar Niyaz Ali Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Ahmad, deceased, with effect from the 26th September 1902

*9th Gurkha Rifles*

Havildar Karbir Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Siddhiman Nagarkoti, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902

*25th Punjab Infantry*

Jemadar Imam Bakhsh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ghulam Nabi to be Jemadar *vice* Subadar Major Shah Muhammad Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, retired, with effect from the 11th November 1902

Havildar Zorwar to be Jemadar, *vice* Purusottam, transferred to the 14th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 16th November 1902

*1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)*

Jemadar Dalman Ali to be Subadar, and Havildar Kaman Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Siulal Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902

*2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles)*

Jemadar Mehar Sing Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Bahadur Gurung III to be Jemadar, *vice* Sang Bir Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th October 1902

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles*

Subadar Goriya Gharti to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Lal Sing Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Balibhatra Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Manbahadur Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902

## RESIGNATIONS

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

## HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

*Bengal Establishment*

No 1151—No 816, third class Hospital Assistant Amir ul-Husain Khan is permitted to resign the service

## RETIREMENTS

No 1152—The undermentioned Departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval

Captain William Cory Reader, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department (Madras), Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners—26th March 1903

Captain Isaac Burnett, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal—15th November 1902

Lieutenant William Beckett, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle—18th November 1902

## REWARDS

## GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS

No 1153—On the recommendation of the Government of India, His Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified—

From the 16th June 1902, in the room of Surgeon General L D Spencer, M D, C B, I M S, retired with the special additional pension of £350

COLONEL JOHN THOMAS BROWNRIGG BOOKEY, C B, Indian Medical Service

*Dates of Commissions*

Assistant Surgeon  
Surgeon  
Surgeon Major  
Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel  
Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel  
Colonel

30th March 1872  
1st July 1873  
30th March 1884  
30th March 1892  
24th October 1897  
2nd May 1900

*Appointments*

Doing duty at Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, November to December 1872  
Regimental duty, Peshawar Mountain Battery (in medical charge), January to May 1873

Regimental duty, 1st Sikh Infantry (in temporary medical charge), May to November 1874

Regimental duty, No 3 Light Field Battery (in medical charge), November 1873 to May 1874

Regimental duty, in temporary medical charge in succession of 1st Sikh Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and 1st Punjab Infantry, May 1874 to February 1875

Regimental duty, 6th Punjab Infantry (in officiating medical charge), February 1875 to April 1876

Regimental duty, 6th Punjab Infantry (in medical charge), April 1876 to September 1886

In medical charge of No 19 Native Field Hospital, Burma, September 1886 to November 1887

Regimental duty, 6th Punjab Infantry (in medical charge), December 1887 to September 1888

In medical charge of No. 10 Native Field Hospital, Hazara, September to November 1888

Regimental duty, 6th Punjab Infantry (in medical charge), November 1888 to July 189

Agency Surgeon Baghelkhand, August to November 1891

Regimental duty, 6th Punjab Infantry (in medical charge) November 1891 to June 1893

Regimental duty, Bhopal Battalion (in officiating medical charge), June to December 1893

Regimental duty, 6th Punjab Infantry (in medical charge), December 1893 to November 1894

Regimental duty 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (in officiating medical charge), November 1894 to January 1896

Regimental duty, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (in medical charge), January 1896 to July 1897

In medical charge of No 37 Native Field Hospital, Malakand Field Force, August to November 1897

Principal Medical Officer, No 5 Native General Hospital Kohat November 1897 to January 1898

Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Force January 1898 to January 1899

Honorary Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy, G G O 592 of 1899

Regimental duty, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (in medical charge), February 1900

Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District, February to March 1900

Regimental duty, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (in medical charge), March to April 1900

Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, April to June 1900

Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, June 1900

Principal Medical Officer, British Contingent China Expeditionary Force, June to October 1900

Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, October 1900 to April 1902

Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District April 1902 to date

#### *War services*

*North-West Frontier of India, 1877-78*—Operations against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and clasp)

*North-West Frontier of India, 1881*—Expedition against the Mahsud Waziris

*Burma, 1886-87*—Operations of the 2nd and 5th Brigades, including the Wuntho Expedition (Mentioned in despatches two clasps to India medal)

*North West Frontier of India 1888*—Operations on the Black Mountain, Hazara (Mentioned in despatches clasp to India medal)

*North-West Frontier of India, 1891*—Second Miranzai Expedition (Mentioned in despatches clasp to India medal)

*North-West Frontier of India, 1894-95*—Operations in Waziristan (Mentioned in despatches clasp to India medal)

*North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98*—With Malakand Field Force (Mentioned in despatches)

*China, 1900*—(Mentioned in despatches C B)

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

**No. 1154**—The undermentioned warrant officers of the India Miscellaneous List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1902 —

Conductor Thomas Miller	.	.	Office of the Adjutant General in India
„ James Lennox	.	.	Office of the Quarter Master General in India
„ Thomas Taylor	.	.	} Office of the Quarter Master General in India
„ Henry Pepper	.	.	
„ Herbert George Gransmore	.	.	} Office of the Adjutant General in India
„ Willasey Wilsey	.	.	
„ Thomas George Sparkes	.	.	} Office of the Quarter Master General in India
„ James Arbery	.	.	
„ Charles Swift	.	.	
Sub Conductor James Elworthy Wilkinson	.	.	
„ Harry William Roberts	.	.	

## SPECIAL

**No. 1155**—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified —

Major P Z Cox, C I E, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent at Maskat — Dated 23rd December 1900

Captain A D'A G Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent, Rajputana — Dated 8th November 1902

## VOLUNTEER CORPS

## APPOINTMENT, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

**No. 1156**—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Major Melville Walker, R A, to be Major to complete the establishment

**No. 1157**—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain (Honorary Major) Henry Dale, V D, resigns his commission

**No. 1158**—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*—

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st November, 1902 —

Edward Charles Lloyd, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cooke, promoted  
Albert Cockcraft, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* LaTouche, promoted  
Frederic James Hume Sawright, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Anderson, promoted

Hubert Francis Danbury Burke, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Danby, promoted

George Edwin Robert Weatherdon, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Arnould, transferred to the 1st Battalion

Wilford Ward Bulkley, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Howsin, transferred to the 1st Battalion

**No. 1159**—*Burma Railways Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant Arthur Strachan Wyman, Unattached List, resigns his commission

Second Lieutenant Philip Cole Field resigns his commission

**No. 1160**—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Henry Walter George Cole resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st October, 1902

## MARINE DEPARTMENT

## RETIREMENTS

**No. 68**—Assistant Engineer F Pool, Royal Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th January 1903

E G. BARROW, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

**• PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
RAILWAYS**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 20th December, 1902*

**No. 484.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Superintending Engineer classes attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified —

Name	From	To	Nature of Promotion	With effect from
Montague J M	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary Supernumerary	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Supernumerary	Temporary	1st August, 1902
Routh R S J	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary Supernumerary	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Supernumerary	Temporary	1st August, 1902
McHutchin, W	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Supernumerary	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Supernumerary	Temporary	From date of return from leave

**No. 485.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the Superintending Engineer classes attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified —

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Michell, I	Superintending Engineer 3rd class Supernumerary and Superintending Engineer 1st class temporary Supernumerary	Superintending Engineer 2nd class, Supernumerary, and Superintending Engineer, 1st class Supernumerary	Sub <i>pro tem</i> Temporary	3rd October, 1902
Anderson G A	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer 1st class temporary	Superintending Engineer 2nd class, and Superintending Engineer 1st class	Sub <i>pro tem</i> Temporary	3rd October, 1902
Rose G P C I E	Executive Engineer 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	3rd October 1902
Savory H G S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary	Executive Engineer, 1st grade		8th October, 1902
Rose G P, C I E	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class sub <i>pro tem</i>	Superintending Engineer 2nd class	Temporary	11th October, 1902
Chadwick, W	Superintending Engineer 3rd class, temporary	Executive Engineer, 1st grade		27th October, 1902

*The 22nd December, 1902*

**No. 487.**—Mr F J E Spring, C I E, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is placed on special duty under the Director of Railway Construction to prepare a project for a bridge over the Ganges and to investigate various cognate matters, from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties as Officiating Director of Railway Construction and until further orders. While so employed, Mr Spring's designation will be Chief Engineer, Ganges bridge project.

**No. 489.**—Mr A Conley, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, re-appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

**No. 490.**—Mr H H D Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in temporary charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway, is posted to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, and reverts from Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary rank, to Deputy Examiner, class II, temporary rank, with effect from date of relief by Mr Conley.

**No. 491.**—Mr William Donald McDonald Curickshank, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 7th November, 1902, and is posted to State Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

*The 23rd December, 1902*

**No. 492**—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the immediate construction by the State of a line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Ranaghat station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Moorshedabad on the left bank of the Bagirathi river, a distance of about 80 miles

2 The line will be known as the Moorshedabad branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction

**No 493**—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos 337 and 372, dated 25th September, 1902, and 16th October, 1902, respectively, Mr W A C Sisson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on completion of his special duty in the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India, re-posted to the North Western Railway

**No 494**—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made, by the agency of the North Western Railway Administration, for a line of railway from McLeodganj to Herozepore, a distance of about 90 miles

*The 26th December, 1902*

**No. 495**—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch —

Name	From	To	Nature of Promotion	With effect from
W E Cur y	Examiner, class III, temporary	Examiner, class III	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	18th June, 1902
W E Curry	Examiner class III, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Examiner class III	Permanent	11th August 1902
R C F Volkers	Examiner, class III, temporary	Examiner, class III	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	11th August, 1902
V C French	Examiner class IV, 1st grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Examiner class IV, 1st grade	Permanent	1st October, 1902
J A Ryan	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade	Examiner class IV 1st grade.	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	1st October 1902
H M C Trotter	Examiner class IV, 3rd grade	Examiner class IV, 2nd grade	Permanent	1st October, 1902
F P B Wood	Deputy Examiner class I temporary	Deputy Examiner class I	Permanent	1st October 1902
P C Mole	Examiner class IV, 3rd grade	Examiner class IV, 2nd grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	12th October, 1902
R Srinivasa Iyer	Examiner class IV 3rd grade, temporary	Examiner, class IV 3rd grade	Permanent	12th October, 1902
C C Fink	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Deputy Examiner class I	Permanent	12th October, 1902
S C Tomkins	Deputy Examiner class I	Examiner class IV 3rd grade	Temporary	24th October, 1902
D W McPherson	Examiner class I temporary	Examiner, class I	Permanent	28th October, 1902
W Ogden	Examiner class II, temporary	Examiner, class II	Permanent	28th October 1902
S K L Yeats	Examiner class IV 1st grade	Examiner, class III	Permanent	28th October 1902
J A Ryan	Examiner class IV, 1st grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Examiner class IV 1st grade	Permanent	28th October, 1902
F C W Dover	Examiner class IV, 2nd grade	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	28th October, 1902
P C Mole	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, sub <i>pro tem</i>	Examiner class IV, 2nd grade	Permanent	28th October, 1902
K Balarama Iyer	Examiner class IV 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV 2nd grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	28th October 1902
W A T Cariduff	Examiner, class IV 3rd grade temporary	Examiner class IV, 3rd grade	Permanent	28th October, 1902
J E Lacey	Examiner, class IV 3rd grade, temporary	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade	Sub <i>pro tem</i>	28th October, 1902
C E Ross	Examiner, class III temporary	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade		28th October, 1902
J C Bell	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Deputy Examiner class II, temporary		6th November 1902
C E Ross	Examiner, class IV 1st grade	Examiner, class III	Temporary	25th November, 1902
H Davies	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary	Deputy Examiner, class II		28th November, 1902

C W HODSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**  
**IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

*Calcutta, the 20th December, 1902*

**No. 486** — The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the execution, from borrowed funds, of the Mon Canals project in Upper Burma

This notification is published for general information —

	Amount of the estimate for the construction of the Mon Canals sanctioned by the Secretary of State.		Despatch of the Secretary of State sanctioning the classification of the work as Productive Public Work	
	Direct	Indirect	Number	Date
	R	R		
Mon Canals Project	42,63,836	1,35,536	49 Public Works	21st November 1902

**TELEGRAPHS**

*The 22nd December 1902*

**No. 488** — The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified —

Names	From	To	Date
Mr H S Pike	Superintendent 2nd grade temporary rank	Assistant Superintendent Class VI 2nd grade	9th November, 1902
Mr I Irwiniger	Superintendent 2nd grade temporary rank	Assistant Superintendent Class VI 2nd grade	12th November, 1902

**SIDNEY PRESTON,**  
*Secretary to the Government of India*







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY DECEMBER 27 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

### GAZETTE OF INDIA

#### NOTICE

The 30th September, 1902

From the 8th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 1st November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1902

NOTIFICATIONS

No 4283 P —APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1884, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th December 1902 —.

No 490 of 1902 — William Panton, mechanic, of Seebpore, in the district of Howrah  
*Improvements in spindles, and their nuts or caps used in connection with cop winding machines*

No 491 of 1902 — Bissen Dut, Foundry proprietor of Bahramghat, district Barabanki, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh *An improvement in portable sugarcane crushing mills*

No 492 of 1902 — The Parker Match Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and located at 15, Exchange Place, Jersey city, New Jersey *An improvement in a process of making matches*

No 493 of 1902 — Tom Sutcliffe, engineer, of 18, Allerton road, Stoke Newington, London, England *A machine for aerating liquids and bottling same*

No 494 of 1902 — Gregor Sandberg, engineer, of 19, Petiofka, Moscow, in the empire of Russia *A method for obtaining an odourless product from train oil for use as a substitute for tallow*

No 495 of 1902 — Hermann Wolff, merchant, at present residing at the Grand Hotel, in the town of Calcutta, British India *Improvements in hurricane lamps*

No 496 of 1902 — Albert Alonzo Honey, mechanical engineer, of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and state of Washington, United States of America  
*Improvements in electro-magnetic traction increasing apparatus*

No 497 of 1902 — Henry Igel, engineer, of 89, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, England *Improvements in reciprocating rotary engines*

No 498 of 1902 — Subodh Chandra Mukhopadhyaya, commission agent, of 18, Nayan Chand Dutt's street, Calcutta *An improved pen, to be known as the "Saraswati pen"*

No 499 of 1902 — Oswald Marmaduke Dalby Bell, horse importer and dealer, of No 11, Hare street, in the city of Calcutta, India *Improvements in shoes for horses and draught oxen*

No 500 of 1902 — James Holden Braithwaite, gentleman, of St Mary's villa, Gawber road, Farnsley, in the county of Yorkshire, England *A variable-g geared free wheel clutch for cycles, motor cars and other chain driven machinery*

No 501 of 1902 — William Yeates Hunter, captain, 2nd battalion, 8, "The King's" (Liverpool) regiment, presently stationed at Middelburg, in the colony of Transvaal *Improvements in the construction of tents and their valise accessories*

No 502 of 1902 — Charles George Landucci Judge, journalist, of 47, Free school street, in the town of Calcutta *An improved machine for colouring and finishing green teas by the process known as panning*

No 503 of 1902 — William Lennox, tea planter, of Luskerpore Tea Company, Limited Chandpur Fagan, South Sylhet, Assam, in British India *A new, or improved sifter and ball breaker for tea leaf and the like*

No. 504 of 1902 — Rai Saligram Bahadur, Superintendent, railway mail service, and personal assistant to the Inspector General, railway mail service in India, residing at No. 2, Bank road, Allahabad, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India *A safe and secure guard book for filing documents*

No. 4284 P — THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No. 22D of 1902 — Messrs Sumer Chand Sham Lal Sadhs, traders, of mohilla Sadh wara, Farrukhabad, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh *A design representing scenery of flowers and leaves to be printed on cotton, wool or silk*

No. 4285 P — SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying —

No. 79 of 1901 — A. A. Kuppusamy Iyer, merchant, of 1112, Mina Teppakulam street, Madura *Improvements in Indian hand-loom* (Specification filed 23 September 1902)

No. 78 of 1902 — Farulbhoy Janmahomed, merchant, of No. 203—205, Khoja moholla, Bombay, British India *A new or improved fibre decorticating and separating machine* (Specification filed 16 December 1902)

No. 142 of 1902 — Arthur Augustus Brooks, engineer, and George Andrew Watson merchant, both of 23, Tower buildings, Water street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in and connected with photographic dark slides and change boxes* (Specification filed 19 December 1902)

No. 147 of 1902 — E. H. Young, engineer, Rajputana-Malwa railway, Ajmer *A self-closing water tap* (Specification filed 16 December 1902)

No. 166 of 1902 — Louis Lemer, manufacturer, of 1, Quai de Lourmel, Nantes, (Loire Inferieure), in the republic of France *Improvements in safety fastenings, more particularly applicable to mail bags* (Specification filed 19 December 1902)

No. 189 of 1902 — Edward Nicholas Gulich, electrical engineer, of 94, Lyncroft gardens, West Hampstead, and Robert James White, mineral water manufacturer, of Neate street, Camberwell, both in the county of London, England *An improved rotary pump or motor applicable also as a fluid meter* (Specification filed 16 December 1902)

No. 251 of 1902 — Elliot's Patent Lock Envelope Company, Limited, a company registered according to the laws of the state of New South Wales, in the commonwealth of Australia, having its office at No. 70, Pitt street, Sydney, in the said state and commonwealth *Improvements in stationery envelopes* (Specification filed 17 December 1902)

No. 311 of 1902 — John Alkes, engineer, of 23, College Hill, in the city of London, England *Improvements in and in connection with smoke-consuming apparatus for steam-boiler and other furnaces* (Specification filed 19 December 1902)

No. 376 of 1902 — Stephen Henry Manners, agricultural engineer, of No. 164, Parade Norwood, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia *Improvements in attachments for bicycles, boats and vehicles for use as a shade and sail, and applicable also for steadying and supporting cycles and for advertising purposes* (Specification filed 17 December 1902)

No 389 of 1902 — The firm of Samuel Zielenziger, bankers, of No 59a, Unter den Linden, Berlin, Germany *Improvements in incandescent gas lamps* (Specification filed 16 December 1902)

No 445 of 1902 — William Vivian, engineer, of Fair View, South Downs, Redruth, and James Vivian, engineer, of 2 Dolcoath road, Camberne, both in the county of Cornwall, England *Improvements in partially rotating valves for fluid pressure engines* (Specification filed 18 December 1902)

No 4286 P — THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No 315 of 1894 — Henry Livingstone Sulman and Frank Litherland Teed *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of precious metals from their ores* (From 31 December 1902 to 31 December 1903)

No 292 of 1895 — William R. Aveline *An improvement in latines for natives* (From 11 January 1903 to 11 January 1904)

No 297 of 1895 — Prabhu Lal *A composition for whitening articles of buff or buckskin leather* (From 28 January 1904 to 28 January 1905)

No 189 of 1896 — Andrew Pillatt *Improvements in or relating to furnace fire bars* (From 8 October 1902 to 8 October 1903)

No 212 of 1896 — Frederick Elijah Blusdell *Method of and machine for manufacturing pencils and the like* (From 4 February 1903 to 4 February 1904)

No 214 of 1897 — James Albert Bonsack and Hugo Bilgram *Automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers* (From 30 December 1902 to 30 December 1903)

No 313 of 1897 — Eliza Jessie Stewart *Improvements in dyeing* (From 25 January 1903 to 25 January 1904)

No 434 of 1897 — Milton Franklin Williams *Improvements in breaking, crushing and pulverizing machines* (From 14 February 1903 to 14 February 1904)

No 490 of 1897 — The American Railway Electric Light Company *Improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same* (From 10 March 1903 to 10 March 1904)

No 316 of 1898 — Alister MacNab *Improvements in apparatus for pulverizing and purifying salt and other substances* (From 30 December 1902 to 30 December 1903)

No 321 of 1898 — Alexander Weston *Improvements in gun sights* (From 28 December 1902 to 28 December 1903)

No 420 of 1898 — Louis Antoine Garchey *Improvements in the manufacture of ceramic stone* (From 17 February 1903 to 17 February 1904)

No 4287 P — WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased —

No 4 of 1897 — Mark Worsnop Marsden *An improved corn product and process of and apparatus for making the same* (Specification filed 13 September 1897)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention

No 254 of 1896 — John Charles William Stanley *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of fish and other offal or similar refuse* (Specification filed 15 September 1896)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No 93 of 1891 — Charles Challiner *Improvements in noiseless tyres for wheels and in the means for securing the same* (Specification filed 14 September 1891)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (k) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention

No 61 of 1889 — John Brown *Improvements in tea rolling machinery* (Specification filed 10 September 1889)

• Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (j) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention

### NOTICES

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A M to 3 P M on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary

C R WILSON,  
Secretary under the Inventions and  
Designs Act, 1888

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

- 1 Engineers
- 2 Overseers
- 3 Sub-Overseers
- 4 Draftsmen

- 5 Press workers
- 6 Photo-Mechanical workers
- 7 Mechanical apprentices
- 8 Metal and wood carvers

E ATKINSON, Captain, R E,  
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

## THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

## NOTIFICATIONS

Camp, the 17th December, 1902

No 1098 65-C — Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1903 —

No	Name of Holidays	Dates	Days of week	No of days.
<b>CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
1	New Year's day	1st January 1903	Thursday	1
2	Good Friday	10th April 1903	Friday	1
3	Saturday before Easter	11th April 1903	Saturday	1
4	Monday after Easter	13th April 1903	Monday	1
5	Emperor's birthday	30th May or such other date as may be appointed for its celebration in India		1
6	Christmas	24th to 31st December, 1903	Thursday to Thursday	8
				13
<b>HINDU HOLIDAYS</b>				
1	Shive Ratri	25th February 1903	Wednesday	1
2	Holi	12th and 13th March 1903	Thursday and Friday	2
3	Silsaptmi Fair	20th March 1903	Friday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	11th May 1903	Monday	1
5	Rakshi Bandan	6th August 1903	Saturday	1
6	Jannam Ashtmi	15th August 1903	Saturday	1
7	Savatri Fair	30th August 1903	Sunday	1
8	Tejari Fair	1st September, 1903	Tuesday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	2nd September 1903	Wednesday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	5th September, 1903	Saturday	1
11	Dasera	29th and 30th September and 1st October, 1903	Tuesday to Thursday	3
12	Dipmalka . . .	20th and 21st October, 1903	Tuesday and Wednesday	2
13	Yam Duj	22nd and 21st October, 1903	Thursday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	1st to 5th November, 1903	Sunday to Thursday	5
				22
<b>MOHAMMEDAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
1	Idul Fitar	1st January, 1903	Thursday	1
2	Idul Zuha	10th March, 1903	Tuesday	1
3	Moharram	7th to 9th April, 1903	Tuesday to Thursday	3
4	Harawrat	9th June 1903	Tuesday	1
5	Urs Akbar Sahib . . .	26th to 28th September, 1903	Saturday to Monday	3
6	Shabi Barat	5th November, 1903	Thursday	1
7	Idul Fitar	21st December, 1903	Monday	1
				11

It is hereby notified that the Courts and offices under the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1903:—

No.	Name of Ho'days.	Dates	Days of week	No of days.
<b>CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1903	Thursday	1
2	Good Friday	10th April, 1903	Friday	1
3	Saturday before Easter	11th April 1903	Saturday	1
4	Monday after Easter	13th April, 1903	Monday	1
5	Emperor's birthday	30th May or such other date as may be appointed for its celebration in India		1
6	Christmas	24th to 31st December, 1903	Thursday to Thursday	8
				13
<b>HINDU HOLIDAYS</b>				
1	Shiv Ratri	25th February, 1903	Wednesday	1
2	Holi	12th and 13th March, 1903	Thursday and Friday	2
3	Silaptni Fair	26th March, 1903	Friday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	11th May 1903	Monday	1
5	Raksha Bandan	8th August 1903	Saturday	1
6	Jnam Ashtami	15th August 1903	Saturday	1
7	Savitri Fair	30th August 1903	Sunday	1
8	Iejaji Fair	1st September 1903	Tuesday	1
9	Jajhulni Ekadashi	2nd September 1903	Wednesday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	5th September 1903	Saturday	1
11	Dussehra	29th and 30th September and 1st October 1903	Tuesday to Thursday	3
12	Dipmalki	20th and 21st October, 1903	Tuesday and Wednesday	2
13	Yam Dui	22nd October 1903	Thursday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	1st to 5th November, 1903	Sunday to Thursday	5
				22
<b>MOHAMMEDAN HOLIDAYS</b>				
1	Idul Fitar	1st January, 1903	Thursday	1
2	Idul Zuha	10th March 1903	Tuesday	1
3	Moharram	7th to 9th April 1903	Tuesday to Thursday	3
4	Barawafat	9th June 1903	Tuesday	1
5	Urs Khwaja Sahib	26th to 28th September 1903	Saturday to Monday	3
6	Shabi Barat	5th November 1903	Thursday	1
7	Idul Fitar	21st December 1903	Monday	1
				11

NOTE—1 In English and Vernacular offices where there are no arrears of work the last Saturday in every month may be observed as a holiday

2 The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office Ajmer instead of the last Saturday

3 Mohammedan holidays depend upon the moon being visible and fall on the day following that event

4 With regard to Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the sun and the moon those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following

In 1903 there will be two eclipses of the moon on Saturday the 11th April 1903 and Tuesday the 6th October 1903, and the holidays will be observed on Sunday the 1st April and Wednesday the 7th October 1903

5 Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work

6 The Civil Court vacation commences on the first of August 1903 and ends on the thirtieth of September 1903. No fresh suits shall during that period be instituted unless they be of an urgent character but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before July 15th and for the disposal of any urgent work

7 In addition to the holidays specified above, all Government offices will be closed from Friday the 2nd to Thursday the 8th January, 1903 both inclusive on account of the celebration of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and Queen Alexandra subject to the condition that arrangements are made for the despatch of urgent business

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara

## BANK OF BENGAL

## NOTICE.

The Directors have appointed Mr A M Lindsay to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer during the absence of the undersigned on short leave

Mr Henry Grey will officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, *vice* Mr Lindsay

The Directors have also made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment —

Mr W D McKewan to act as Agent at Bombay relieving Mr E M Slater, who retires from the Bank's service

Mr C H D Moberly to act as Agent, Hyderabad (Deccan), *vice* Mr McKewan

Mr H F Freshwater, on return from leave to resume his substantive appointment of Agent Moultain *vice* Mr Moberly

By order of the Directors,

W D CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer

CALCUTTA,  
The 23rd December, 1902

## THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

## NOTIFICATIONS

Bangalore the 17th December, 1902

**No 7247** —Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 2252 I, dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend Richard Watson Boote, B Sc, and the Reverend Francis George Gray, of the Wesleyan Mission in Bangalore, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and
- (b) to grant a license to the said Richard Watson Boote, B Sc, and the Reverend Francis George Gray authorizing them to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty

**No 7248** —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 (XV of 1872 as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No 3747 I B, dated the 1st October, 1897, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend Richard Watson Boote, B Sc, and the Reverend Francis George Gray, of the Wesleyan Mission in Bangalore, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore,
- (b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Richard Watson Boote, B Sc, and the Reverend Francis George Gray authorizing them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty



The 18th December, 1902

**No. 7258** — The following draft of the rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act and in accordance with the directions contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1964, dated the 2nd September, 1887, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 1st March, 1903. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Resident in Mysore —

### DRAFT RULES

To regulate the Transport, Manufacture, Possession and Sale of Explosives

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport, manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways in Mysore under British Jurisdiction

Nothing in these Rules shall apply to the packing or transport of capped safety cartridges if otherwise empty or to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or as a keeper of a magazine, artisan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such

### PRELIMINARY

For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely —

Class 1	Gunpowder
Class 2	Nitrate mixture
Class 3	Nitro compound
Class 4	Chlorate mixture
Class 5	Iulinite
Class 6	Ammunition
Class 7	Firework

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls

### CLASS 1 — GUNPOWDER CLASS

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called

### CLASS 2 — NITRATE MIXTURE CLASS

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non explosive substance

The nitrate mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,		Ripp Lane,
Fortis explosive,		Safety blasting powder,
	Westfallite,	

and any preparation coming within the above definition

### CLASS 3 — NITRO COMPOUND CLASS

The term "nitro compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not

The nitro compound class has two divisions

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No 1,  
Ballistite,  
Blasting Gelatine,  
Carbonite,  
Cordite,

Stonite,

Dynamite,  
Gelatine Dynamite,  
Gelignite,  
Lithofracteur,  
Nitro-glycerine,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No 2,  
Ammonite,  
Bellite,  
Coopal's powder,  
Cotton gunpowder,  
E C powder,  
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called

Nitrated gun-cotton,  
Picrates,  
Picric powder,  
Roburite,  
Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,  
Schultz's powder,  
Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro compound as before defined which is not comprised in the 1st division

#### CLASS 4—CHLORATE-MIXTURE CLASS

The term "chlorate mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,  
Brun's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,  
Erhardt's powder,  
Reverley's powder,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

Hochstadter's blasting charges,  
Reichen's blasting charges,  
Leutonite,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the 1st division

#### CLASS 5—FULMINATE CLASS

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous

The fulminate class has two divisions

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol and the nitrate of diazobenzol

#### CLASS 6—AMMUNITION CLASS

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuse for blasting, or for shell, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a log-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a fire work

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuze.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum diameter at which a small arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively —

\*Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.

Railway fog-signals,

Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as —

Cartridges for small-arms which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as —

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives.

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

#### CLASS 7 — FIRE WORK CLASS

The fire work class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises fire-work compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fire works, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fire works that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and fire work composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon, lance, wheel Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals.

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured fire work."

## TRANSPORT

## (a) Packing

2 The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance —

I — Each class of explosive shall be separately packed

II — An explosive not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping

III — In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape

Provided as follows

(a) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro compound) class, the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes exceed 100 lbs and in other cases 50 lbs

If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide \*

(b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof † No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs, and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs

(c) — 1 If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Resident with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

2 Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows — It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25 lbs of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case, and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200 lbs except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives

3 Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose

4 On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words "Fulminate, Division 1," (or 2 as the case may be) and the name and address of the owner or sender

(d) — 1 If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape

\* Note — This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals such as zinc or lead which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage

† Note — From the requisition that the package should be water-proof are excepted —

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro glycerine in contact with water such as blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite provided that any other substance than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives

2. If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, *vis* —

- (i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Resident with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive
- (ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up  
Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package
- (iii) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or be come defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs of ammunition
- (e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs shall be contained in the outer package

"Provided that, in the case of detonators, the following further rules shall also be observed, namely —

- 1 The detonators, and the spaces between the detonators and between the sides of the inner package and the detonators, shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine saw dust or other similar material. A layer of cotton wool or other soft elastic material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the detonators are placed, in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material. Every inner package, if of metal, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material
- 2 Where the number of detonators packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000) or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed, so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and the case shall be placed inside such outer packages as is required by the above general rule relating to the packing for conveyance of explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package
- 3 In the case of electric detonators, the quantity to be contained in any one such outer package may amount to not more than three thousand (3,000) electric detonators, or, if such outer package is provided with handles of such strength and construction as to allow it to be safely and conveniently carried by means of such handles, the number may be increased to five thousand (5,000)
- (f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb of explosive and no more than 20 lbs shall be contained in the outer package, and,
- (g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs

IV — Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed —

- (a) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean,

- (b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives,
- (c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material,
- (d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders, and
- (e) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an Inspector of Explosives or other officer appointed by the Resident in this behalf

3 Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 1,000\*

#### (b) Mode of conveyance

4 The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives —

i — No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules

ii — There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another

iii — Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule, no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment

iv — Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on or dangerously near to the same

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used, and no person while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips

v — In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed

vi — The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire

vii — There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material

viii — In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage which is liable to cause fire or explosion, and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive

\* Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments

ix — The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following —

	Tons
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2

Note — This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6

x — Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents

5 The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway —

1 — No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage whilst carrying or plying for public passengers unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage, and all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents by a fire or explosion

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, except detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (iii) (e), to the number of 200

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport)

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment

ii — With respect to the conveyance by carriage of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed —

(1) The person in charge of the carriage shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance, and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage conveying explosive and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment, and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same

(3) The carriage conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs, stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily, at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger

6 The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway —

i — No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received

ii — No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to, or upon, any railway of the said Railway Administration



iii.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint, and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion

iv.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival. If this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard

v.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule

vi.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger-train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule —

(a) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety fuze (for blasting), also fog signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages

(b) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment

(c) Detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (iii) (e) may be carried to the number of 200

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent)

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs

(e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans, that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train, that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches, that the powder van is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles, and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train

vii.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station or be conveyed by any one train at any one time, and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small-arms

viii.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipe-lights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other



volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion

ix.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorized by the Resident in this behalf, that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity, and further, in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India or in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

x.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized

xi.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive)

xii.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) and 5th (fulminate) classes or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons

xiii.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another

xiv.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes

xv.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings

xvi.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit), they may be picked in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed

xvii.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour, they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited

xviii.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature

xix.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes other than iron brakes on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running

xx.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives

xxi.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs 100

## MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE

## (a) General Rules

8 An explosive shall not be manufactured except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale, or
- (b) to the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use

9 Whoever manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 8 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees

10 An explosive shall not be possessed except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

- (1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—

- (a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs, or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15 lbs of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive or
- (b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs, or in lieu thereof 150 lbs of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained

*Exception*—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorize the possession for private use—

- (a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or
- (b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), or
- (c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited, subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions,

(2) to the possession of fireworks, not exceeding 50 lbs in quantity within municipal areas and not exceeding 200 lbs in quantity outside any such areas, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if not kept for a period exceeding 14 days, provided that such fireworks are kept in a substantial receptacle, exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives, and closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto

2 (a) to the possession of fireworks within municipal areas, exceeding 50 lbs but not exceeding 200 lbs if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days Such possession is permitted subject to the proviso set forth in clause (2) and to the further condition that is covered by a permit to be issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the 1st class or a police officer not below the rank of District Superintendent of Police

(3) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) with respect to the transport of such explosive

11 Whoever possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 10 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees

12 An explosive shall not be sold except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses, to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same

13 Whoever sells an explosive in contravention of rule 12 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

(b) Licensing of the manufacture, possession and sale of small quantities of gunpowder and certain explosives

14 Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, or to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been granted under rule 23, an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or of the 1st division of 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class, may be granted in a Presidency Town and

its suburbs by a Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (1) The license shall not entitle the license holder to possess at the same time more than 200 lbs of gunpowder, 500 lbs of explosive contained in ammunition of the division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200 lbs of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may think fit to specify in the license
- (2) The license shall specify the place in which alone the explosives referred to in it may be kept, and such place shall (except in the case of a license to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been issued under Rule 2A) be approved by the licensing officer

15 Save as hereinafter provided, the following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely —

- (1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity,
- (2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to manufacture, possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity
- (3) a fee of five rupees for every license to manufacture, possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity,
- (4) a fee of ten rupees to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule, or any less quantity,
- (5) a fee of five rupees to possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule or any less quantity,
- (6) a fee of two rupees eight annas to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the last foregoing rule or any less quantity, and
- (7) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess explosives

Provided that the holder of a license duly granted in Form VI B or in Form VII-B, under Rule 11 of the Rules made under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), may, on production of such license before the District Magistrate, be granted a license under Rule 14 without payment of fees

16 Every license granted under Rule 14 shall be in Form A, B, or C, in the schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein

17 Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 14 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

#### (c) Licensing of the manufacture of explosives generally.

18 Licenses to manufacture explosives in cases not provided for by Rule 14 shall be granted by the Governor General in Council on payment of stipulated fees in such form and subject to such conditions, as the Governor General in Council may in each case prescribe

Provided that the Governor General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed to licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover

18A "The Resident may from time to time renew, on payment of the original fee and on the same or on altered conditions, any licenses for the manufacture of explosives granted by the Governor General in Council

Provided, first, that such renewal does not admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license,

Provided, secondly, that every such renewal is first approved by an Inspector of Explosives, and

Provided, thirdly, that every such renewal is for a period not exceeding one year "

19 Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under Rule 18 or renewed under Rule 18A shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees

#### (d) Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives

20 Licenses for the possession, at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, of explosives other than those specified in Rule 14 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60 lbs, be granted by the District Magistrate

21 Every license granted under Rule 20 shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

22 Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rule 20 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) Licensing of the possession of explosives generally

23 Licenses for the possession of explosives in cases not provided for by Rules 14 and 20 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Resident in accordance with the following procedure —

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate an application on Form G and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

(2) Upon receipt of the said application —

(a) The District Magistrate shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate, and to the applicant, notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of the limits of the jurisdiction of any municipality, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application, and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate.

(c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate not less than one month before the date of hearing.

(d) The District Magistrate shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.

(e) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(f) "On the completion of the enquiry, the District Magistrate shall forward the application and draft license with his recommendation to the Resident. The Resident shall then refer the aforesaid documents for approval to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who will forward to the applicant a form H showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. The form shall then be returned with the third column duly filled in by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who will submit it to the Resident with his recommendation, and, if he recommends that a license be granted, a draft license accompanied by a schedule A showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant in returning the form to him, he thinks should be kept clear round the magazine. The Resident may thereupon grant the license as applied for, or with such modifications or restrictions as may be deemed proper or may refuse such application. The table of distances which will ordinarily be followed is attached to these rules."

(g) If the Resident grant a license, he shall forward the same to the District Magistrate who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license, but until so confirmed the license shall not come into force.

24 A fee of Rs. 20 shall be paid for every license granted under Rule 23.

25 Every license granted under Rule 23 shall be in form E in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

25A Every license granted under Rule 23 for the possession of blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds, shall be subject to the condition that such explosives shall not be kept in any magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of their importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives, and that in every such case, a written certificate, to be kept by the licenseholder at the magazine, shall be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, showing for what further period of storage permission has been granted.

26 Whoever commits a breach of any conditions subject to which a license under Rule 23 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

27 Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be

granted by the Governor General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form, and subject to such conditions, as he may in each case prescribe.

28 Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under Rule 27 shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees

(f) Licensing of the sale of explosives generally

29 Licenses for the sale of explosives in cases not provided for by rule 14 may be granted by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same

30 A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 29

31 Every license granted under rule 29 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed

32 Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 29 is granted, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees,

(g) Supplementary

33 The officers herein undermentioned are authorized, subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies, within the areas respectively specified below —

(a) to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold or transported under a license granted under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) or in which they have reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold or transported in contravention of that Act or of the rules under that Act,

(b) to search for explosives therein,

(c) to take samples of any explosives found therein on payment of the value thereof; and

(d) to seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which they have reason to believe that the provisions of the said Act or of the Rules under that Act have been contravened

Areas

Officers

In all parts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways	{ The District Magistrate The Chief Inspector of Explosives The Inspector of Explosives The Superintendent or an Inspector of Police
---	---

Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction	All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate
---	--

Provided as follows —

(1) Whenever the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Explosives or the Superintendent or an Inspector of Police or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate seizes, detains or removes any such explosives, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate

(2) Neither the Chief Inspector nor the Inspector of Explosives nor the Superintendent or an Inspector of Police, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate shall destroy or otherwise render harmless any such explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, unless the matter appears to him urgent and fraught with serious public danger, and in such cases he shall take and keep a sample of the explosive and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate

34 A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that in connection with his magazine or licensed premises he fills for sale or otherwise any cartridge for small arms with the said explosive

Provided that he observes the following regulations, namely —

(1) There shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder, or an amount to be prescribed by the Resident in this behalf of any other explosive, except it is made up into safety cartridges,

(2) Any work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall not be carried on in the room while such filling is being carried on,

7 The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building, approved by such officer as the Resident may prescribe or in a fire-proof safe, separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place by the distances laid down in condition No 4, and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50 lbs of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2 lbs of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, may be kept inside a dwelling house, or in any building other than, as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive :

Provided also that no explosive containing its own means of ignition [other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class] shall be kept in a fire-proof safe

8 All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no one entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in their possession, or attached to or on their boots or shoes

9 Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive, nor the fire proof safe or receptacle, shall have any exposed iron or steel (except machinery necessary for the manufacture) in the interior thereof

10 All explosives exceeding 5 lbs in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding 1 lb in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark

11 Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class, however, may be kept together and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuses

12 \* The license holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a sign-board as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act

13 \* The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the following particulars —

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article sold,

(b) the nature and amount of articles sold,

(c) the date of sale,

and shall append his signature to the endorsement

### FORM B

(See Rule 84)

[RECEIVED IN STAMPS]

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class

Granted by the District Magistrate

Name etc. of licensee and place of residence	Place of business factory or shop	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st December 190
District, 190		Seal	(Signature)	of

\* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)

## CONDITIONS

1 This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder

2 The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct

3 The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector when such officer may call upon him so to do

4 All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license

5 An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years

6 The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building approved by such officer as the Resident may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe, separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place by the prescribed distances,\* and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without

Provided that 50 lbs of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2 lbs of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (firework) class, may be kept inside a dwelling house or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive

Provided also that no explosive containing its own means of ignition [other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class] shall be kept in a fireproof safe

7 All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no one entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in their possession, or attached to or on their boots or shoes

8 Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof. Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept

9 All explosives exceeding 5 lbs in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class and all other explosives exceeding 1 lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, box, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark

10 Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class, however, may be kept together, and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuzes

11 † The license holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 26 of that Act

12 † The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the following particulars —

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold,

(c) the date of sale,

and shall append his signature to the endorsement

\* In the case of gunpowder, 100 yards

In the case of explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class 50 yards

† These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)



## FORM C

(See Rule 14)

[FEE EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS]

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Firework) class  
Granted by the District Magistrate

Name, etc., of licenseholder and place of residence	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 190.

District,

190

Seal

(Signature)

of

## CONDITIONS

1 This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder

2 The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building approved by such officer as the Resident may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe, separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place by the prescribed distances,\* and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without

Provided that 50 lbs of gunpowder, or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2 lbs of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6 or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire work) class may be kept inside a dwelling house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive containing its own means of ignition [other than explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class] shall be kept in a fireproof safe

3 All articles or substances of any explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no one entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in their possession, or attached to or on their boots or shoes

4 Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof. Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept

5 All explosives exceeding 5 lbs in the amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding 1 lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping

6 Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other. Explosives of the same class, however, may be kept together, and gunpowder may be kept with safety fuzes

7 The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature —

(a) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the article purchased,

(b) The nature and amount of the articles purchased,

(c) The date of purchase

\* In the case of gunpowder, 100 yards

In the case of the explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, 50 yards.



**FORM D**  
(See Rule 20)

[FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS]

*License to possess explosives*  
Granted by the District Magistrate

Name of license holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop	Description of explosive	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 15 lbs) to be kept at any one time	Date on which license expires

District,

190

}

Seal

(Signature)

of

**CONDITIONS**

1 This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder

2 The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15 lbs of such explosive may be kept inside and building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keep ing explosive

3 All articles or substances of any explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same

4 Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof

5 All such explosives exceeding 1 lb in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping

6 Each description of explosive which may be lawfully kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other

7 The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature —

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased,
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased,
- (c) the date of purchase

**FORM E**  
(See Rule 23)

[FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS]

*License to possess explosives*  
Granted by the Resident

Name of license holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies	Situation character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine	Description of explosive to be possessed	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof	Date on which license expires

District,

190

}

Seal

(Signature)

of

## CONDITIONS

1 This license is given subject to the provisions of Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder

2 There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license

3 The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosive or explosives

4 The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves and fittings therein shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean, and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept

5 The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor which shall be tested at least once during the currency of a license

6 Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part, and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until explosive is again taken into it, provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept

7 Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept

8 Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit, but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron, or steel shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class is kept

9 No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine

10 No person under the age of 16 years shall be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown up person

11 Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications —

- (a) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate mixture) safety fuze belonging to the first division of class 6 (ammunition) and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space
- (b) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space
- (e) The various explosives of class 7 (firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space

Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine

12 The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

FORM F .

(See Rule 29)

[FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS]

License to sell explosives

Granted by the District Magistrate

Name etc., of licensee holder and place of residence	Place of business or shop	Description of explosive to be sold	Date on which license expires

District, }  
190 }

Seal

(Signature)  
of

CONDITIONS

- 1 This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder
- 2 The license holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Resident may from time to time direct
- 3 Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years
- 4 All explosives exceeding 1 lb in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives with the word "Explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark

## FORM G

## INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884

Form of application to the Resident for license for a Magazine for gunpowder or other explosive

<p>1 Applicant's Name  " Calling  " Address</p>	<p><i>The Replies to be Written in this column</i></p>
<p>NOTE—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company the name, calling, and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given</p>	
<p>2 Situation of the proposed Magazine —  President y or Province  District  Village</p>	
<p>3 Explosive proposed to be stored —  Class  Division (if any)  Name and description</p>	
<p>NOTE—The class and division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in the General Rules to regulate the transport, manufacture, possession and sale of explosives published in Resident's Notification No dated</p>	
<p>4 Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable</p>	
<p>NOTE—A draft license must be attached to this application and be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof, drawn to scale</p>	
<p>The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small arms with explosives, in pursuance of Rule 28 of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the transport, manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of Rule 28A of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the transport, manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop</p>	
<p>The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows —</p>	
<p>(a) The boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works (<i>for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances prescribed by the Government of India</i>), and</p> <p>(b) The situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other, and</p> <p>(c) The nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosive and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept, and</p> <p>(d) The situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building, and</p> <p>(e) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process, or otherwise</p>	

5. Remarks

Signature of applicant

Postal Address of applicant

Date of application

## FORM H.

## INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884

Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at

Presidency or Province

District

Village

To be kept \*clear from the undermentioned Buildings and Works

Buildings and Works	Distance to be kept clear not less than	Reply	REMARKS
Room used in connection with the magazine in pursuance of Rule 28 of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act 1884 for the manufacture possession and sale of explosives	yards		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine in pursuance of Rule 28A of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act 1884 for the transport manufacture, possession and sale of explosives			
Private railway			
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"		
Canal or navigable water			
Dock			
River wall or sea wall			
Pier or jetty			
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"		
Furnace kiln, or chimney	"		
Public railway			
Dwelling house, <i>with</i> the consent in writing, of the occupier	"		
Dwelling house <i>without</i> such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building			
Factory or magazine occupied by Government of India or any Department under that Government <i>with</i> the consent in writing, of the Government of India or any such Department			
Ditto <i>without</i> such consent			
Viceregal Residence	miles		

No. 1. The applicant for the license\* should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe and in the column of Remarks should set forth the grounds, if any upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance. e.g. whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by the natural features of the ground or otherwise.

Signature of Applicant

Postal Address of Applicant

Date

\* The distance will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

## SCHEDULE A

## INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884

Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works —

From every

NOT LESS THAN

Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 28 of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives

Workshops used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 35 of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives

Private Railway

Highway or public footpath

Open air public meeting place (such as a market)

Canal or navigable water

Dock

River wall or sea wall

Pier or jetty

Reservoir or bunded tank

Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises

Any other room or workshop, or any shop

Any other Explosive Magazine or store for explosives

Furnace, kiln or chimney

Public Railway

Dwelling house, *with* the consent in writing of the occupier

Dwelling house *without* such consent

Factory not belonging to Government

Church, chapel or hospital

Public institution or building

Government building

Factory or magazine occupied by Government of India, or any other Department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing of the Government of India or any such Department

Ditto *without* such consent

Viceregal Residence

Provided that, in the case of any building or work above mentioned which is so screened from the Magazine by the natural features of the ground, or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such Magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the Magazine may be reduced by one half

Provided also that, in the case of any building or work above mentioned which is so screened from the Magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such Magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this Schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the Magazine may be reduced by three fourths, subject nevertheless to a notification in writing from a Government Inspector, that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, whereupon this proviso authorizing such reduction as aforesaid shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work

**DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.****NOTIFICATIONS**

Simla, the 16th December, 1902

No 38 — Assistant Surgeon N S Harvey, in charge of the Station Staff Dispensary at Simla, held charge of the duties of Medical Officer in charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments at Simla, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 18th to the afternoon of the 30th November, 1902

No 39 — Assistant Surgeon A W W Sadler, in subordinate medical charge of the Army Head Quarters Establishment, is appointed to hold charge of the duties of Medical Officer in charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments at Simla in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December, 1902, and until further orders

J T W LFSLIE, M B, Major, I M S,  
for Director General, Indian Medical Service

**TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION**

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1902

No 43 — The following permanent promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered, with effect from the 1st of April, 1902 —

Name	From	To
Mr Gurbaksh Singh	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade	Assistant Superintendent Class VII, 1st grade

The 23rd December, 1902

No 45 — With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No 11, dated the 21st of May, 1902, it is notified that Mr H Mayston, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of two months special leave on urgent private affairs on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th November, 1902

This cancels Notifications Nos 35 and 39, dated the 17th of October, 1902, and 1st of December, 1902, respectively

A B LARKINS,  
for Director General of Telegraphs

**THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT****NOTIFICATION**

Mount Abu, the 15th December, 1902

No. 5345 S — In exercise of the powers vested in him by proviso (b) section 18 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation No V of 1886, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara is pleased to exempt the Municipality of Kekri from the operation of section 18 of the said Regulation and to appoint Mr Kashinath Vithal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, III, Kekri, to be the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, Kekri

G G WHITE, MICE,  
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, in P W D



**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
RAJPUTANA.**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

A G G's Camp, the 20th December, 1902

**No. 1186-311-C** — Major H L Goodenough, I S C, is appointed to be Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the 3rd December 1902

By order

A B MINCHIN, Captain,  
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General Rajputana

**MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATION**

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1902

**No. 10** — Captain G S Sheppard, I S C, Military Accountant, 4th Class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty Pension service, fourteenth year, commenced 29th December, 1901

W J B BIRD, Colonel,  
Offg Accountant General Military Department

**NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

**PROMOTIONS**

Agra, the 15th December, 1902

**No. 248** — The following substantive promotions of officers are ordered with effect from the dates specified —

Names	From	To	Nature of change	With effect from
<i>Vice G H McMullen, Superintendent 1st grade, deceased</i>				
Mir Nasir Ali, Khan Bahadur	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Superintendent 1st grade	Permanent promotion	17th November, 1902
H A R Lyon	Superintendent 3rd grade	Superintendent 2nd grade	Ditto	Ditto
G W C Lisle	Superintendent, 4th grade	Superintendent, 3rd grade	Ditto	Ditto
F D Reid	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade and Officiating Superintendent 4th grade, <i>vice</i> C R Hunter	Superintendent 4th grade	Ditto	Ditto
A G O Howard	Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, <i>vice</i> E D Nunn	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, <i>vice</i> E D Nunn	Ditto	Ditto
A English	Probationary Assistant Superintendent and Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, <i>vice</i> Sheo Parshad	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade	Ditto	Ditto

**No. 249.**—The following temporary promotions of officers are ordered with effect from the 17th November, 1902 —

Mr Sheoparshad, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr G H McMullen, Superintendent, will continue to officiate in that rank, *vice* Mr C R Hunter, Superintendent, on combined leave

Mr Niranjan Singh Mehta, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr A G O Howard, will continue to officiate in that rank, *vice* Mr. Sheoparshad

Muhammad Kazim Husain, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr F D Reid, will continue to officiate in that rank, *vice* Mr A G O Howard

**No. 250**—Mr F J Dickinson, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is promoted from personal pay of ₹300—20—400 to personal pay of ₹400—20—500, with effect from the 17th November, 1902

### LEAVE

The 16th December, 1902

**No. 251**—Mr E St C L Chopin, Assistant Superintendent of the Pachbadra Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days combined with leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 24th October 1902

The 23rd December, 1902

**No. 261**—The following substantive promotions are ordered, with effect from the 2nd December, 1902, consequent on the retirement of —

Mr G St A Sylvester, Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr P H Vere, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr E G Winn, Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr J G Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade to be Superintendent 4th grade

Mr Sheo Parshad, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and to continue to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr C R Hunter on combined leave, or until further orders

**No. 262**—The following temporary promotions are ordered, with effect from the 2nd December, 1902 —

Mr Niranjan Singh Mehta from Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, substantive *pro tempore*, until further orders, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr Sheo Parshad

Mr G H F Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr E D Beatson on combined leave or until further orders

R M DANE,

( Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

### CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

#### Calcutta Circle

Regd No	No of Notes	NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED		Name of Claimant
		Value		
H 531 of 1901 02	LA 48—35206	100 each		Srikanta Saha Chowdhury Dhangarah
	LA 49—04997			
	LA 47—70183			

FRED BREWIN,

Assistant Comptroller General  
In charge, Paper Currency

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,  
Calcutta, the 23rd December 1902

## TREASURE TROVE

## NOTICE

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 16th December, 1900, the undermentioned treasure valued at Rs 297-19 was found by one Subhramonia Padayachi, of Kadagairnayakanallur, Chiyali Taluk, while he with 10 others was digging the western verandah of the house of Sevanvathammal, proprietrix of the Kadagairnayakanallur Estate

	No	Value
		<i>Rs a p</i>
1 Whole Rupees	226	226-0-0
2 Half Rupees	44	22 0 0
3 Quarter Rupees	79	19 12 0
4 One-eighth Rupees	207	25 14 0
5 Double pice	38	1 3 0
6 Single pice	115	1 12 9
7 The copper vessel that contained the above		0-8 0
		<hr/> 297 19 <hr/>

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 4th May, 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law

H D TAYLOR,  
Ag Collector

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
4th December 1902

## REPORTS OF DESERTIONS

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Quetta, this 17th day of December, 1902

Number, Rank and Name—6026, Private Richard Guy	Place of Enlistment—Birkenhead
Age,—22 years	Parish and County in which born,—Everton Lancashire England
Height,—5 feet 4 inches	Date of Desertion or absence,—8th December 1902
Colour of—Complexion, fresh hair, brown, eyes, blue	Place of Desertion or absence—Bombay
Trade—Shoemaker	Marks—Scar on nose and eyebrow
Date of Enlistment,—20th December 1898	Under four years service

C R H HARDY, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Quetta, this 19th day of December, 1902 —

Number, Rank and Name,—5619, Private Garnett Thornton	Parish and County in which born,—Brightside, Sheffield, Yorks
Age,—21 years 4 months	Date of desertion or absence,—7th December 1902
Height,—5 feet 5 inches	Place of desertion or absence—Bombay
Colour of—Complexion, fair hair, hazel, eyes brown	Marks—Scar on right jaw Scars on right forearm
Trade—Blacksmith	Under three years service
Date of enlistment,—22nd December 1899	
Place of enlistment—Aldershot	

J C YALE, Lieut-Col, D S O,  
Commanding 1st Bn, The West Yorkshire Regiment

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND  
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

**NOTIFICATIONS**

Peshawar, the 20th December, 1902

**No. 288**—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No 166, dated the 31st July, 1902, Lieutenant W C T G G Plant, I S C, Adjutant and Quarter Master, Southern Waziristan Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 19th November, 1902

By order,

**A H GRANT,**

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province.

The 22nd December, 1902

**No. 289**—ERRATUM—In Notification No 264, dated the 20th November, 1902, published at page 1284 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th idem, for "village of Masho Khel" substitute "villages of Masho Khel, Anizai and Kara Khel"

The 23rd December, 1902

**No. 290**—Lieutenant N W Mackworth, I M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of Wano on the forenoon of the 11th of December, 1902, relieving Lieutenant P A Browne, I M S

By order,

**R I R GLANCY,**

Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner  
N W Frontier Province

**POWERS**

The 8th December, 1902

**No. 280-A**—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lala Pars Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District

**No. 280-B**—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No VII of 1901, Lala Pars Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar

2 The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Pars Ram shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsiff

**No. 280-C**—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lala Pars Ram Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Charsadda Sub-division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 35

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the abovenamed officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or to hold charge of the sub-division or until it is expressly cancelled

The 19th December, 1902

**No. 286**—Mr G C L Howell, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

No. 287.—Under the provisions of section 3 (c) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, Mr A R Jell, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act within the limits of the Peshawar District

By Order,

A H GRANT,  
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,  
N W F Province

**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,**

**NOTIFICATION**

Peshawar, the 22nd December, 1902.

No. 48.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, land required for quarrying stone at Abbottabad

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

**Specification of Land**

DISTRICT	Parganah	Mauzah	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected
Hazara	Abbottabad,	Abbottabad	1 745	East and west	Uncultivated hill land on all sides except at east corner, where there is cultivated land	Plans can be seen in the Office of Executive Engineer, Hazara Division at Abbottabad

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

G K SCOTT MONCRIEFF, Lt-Col, R E,  
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and  
Chief Commissioner, N W F Province  
P W Department

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 29th November 1902

Number	Districts	Municipal towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS			DEATHS			CAUSE OF DEATH										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE					Ratio of deaths per 1 000 population	Ratio of births per 1 000 of popula- tion	Number
				Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small pox	Measles	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7 680				1	1									1						7	1			
2		Navashahr	4 114		2	2	1	1						1								25	13	2			
3		Bufia	7 029	1	2	3	3	2	2	3				5								22	37	3			
4		Harpur	5 578	1	2	3	2	1	1					1	1							28	19	4			
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91 070	22	20	42	40	16	24		7		20	3	2		8	2	3	11	24	23	5				
6	Kohat	Kohat	30 490	8	3	11	11	3	8		1		8						1		19	19	6				
7	Bannu	Bannu	14 171	9	5	14	2	1	1				1	1					1	1	52	7	7				
8		Lakki	5 218	8	1	9	5	4	1				4	1					1		90	50	8				
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31 575	7	17	24	20	11	9				13	1	2		1	3	5	1	6	40	33	9			
10		Kulachi	9 125	4		4	4	3	1				3					1	2		2	23	23	10			
		TOTAL	206 150	60	52	112	91	43	48		8		56	7	4		1	15	18	6	24	28	23				

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday the 29th November 1902

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 117 births were registered (60 males and 57 females) giving a birth-rate of 28 per mille of population (43 males and 48 females), giving a death rate of 23 per mille of population.

W A SYKES, LL-Col, I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 16th December, 1902

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 6th December, 1902

Number	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS		DEATHS		CAUSE OF DEATH										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number.	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Small pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,680																				1	
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	2	1	1					1				1	1		1	38	25	2
3		Butta	7,729																					3
4		Harpur	5,578	3	1	4	7	3	4					2	1	2		2		1	1	37	65	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	91,000	27	24	51	52	28	24		9		24	4	3		12	5	4	9	29	30	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,590	3	2	5	8	5	3				8						1	1	9	14	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	14,171	2	3	5	12	6	6				5	4		1	2	3	4	7	18	44	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	3		3	10	3	7				6			1	3	1	1	1	30	100	8	
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,275	9	11	20	11	5	6				6	1	2		2	2	4	6	33	18	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	4	6	7	4	3				4	1			2	2	1	1	2	34	40	10
		TOTAL	206,150	51	46	97	109	55	54		9		56	11	7	2	24	13	15	28	25	28		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer North West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 6th December 1902

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 97 births were registered (51 male and 46 female) giving a birth rate of 2.3 per mille of population giving a death-rate of 28 per mille of population

Peshawar, the 22nd December, 1902

W A SYKES Lt-Col, I.M.S.,  
Administrative Medical Officer, North West Frontier Province

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH

## Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1902-03 up to 30th November, 1902

CANAL.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1902				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)		RAINFALL			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption cubic feet per second		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck	Average.	During month	NAME	Area irrigated during November 1902	Area irrigated to end of November 1902	Area irrigated to end of November 1901	
	Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual through out.	Authorized full supply	Actual average through out.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swat River Canal	6 10	4 90	865	578	Peshawar	56,684	16	0 44	Nil	Wheat	28,203	35 836	34,383	Owing to slackness of dam and the canal was closed for repairs from 12th to 21st November
Escape				20						Barley	3,750	4 528	7,569	
										Rape	1,292	1,746	1,546	
										Miscellaneous	6,480	10,169	6,344	
										Sugarcane	..	4,405*	4,420	
TOTAL			865	98		56 684					3 734	56,684*	54,262	

\* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement.

J BENTON,  
Secretary for Irrigation, N W Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 23rd December, 1902.



**THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM—PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT**

**DECLARATION**

Shillong, the 19th December, 1902

No. 35 —Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of Assam that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, for a tram road from Ranir Bazar to Alinagar, Assam-Bengal Railway station (2½ miles x 18 feet) in villages Madhabpur and Kumrákapán, pargana Bhanugach, sub-division South Sylhet, district Sylhet, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 5 acres of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Madhabpur and Kumrákapán

The plan of the land may be seen at the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, South Sylhet.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act, I of 1894, to all whom it may concern

Copy of agreement executed on the 4th September 1902, by the Alinagar Tea Company, Limited

This agreement is executed under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, on the fourth September, one thousand nine hundred and two, by the Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, whose principal place of business is at London, and who are tea planters by profession

Whereas we the said Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, carry on the business of tea planters in the part of the South Sylhet sub division which is known as the Dhalai Valley And whereas it is necessary that the land described in the schedule hereto annexed should be acquired under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, for the construction of a road useful to the public and for facilitating the communication between the Alinagar Railway station and the tea gardens in the said valley And whereas it is necessary that we the said Company should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act

Now it is hereby agreed and declared that we the said Alinagar Tea Company, Limited, agree and bind ourselves, our legal representatives, successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred in the acquisition of the said land, take a transfer of the land in question on the payment of the said costs, construct a road thereon within three years from the date on which possession is given to the Company, and maintain the same and keep it in proper repair and in proper condition for ordinary traffic We do further agree and bind ourselves, our legal representatives, successors and assigns that the road to be constructed shall be open to the public for ordinary traffic (i.e., foot, horse or cart) but not for elephants, and the public will accordingly enjoy the said right thereon and no other

Provided always that our failure to execute the work within the time limited by this agreement shall place the land to be acquired entirely at the disposal of Government which may execute the said work if it think proper or at its discretion retransfer the same to its original owners on the refund of the price or otherwise, and neither we nor our legal representatives, successors and assigns shall be entitled to prefer any objection thereto, and if preferred the same shall be null and void And provided also that our failure to keep the road in proper repair or our interference with the enjoyment of the right accorded to the public under this agreement, will deprive us, our legal representatives, successors and assigns of all control over the road and vest the same in Government

A McMUKIN,  
Attorney for Alinagar Tea Co., Ltd

**SCHEDULE**

A strip of land (more or less) 2½ miles in length and 18 feet in width covering an area of (more or less) 23,760 square yards, stretching from Ranir Bazar, pargana Bhanugach to Alinagar station, Assam-Bengal Railway, district Sylhet, sub-division Maulvi Bazar, villages of Madhabpur and Kumrákapán

G J PERRAM,  
Secretary to C C, Assam, Public Works Department

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	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

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1 pound tin,	R17, or post-free, R17 8
½ "	R8-8, " R8-14
¼ "	R4 4, " R4-10

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids, Cinchonine, and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, in Bengal, Assam, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and may be had from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Sibpur near Calcutta

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Bengal Census Report, 1901 F cap Board Parts I to III, complete R13 or 19s 6d (R1-6a)

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List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to September and October, 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a (1a) each  
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Report of the Administration of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1901-02. Foolscap Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (3a)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Ninth issue, 1902 Super-Royal 4to Board R4 or 6s (12a)  
Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1902 Vol I, Foreign Trade Super Royal 4to Board R3 or 4s 6d (12a)  
Ditto Vol II, Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province. Super-Royal 4to Board R2 or 3s (6a)

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Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July, August and September, 1902 Royal 8vo Stitched 8s or 9d (2s) each

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#### ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL

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Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1902 Demy 4to Board As 8 or 9d (2s)

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Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol II, No 13 Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 4 or 3s 6d (complete) (2s)

The Agricultural Ledger, Annual Series, No 1 of 1902 (Vegetable Product, Series No 68, Dyes and Tans) Indian Tanning Materials—A list of the raw stuffs of India which contain tannin, with note on their composition and the preparation of extracts By Mr D Hooper, FCS Price 6s or 1d

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\* The books are obtainable from the Reporter on Economic Products, Indian Museum, Calcutta, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta

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\* The Quarterly Indian Army List for October, 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover Rs 3 or 4s 6d (8s)

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## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1902

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- The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April 1901 R2-8 or 10s 9d (10s)
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## LIST OF BOOK PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of May, 1902—By John Murray, M A, and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of June, 1902 By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto, Paper cover R2

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol XIV By J Eliot Price R3

## LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1902

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Volume XII, Part III By John Eliot (illustrated by 68 plates) Quarto Paper cover R3

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Monthly Weather Review of India for December, 1901, and January, 1902 By W L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1 per month

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Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of March, 1902 By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1

Monthly Weather Review of India for the month of April, 1902, By John Murray and Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1901 1902 By John Murray Paper cover As 4







# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA SATURDAY DECEMBER 27, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

## PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

### PROMISSORY NOTES

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Notes No 062419 of 3½ per cent loan of 1842-43 for Rs 1000, originally standing in the name of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd, and No 047417 and No 047418 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1854-55 for Rs 500 each, originally standing in the name of Shama Pado Sreemany and last endorsed to Jhoomack Lall, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—JHOOMACK LALL,  
Residence—Dinapore Mahalla Shafoona in the District of Patna

#### Lost

The Government Promissory Note No B 019381 of 3½ per cent Loan of 1865 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of the "Bank of Bombay" and last endorsed to Jamnadas Nursey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—JAMNADAS NURSEY,  
Residence—35 Kazi Sayed Street, Manuvie Bombay

#### Lost

The Interest Warrant No 99535, dated 27th June, 1902, of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865, for Rs 1559, issued in the name of Shiba Das Bhattacharjee.

Application for the issue of duplicate of the Interest Warrant is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, by the undersigned.

Name—PORESHNATH ROY CHOWDHURI, for SHIBA DASS BHATTACHARJEE,  
Address—Coaching Audit Office, Fairlie Place & I R, Calcutta.

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**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND**

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**NOTICE**

The Sixty-fifth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st January, 1903, at 4-45 P M, to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbers in accordance with Fund Rule 58 and to fill by election under Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8

By order of Directors,  
RIVERS HOWE,  
Offg Secretary









